R
942
An78
v.93
5/29/33

Arnold Bennett

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2025

https://archive.org/details/bwb_S0-AUM-090

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

OR A VIEW OF THE

HISTORY

AND

POLITICS

OF THE YEAR

1851.

DOMINICAN COLLEGE
LIBRARY
SAN RAFAEL, CALIF

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR F. & J. RIVINGTON;

LONGMAN AND CO.; J. M. RICHARDSON; HAMILTON AND CO.; SIMPKIN AND CO.; J. RODWELL; HOULSTON AND STONEMAN; G. LAWFORD; J. BUMPUS; COWIE AND CO.; CAPES AND SON; SMITH, ELDER AND CO.; H. WASHBOURNE; H. G. BOHN; WALLER AND SON; J. THOMAS; L. BOOTH; W. J. CLEAVER; G. ROUTLEDGE AND CO.; G. WILLIS; J. GREEN; AND W. HEATH.

1852.

R
942
An78
V.93

LONDON:
GEORGE WOODFALL AND SON,
ANGEL COURT, SKINNER STREET.

21394

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

ENGLAND.—Circumstances of the Country at the commencement of the year 1851—Prevalent Feeling of the Nation respecting the Papal Aggression—Anticipations of the Great Exhibition of Industry—State of Trade, Revenue, and Condition of the Lower Classes—Complaints of the Agricultural Interest—Opening of Parliament by the Queen in Person, on the 4th of February—Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne—Debates in both Houses—In the Lords, the Address is proposed by the Earl of Effingham, and seconded by Lord Cremorne—Speeches of Lord Stanley, the Duke of Richmond, Earl of Winchilsea, Lord Camoys, and the Marquis of Lansdowne—The Address is agreed to *nem. con.*—In the Commons, the Address is moved by the Marquis of Kildare, and seconded by Mr. Peto—Speeches of Mr. Roebuck, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. A. B. Hope, Mr. Chisholm Anstey, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Hume, Mr. Bankes, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Disraeli—The Motion is carried without a Division—Retirement of the Earl of Shaftesbury from the Office of Chairman of Committees, and Election of Lord Redesdale in his room—Tribute of Respect to the Memory of Mr. J. H. Ley, late Clerk of the Table in the House of Commons. ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL—On the 7th of February Lord John Russell moves for leave to bring in a Bill for counteracting the Aggressive Policy of the Church of Rome—His able and interesting Speech on that occasion—The Debate on the preliminary question of introducing the Bill is protracted during four nights by successive Adjournments—The Motion is supported by the Attorney-General, Mr. W. Page Wood, Sir George Grey, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Napier, and numerous other Members—It is opposed, among others, by Mr. Philip Howard, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Hume, Mr. Moore, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Keogh, Mr. A. B. Hope, Mr. Oswald, and Mr. Frederick Peel—On a Division the Motion for leave to introduce the Bill is carried by 395 against 63; Majority, 332 . . . . . Page [1

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND PROTECTION.—Mr. Disraeli's Motion in favour of Relief for Agricultural Distress—His Speech—The Debate is continued for two nights by adjournment—Answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Speeches of the Marquis of Granby, Sir James Graham, Mr. Booker, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Cayley, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Cobden, and Lord John Russell—After a Reply from Mr. Disraeli, the Motion is negatived by a majority

of 14. Parliamentary Franchise, and Defeat of Ministers—Mr. Locke King moves for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the Franchise in Counties to 10*l.* Occupiers—His Motion is supported by Mr. Hume and Mr. Cobden, and opposed by Lord John Russell, but is carried against the Government by 100 votes against 52. The Budget—First Financial Statement of the Year made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the 17th of February — His Propositions respecting the Income Tax, and Partial Repeal of the Window Tax—The Statement is very unfavourably received by the House—Adverse Criticisms from various Members. The Ministerial Crisis—On the 20th of February the Resignation of Lord John Russell's Cabinet is announced in the Newspapers —Reasons generally alleged for this step—On the meeting of the Houses on the 21st, the Ministerial Leaders propose Adjournments till the 24th— On the 24th Explanations are given in both Houses—Statement of the Marquis of Lansdowne in the House of Lords—Remarks of Lord Stanley —Similar Statement by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons— Remarks of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Roebuck—Further Adjournments till the 28th are proposed and agreed to—On that day the Marquis of Lansdowne, in the Upper House, enters into a detailed account of the Negotiations carried on for the reconstruction of the Ministry—He announces that the Queen had had recourse to the Duke of Wellington for advice at this juncture—Speeches of the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Stanley relative to the parts taken by them in the late transactions—In the Commons, on the same evening, Lord John Russell enters into a full Statement of what had occurred—Important Speech of Sir James Graham—Remarks of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Hume, Sir R. Inglis, and other Members—Ultimate adjustment of the Ministerial Crisis, and Reinstalment of the late Cabinet announced on the 3rd of March—Discussions in both Houses on this occasion—Declarations by Irish Members of determined hostility to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill — Remarks of Lord John Manners and Mr. Wakley . . . . . [20

CHAPTER III.

Ecclesiastical Titles Bill.—The Bill is reintroduced by Sir George Grey on the 7th of March, with the omission of the second and third Clauses— Remarks of Mr. Stuart, Mr. M. Gibson, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Gladstone, Lord C. Hamilton, and Lord John Russell—The Debate on the Second Reading of the Bill commences on the 15th of March, and is continued for seven nights by Adjournment—Summary of the leading Speeches, including those of Lord Arundel and Surrey, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Sir Robert Peel, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Cardwell, Lord Ashley, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Mr. H. Drummond (whose remarks excite a violent commotion in the House), Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Roebuck, the Attorney-General, Mr. Fagan, Sir John Young, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Hume, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, and Sir George Grey—On a Division the Second Reading is carried by 438 to 95—Proceedings on the Committal of the Bill—Protracted

Discussions, and numerous Amendments proposed, but without success—The Bill does not pass through Committee till the end of June—On bringing up the Report Sir F. Thesiger moves three important Amendments of which he had given notice—A large number of Roman Catholic Members walk out of the House, and the Amendments are carried against the Government by considerable majorities—On the Third Reading Lord John Russell attempts to induce the House to rescind Sir F. Thesiger's Amendments, but is again defeated—The Third Reading is carried somewhat unexpectedly by 263 against 46, and the Bill is sent up to the Lords—The Second Reading is moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne on the 21st of July, when a spirited Discussion takes place, which is continued for two nights—Speeches of the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Beaumont, the Duke of Wellington, who supports the Measure, the Earl of Malmesbury, Viscount Canning, the Duke of Argyll, the Bishop of St. David's, the Earl of Winchilsea, Lord Lyndhurst, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Monteagle, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl of Minto, and Earl Fitzwilliam—The Second Reading is carried by 265 against 38—The Bill passes through Committee unaltered—On the Third Reading a further Debate takes place, when the House is again addressed by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bishop of Oxford, the Duke of Argyll, and other Peers—Lord Monteagle moves an Amendment, which is negatived, and the Bill becomes Law . . . . . [43

CHAPTER IV.

Finance.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes his second Financial Statement for the Year, on the 5th of April—He explains at length the motives which had influenced him in making his Propositions to the House, and the subsequent modifications in his Plans—He proposes a total Repeal of the Window Tax in lieu of the Alteration before propounded, and retracts some of the boons to the Agricultural Interest which had been ungraciously received—The Budget meets with a more favourable reception than the former one. The Income Tax—Mr. Herries moves a Resolution directed to an alleviation of that Impost—He is answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Speeches of Mr. Prinsep, Mr. F. Peel, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. J. Wilson, Sir R. Inglis, and other Members—Mr. Herries's Resolution is rejected on a division by 278 against 230—The Second Reading of the Income-Tax Bill is opposed by Mr. Spooner and Mr. Muntz, but without effect—On the Bill going into Committee, Mr. Hume moves that the Grant be limited to one year, with the object of having the whole subject considered in a Select Committee—The Amendment is opposed by the Government, also by Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Sidney Herbert—It is supported by Alderman Thompson, Mr. Miles, and Mr. Disraeli, and is carried by 244 to 230, amidst great cheering from the Opposition—A few days afterwards, Lord John Russell declares the intention of the Government to acquiesce in the Amendment—Remarks of Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Hume experiences much difficulty in nominating a Select Committee on the Income Tax—Discussion as to the object of the

Amendment, and the motives of those who had supported it—Remarks of Lord John Russell and Sir C. Wood—A Committee is at length nominated. Protectionist Finance—On the 30th of June, Mr. Disraeli moves certain Resolutions respecting the Financial Position and Prospects of the Country, and the Policy of the Government—His Speech—He is answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Speeches of Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Hume, and other Members—The Resolutions are negatived by a majority of 113. Alteration of Duties on Coffee and Timber—The former opposed by Mr. E. H. Stanley, but agreed to by the House—Mr. T. Baring moves a Resolution condemnatory of the Adulteration of Coffee by means of Chicory—The Motion is opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and rejected after a Debate, by 5 votes only—On a second attempt with the same view, Mr. T. Baring is outvoted by 199 to 122. Malt Tax—Repeal of that Duty moved by Mr. Cayley—His Speech—He is supported by Mr. Disraeli and other Members of the Agricultural Party—The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord John Russell resist the Motion, which is rejected by 258 to 122—Mr. Bass afterwards moves that the Malt Duty be reduced one-half—This also is negatived by the House—Mr. Frewen attempts a Repeal of the Hop Duty, but without success—Lord Naas twice defeats the Government on his Motion with respect to the mode of levying Duties on Home-made Spirits in Bond; and Lord Robert Grosvenor once, upon a Proposition for repealing the Attorney's Certificate Duty—The Chancellor of the Exchequer ultimately succeeds in reversing the decisions as to both . . . . . [76

CHAPTER V.

Foreign and Colonial Affairs.—Ceylon, and the Charges against Lord Torrington—Notice of Resolutions censuring the Conduct of that Nobleman and of Earl Grey given by Mr. Baillie—Lord Torrington enters into a detailed Explanation of his own Conduct in the House of Lords—Remarks of Earl Grey and of the Duke of Wellington—Important Debate on Mr. Baillie's Motion continued for two Nights—Speeches of Serjeant Murphy, Mr. Ker Seymer, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Hume, Sir James Hogg, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Gladstone, the Attorney-General, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Baillie's Resolutions are negatived by a Majority of 82. Colonial Expenditure and Self-Government—Sir William Molesworth moves Resolutions in favour of a Reduction of the former, and an Extension of the latter to the British Colonies—His able and comprehensive Speech—He is answered by Mr. Hawes—Speeches of Mr. Adderley, Mr. Cobden, and Lord John Russell—The Debate is adjourned, and is not afterwards resumed. Affairs of the Cape Colony—Political Agitation and Discontent in that Settlement, and Renewal of the Kafir War—Debates in Parliament on these subjects—Mr. Adderley moves an Address to the Crown, praying that a Commission may be sent out to inquire into the Relations between the British Government and the Kafir Tribes—His Speech—Lord John Russell moves as an Amendment that a

Select Committee be appointed with the same object—Speeches of Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. F. Scott, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and other Members—The Amendment is carried by 128 to 60—Further Discussions in the House of Lords, and in the House of Commons, on the vote being proposed for the Expenses of the Kafir War in Committee of Supply—Important Debate on the Political Grievances of the Cape Colony in the House of Lords, on the Motion of the Earl of Derby—He enters fully into the subjects of the Postponement of the promised Constitution, and the sending of Convicts to the Cape—Earl Grey defends his own Policy—The Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Cranworth, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and the Duke of Newcastle, take part in the Discussion—Lord Derby's Motion for a Select Committee of Inquiry is negatived by 74 to 68. Sir James Brooke —Mr. Hume moves for an Inquiry into the Conduct of this Officer in reference to some of his operations against the Dyak Tribes for alleged Piracy—Mr. Headlam, Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. Milnes, and Lord Palmerston vindicate Sir J. Brooke's Character—Mr. Cobden supports the Motion —Mr. Gladstone discredits the personal Charges, but is in favour of Inquiry—On a Division, the Motion is defeated by 230 to 19. The Slave Trade—Interesting Statement made by Lord Palmerston respecting the progress made towards its Suppression—Remarks of Sir John Pakington and Mr. Hutt. State Prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government—Publication of Mr. Gladstone's Letters to the Earl of Aberdeen—Strong public interest and sympathy excited by these disclosures—Sir De Lacy Evans questions the Government on the subject in the House of Commons —Answer of Lord Palmerston, and steps taken by him in reference to Mr. Gladstone's Pamphlet . . . . . [104

CHAPTER VI.

Miscellaneous.—The Navigation Laws—Discussions in both Houses on the Policy of the Act of 1849 for the Removal of Maritime Restrictions—Lord Derby presents a Petition from the Liverpool Shipping Association, and enters at length into an Examination of the Effects of the Free-Trade Policy on Shipping—He is answered in an able Speech by Earl Granville, who declares that the Return to a restrictive Policy is impracticable—Remarks of the Earl of Hardwicke and Earl Grey—Mr. Herries, in the House of Commons, moves an Address to the Crown praying the Adoption of a retaliatory Policy towards non-reciprocating Foreign States —He descants at length upon the Impolicy of the Free-Trade System, and its injurious Effects on Navigation—Mr. Labouchere and Mr. James Wilson combat his Arguments with statistical and other details—Mr. Disraeli advises the withdrawal of the Motion on the ground of Negotiations actually pending with Foreign Powers—Remarks of Lord John Russell and Colonel Thompson—Motion by leave withdrawn. Parliamentary Reform—Debate on the Bill brought in by Mr. Locke King to assimilate the Elective Franchise in Counties to that of Boroughs—Speeches of Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. Bright, Sir B. Hall, Lord John Russell,

and Mr. Disraeli—On a Division the Bill is lost by 299 to 83—Motion by Mr. Henry Berkeley in favour of the Ballot supported by Mr. Hume and Captain Scobell, and carried against the Ministers by 87 to 50—The Motion, however, produces no further result. St. Alban's Election—Gross Bribery alleged to have been practised at that Borough—Bill proposed and carried for appointing Commissioners to investigate the mode in which the Election had been conducted. Peace Policy—Mr. Cobden's Proposition in favour of a reciprocal National Disarmament—Speeches of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Mackinnon, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Hume, and other Members—Several Members advise the withdrawal of the Motion in consequence of the language held by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Mr. Cobden accedes to that suggestion. Marriages of Affinity—The Bill rejected in the preceding Year for legalizing Marriages with a deceased Wife's Sister is again introduced in the House of Lords—Earl St. Germans proposes and argues in favour of the Measure—The Archbishop of Canterbury declares himself opposed to the principle of the Bill, and moves its postponement for Six Months—The Bishops of Exeter, St. David's, and Norwich, support the Amendment—Lord Campbell argues forcibly against the Bill—Lord Gage supports the Measure—On a Division the Amendment is carried by a Majority of 34. The Church of England and Convocation—Discussion in the House of Lords on the Motion of Lord Redesdale on this subject—The Archbishop of Canterbury argues with much force against the revival of Convocation—Important Speeches of Lord Lyttelton, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Bishop of London, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Argyll, and the Bishop of Oxford . . . . . [140

CHAPTER VII.

Admission of Jews to Parliament.—A Bill for this object is again introduced by Lord John Russell early in the Session—Sir Robert Inglis repeats his Protest against the Measure—On the Second Reading being proposed, Mr. Newdegate moves that it be postponed to that day Six Months—He is supported by Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Wigram, Sir Robert Inglis, and Colonel Sibthorp—Lord John Russell, Mr. Roebuck, the Solicitor-General, and Mr. J. A. Smith, speak in favour of the Bill—A Division takes place, and the Bill is read a second time by a Majority of 25—The Third Reading passes without a Division—In the House of Lords the Second Reading is moved on the 17th of July by Lord-Chancellor Truro—His Speech—Earl Nelson opposes the Bill, and moves its rejection in the usual form—The Bishop of Norwich, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Duke of Argyll support the Measure—It is opposed in an argumentative Speech by the Earl of Shaftesbury, followed by the Earl of Winchilsea and Lord Abinger—On a Division the Bill is lost by 144 to 108—Mr. Alderman Salomons, a Member of the Jewish Community, lately elected M.P. for Greenwich, determines to takes his Seat—He repeats the Oath of Abjuration at the Table of the House of Commons, but omits the concluding words "on the true faith of a Christian"—Being directed by the

Speaker to withdraw, he at first takes his Seat in the House, but afterwards retires below the Bar—A Discussion commences, but is postponed to a future day—On the 21st Mr. Salomons again enters the House, and takes his Seat on the Ministerial side of the House—A stormy discussion ensues, and three Divisions take place, on two of which Mr. Salomons himself votes—Mr. Bethell delivers an opinion in favour of Mr. Salomons' competency to sit upon taking the Oath as he had done—Sir F. Thesiger maintains the contrary opinion—Mr. Salomons is called upon, and addresses the House in a short Speech—The House having affirmed by 231 against 81 the Motion that Mr. Salomons should withdraw, he refuses to do so unless compelled—The Sergeant at Arms is then directed to remove him, and he retires—The next day Lord John Russell moves a Resolution denying the right of Mr. Salomons to sit until he has taken the usual Oath—The question is debated at considerable length during two evenings, but after several Amendments and Divisions the original Motion is finally carried by 123 to 63. Remaining Business of the Session—Bills for regulation of Capitular and Episcopal Estates, for improved Administration of the Woods and Forests, and for the Removal of Smithfield Market —Law Reform—Registration of Deeds—Patent Laws—Criminal Law Amendment Bill—Creation of New Judicial Offices in the Court of Chancery—Lord John Russell's First and Second Plans—Opinions of Legal Members of the House—Outline of the Measure as passed —Close of the Session—Occupation of their New Chamber by the House of Commons—The Prorogation of Parliament on the 8th of August—Address of the Speaker and Her Majesty's Speech—Remarks on the Session—Its small legislative results—Effect of the Papal Aggression on the progress of Parliamentary business. Conclusion . . . . [161

CHAPTER VIII.

France.—Interpellations by M. Napoleon Bonaparte in the Assembly respecting Orders issued to the Army by General Changarnier—Discussion thereon—Election of Questors—Resignation of the Ministry—Formation of the Baroche Cabinet—Order of the Day issued by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, the new Commander-in-Chief—Hostile Motion by M. Remusat, carried in the Assembly—Report of Committee on the Conduct of the Executive in dismissing General Changarnier—Resolution of Want of Confidence in the Ministry moved by M. St. Beuve—Debate thereon—Speeches of MM. Mouet, Baroche, Berryer, Lamartine, General Changarnier, M. Thiers, and General Cavaignac—Motion of M. St. Beuve carried —The Ministry resign—Formation of a Provisional Cabinet—Message of the President to the Assembly—Interpellations by M. Houyn de Tranchère —Letter from the Duc de Bordeaux to M. Berryer—Dotation Bill of the President brought forward by the Ministry—Report of Committee thereupon, rejecting the Bill—Financial Statement—Debate on Dotation Bill —Speeches of MM. de Royer, Dufougerais, and de Montalembert—Dotation Bill rejected—The President declines an offer of a Public Subscription —New Ministry formed by M. Léon Faucher—Speech by M. Léon Faucher

—Hostile Motion of M. St. Beuve rejected—Proposition by M. Pascal Duprat respecting the Candidature for the Presidentship—Discussion respecting French Cardinals—Debate on proposal to repeal the Law exiling the Bourbon Family—National Guard Organic Bill—Speech of the President of the Republic at Dijon—Comments thereon in the Assembly—Petitions in favour of a Revision of the Constitution—The Assembly refer the Petitions to a Special Committee—Discussion in the Bureaux—Opinions of the Conseils Généraux throughout France on the Question of Revision . . . . . [182

CHAPTER IX.

France continued.—Speeches of MM. de Broglie and de Tocqueville in the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution—Report of the Committee—Result of the Debate thereon in the Assembly—Motion by M. Baze, censuring the Ministry, carried—The Ministry tender their Resignations, which are not accepted—Prorogation of the Assembly—Question of the Repeal of the Electoral Law of May, 1850—Resignation of the Léon Faucher Ministry—New Cabinet formed under M. de Thorigny—Commencement of New Session—Message of the President—M. de Thorigny submits a *projet de loi* for repealing the Electoral Law of May, 1850, and demands "Urgency"—Urgency rejected by the Assembly—Report of Committee on the Electoral Law—A Majority are against the proposed Repeal—Proposition by the Questors respecting the authority of the Assembly over the Army—Speeches by Generals St. Arnaud and Leflô, and MM. Crémieux and Thiers—Proposition of the Questors rejected—Proposed Law on the Responsibility of the President of the Republic and Ministers—*Coup d'Etat* of Prince Louis Napoleon—Dissolution of the Assembly—Appeal to the People, and Proclamation to the Army—Arrest of Members of the Assembly—Narrative of the Proceedings of the Assembly and High Court of Justice—New Ministry—Votes of the Army. *Plebiscité* of the President—Appointment of a Consultative Commission—Letters written by M. Léon Faucher and Count Molé—Release of 230 Deputies—Decree declaring Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot—Insurrectionary Movements in Paris—Combat in the Streets and Suppression of Resistance—Narrative by an English Officer—Restoration of the Pantheon to Roman Catholic Worship—Proclamation by Louis Napoleon to the French People—Disturbances in the Provinces—Letter of M. de Montalembert—Result of the Voting for the Presidential Election—Speech by Louis Napoleon—Trees of Liberty cut down—Reflections on the *Coup d'Etat* . . . . . [226

CHAPTER X.

Portugal.—Proclamation of Revolt by the Duke of Saldanha—Letter from him to the Duke of Terceira, explanatory of his Conduct and Views—He in vain tries to induce the Governor of Oporto to declare in his Favour—Disaffection in the Garrison there—Saldanha tries to escape from Portugal—

Oporto pronounces for him—His Return and enthusiastic Reception there —Count Thomar takes refuge on board an English Vessel of war—The Queen summons Saldanha to Lisbon—He forms a Ministry, of which he is at the head.

Spain.—Resignation of the Narvaez Ministry—New Cabinet formed by Bravo Murillo—Accouchement of the Queen of Spain.

Germany.—Abortive Conferences at Dresden—Final Resolution adopted by the Representatives—Restoration of the old Frankfort Diet—Cabinet Letters from the Emperor of Austria to Prince Schwarzenberg and Baron Kübeck, declaring Ministers responsible solely to the Crown. Schleswig-Holstein—Formal Submission of the Duchies—Proclamation of the Stadtholders. Hanover—Death of the King—Proclamation by his Successor George V. . . . . [273

CHAPTER XI.

Cape of Good Hope.—Meeting at King William's Town between Sir H. Smith and the Caffre Chief—Deposition of Sandilli—Unsuccessful attempt to capture that Chieftain—General Rising of the Natives and Outbreak of Caffre War—Repulse of Colonel Somerset—The Caffres advance beyond the Great Fish River and ravage the Colony—Contests between them and the British Troops—Severe losses of the Settlers—Insurrection of Hottentots—They are successfully attacked by General Somerset—Memorial of Board of Defence of Graham's Town to Sir Harry Smith—His Reply —Engagement between Troops under the Command of Colonel Fordyce and the Caffres—He is subsequently killed in Action—Constitution granted by Earl Grey to the Colony—Its Provisions—Its Reception by the Colonists.

Cuba.—Second Piratical Invasion of Cuba by General Lopez from America —Narrative of the disastrous Failure of the Expedition—Deception practised to engage Volunteers—Execution of Lopez—Account of his Career —Letter from Colonel Crittenden—Narrative written by M. Xavier Isturiz, Spanish Minister in Great Britain.

United States.—Message of the President. Topics.—1. Cuban Expedidition—2. Right of Search of American Vessels—3. Assault on the House of the Spanish Minister at New Orleans—4. The Turkish Government and Kossuth—5. Intercommunication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans —6. Financial Statement—7. Question of a Low Tariff—8. Californian Gold—9. *Ad valorem* and specific Duties—10. Disposal of Lands in California—11. Agricultural Bureau—12. Army—13. Navy—14. Post Office —15. Proposal to revise the written Laws of the United States—16. Fugitive Slave Act—17. Territorial and Slavery Questions . . . [282

CHRONICLE.

EVENTS . . . . . Page 1

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

Page

The MINISTRY, as it stood at the Opening of Parliament on the 4th of February, 1851 . . . 209
SHERIFFS for the year 1851 . . 210
BIRTHS 212
MARRIAGES 222
DEATHS 244
PROMOTIONS 371

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

Metairie *v.* Wiseman and others 384
Egerton *v.* Brownlow—Will of the late Earl of Bridgewater . 388
Birch *v.* Somerville—The Irish Government and the Press . 392
The Clavering Poisonings—Trial of Sarah Chesham for the murder of her Husband 396
The Doddinghurst Murder—Trial of Thomas Drory for the murder of Jael Denny 400
The Frimley Murder—Trial of Levi Harwood, James Jones, and Samuel Harwood, for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollest 407
The Murder in Marylebone—Trial of Thomas Bare for the murder of his Wife 412

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

I. Public Income 418
II. Public Expenditure . . 420
III. Disposition of Grants . . 421
IV. Unfunded Debt 431
V. Public Funded Debt . . 432
VI. Trade and Navigation . 434
LIST OF ACTS, Public and Private, passed during Session 1851 . 437
THE CENSUS OF 1851 450
The Inhabited House Duties Act 455
The Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act 457

STATE PAPERS.

Treaty of Commerce with Sardinia 459
Concordat between the Queen of Spain and the Court of Rome 464

PRICES OF STOCK 468
AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, HAY, STRAW, CLOVER, and BUTCHERS' MEAT 469
TABLES OF MORTALITY; MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS; BANKRUPTS; and METEOROLOGY 470
UNIVERSITY HONOURS:—
Oxford 471
Cambridge 473
ARCTIC EXPEDITION. THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN (continued) 475
THE GREAT EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS . 496
PATENTS 556
POETRY 560
INDEX 565

THE

ANNUAL REGISTER,

FOR THE YEAR

1851.

HISTORY OF EUROPE.

CHAPTER I.

ENGLAND.—*Circumstances of the Country at the commencement of the year 1851—Prevalent Feeling of the Nation respecting the Papal Aggression—Anticipations of the Great Exhibition of Industry—State of Trade, Revenue, and Condition of the Lower Classes—Complaints of the Agricultural Interest—Opening of Parliament by the Queen in Person, on the 2nd of February—Her Majesty's Speech from the Throne—Debates in both Houses—In the Lords, the Address is proposed by the Earl of Effingham, and seconded by Lord Cremorne—Speeches of Lord Stanley, the Duke of Richmond, Earl of Winchilsea, Lord Camoys, and the Marquis of Lansdowne—The Address is agreed to nem. con.—In the Commons, the Address is moved by the Marquis of Kildare, and seconded by Mr. Peto—Speeches of Mr. Roebuck, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. A. B. Hope, Mr. Chisholm Anstey, Mr. Plumptre, Mr. Hume, Mr. Bankes, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Disraeli—The Motion is carried without a Division—Retirement of the Earl of Shaftesbury from the Office of Chairman of Committees, and Election of Lord Redesdale in his room—Tribute of Respect to the Memory of Mr. J. H. Ley, late Clerk of the Table in the House of Commons.* ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES BILL—*On the 7th of February Lord John Russell moves for leave to bring in a Bill for counteracting the Aggressive Policy of the Church of Rome—His able and interesting Speech on that occasion—The debate on the preliminary question of introducing the Bill is protracted during four nights by successive Adjournments—The Motion is supported by the Attorney-General, Mr. W. Page Wood, Sir George Grey, Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Disraeli,*

Mr. Napier, and numerous other Members—It is opposed, among others, by Mr. Philip Howard, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Hume, Mr. Moore, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Keogh, Mr. A. B. Hope, Mr. Oswald, and Mr. Frederick Peel—On a Division the Motion for leave to introduce the Bill is carried by 395 *against* 63*; Majority*, 332.

AT the opening of the year 1851, one prominent subject engrossed the minds of the community, and superseded all other topics of political speculation—the Papal Aggression, and the measures likely to be adopted to counteract it. The ferment that the Papal brief had created throughout the kingdom, as described in the preceding volume of this work, had in no degree subsided, but appeared rather to increase in intensity as the usual period for the meeting of Parliament drew near. Second only in interest to this absorbing subject, the preparations for the opening of the Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations diverted the public mind in a great measure from the interest usually concentrated on party politics or schemes of legislation. It was the general expectation that, with the exception of the measure necessary to abate the pretensions of the Papal See, the forthcoming session would prove rather barren of legislative results, and that the administration of Lord John Russell, though weak and tending to decline, would be suffered to tide quietly over a season devoted by anticipation to the gaieties and festivities of the great Jubilee of Commerce. In some respects it will be seen that these predictions were verified by the result, though with regard to the destinies of the Government, they were somewhat less accurate. The general condition of the country, so far as regards revenue, commerce, employment, and the circumstances of the labouring population, was prosperous and hopeful; and, with the exception of the farmers, still struggling with the difficulties of low and unremunerating prices for their corn, there was an absence of complaint, and a marked diminution of pauperism and distress. Such was the posture of affairs when, on the 4th of February, Her Majesty opened Parliament in person with the following Speech from the Throne:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"It is with great satisfaction that I again meet my Parliament, and resort to your advice and assistance in the consideration of measures which affect the welfare of our country.

"I continue to maintain the relations of peace and amity with Foreign Powers. It has been my endeavour to induce the States of Germany to carry into full effect the provisions of the treaty with Denmark which was concluded at Berlin in the month of July of last year. I am much gratified in being able to inform you that the German Confederation and the Government of Denmark are now engaged in fulfilling the stipulations of that treaty, and thereby putting an end to hostilities which at one time appeared full of danger to the peace of Europe.

"I trust that the affairs of Germany may be arranged by mutual agreement, in such a manner as to preserve the strength of the Confederation and to maintain the freedom of its separate States.

"I have concluded with the King of Sardinia articles additional to the treaty of September, 1841, and I have directed that those articles shall be laid before you.

"The Government of Brazil has taken new, and, I hope, efficient measures for the suppression of the atrocious traffic in slaves.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with a due regard to economy, and to the necessities of the public service.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

Notwithstanding the large reductions of taxation which have been effected in late years, the receipts of the revenue have been satisfactory.

"The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom has been such as to afford general employment to the labouring classes.

"I have to lament, however, the difficulties which are still felt by that important body among my people who are owners and occupiers of land. But it is my confident hope, that the prosperous condition of other classes of my subjects will have a favourable effect in diminishing those difficulties, and promoting the interests of agriculture.

"The recent assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a Foreign Power has excited strong feelings in this country; and large bodies of my subjects have presented addresses to me, expressing attachment to the Throne, and praying that such assumptions should be resisted. I have assured them of my resolution to maintain the rights of my Crown, and the independence of the nation, against all encroachment, from whatever quarter it may proceed. I have, at the same time, expressed my earnest desire and firm determination, under God's blessing, to maintain unimpaired the religious liberty which is so justly prized by the people of this country. It will be for you to consider the measure which will be laid before you on this subject.

"The administration of justice in the several departments of Law and Equity will, no doubt, receive the serious attention of Parliament; and I feel confident that the measures which may be submitted, with a view of improving that administration, will be discussed with that mature deliberation which important changes in the highest courts of judicature in the kingdom imperatively demand.

"A measure will be laid before you providing for the establishment of a system of registration of deeds and instruments relating to the transfer of property. This measure is the result of inquiries which I have caused to be made into the practicability of adopting a system of registration calculated to give security to titles, and to diminish the causes of litigation, to which they have hitherto been liable, and to reduce the cost of transfers.

"To combine the progress of improvement with the stability of our institutions will, I am confident, be your constant care. We may esteem ourselves fortunate that we can pursue, without disturbance, the course of calm and peaceable amelioration; and we have every cause to be thankful to Almighty God for the measure of

tranquillity and happiness which has been vouchsafed to us."

In the House of Lords, the Address was moved by the Earl of Effingham, who first called the attention of the House to those subjects in the Speech from the Throne which afforded matter for unmingled congratulation. Such were—the settlement of the Danish question on the basis of the peace of July; the maintenance of general peace; the announcement that the Brazils were about to adopt more vigorous measures for the extirpation of the slave trade; and the satisfactory state of the revenue after the reductions effected in taxation during the last session. The noble Lord then went on to regret the existence of considerable distress among the owners and occupiers of land, remarking, however, that it was most undeniable that the labouring population in the agricultural districts had never been better off than they were at that moment, and expressing his conviction that the energy and industry of the British farmer would ultimately bear him through all his difficulties. Turning, lastly, to the question of Papal aggression, he declared that the step lately taken by the Pope was such as would never have been tolerated in this country in Roman Catholic times, nor would be tolerated in any Roman Catholic country in the present day. It was necessary, therefore, that this insolent assumption of supremacy should be repressed; and he was glad to learn that a measure would be laid before them, which, while it did not violate the principles of religious toleration, would extinguish the attempt to introduce a Roman Catholic hierarchy into England with territorial designations. The noble Lord then sat down, after moving the Address, which was a mere echo of the Speech.

Lord Cremorne having seconded the Address,

Lord Stanley said he was of opinion that, unless the Speech from the Throne contained principles or language which it was impossible to overlook, it was more respectful to the Crown, and more advantageous to the public service, that the Address in reply to it should be voted with unanimity. Although, therefore, he was not altogether satisfied with the Speech, he would at once declare that it was not the intention of himself or his friends to propose any hostile amendment on the present occasion. He would simply content himself with a few observations on some of the points mentioned in the Speech. As far as the foreign relations of the country were concerned, it seemed that the Foreign Office had been less actively employed than was usual in the recess. It was, doubtless, satisfactory to learn that the Danish disputes were on the eve of adjustment, but, perhaps, that happy result was rather to be attributed to the firm attitude assumed by the Emperors of Austria and Russia than to the intervention of Her Majesty's Government. Though he looked with some faint hope to the execution of the treaties entered into by Brazil for the suppression of the slave trade, he could not refrain from calling their Lordships' attention to the fact that this country could apply a more powerful engine than any treaties for its prevention, by the abrogation of the commercial regulations which encouraged that abominable traffic. It was satisfactory, too, to find that the ruin of

those connected with land, whether as owners or occupiers, was this year treated with some little respect, and that the reasonable nature of their complaints was acknowledged by the Government; but his satisfaction would have been more complete if Her Majesty had informed them that the sufferings of the loyal agricultural interest were about to be alleviated by legislative enactments. There was a large surplus in the exchequer; all interests save one, and that the most important, were prosperous; why, then, he would ask, was not that surplus applied in diminishing agricultural distress? which was to be attributed to free trade, and free trade alone. Credit, too, had been taken for the way in which the Irish Encumbered Estates Act had worked; but he considered, as a general rule, that it was not desirable for the social interests of a country to break up the old connection between landlord and tenant, and to substitute a new class of proprietors for those who, with their ancestors, had owned land for centuries. With regard to the recent step taken by the head of the Roman Catholic Church, it was impossible to deny that an insolent aggression had been made on the supremacy of the English Crown. He did not desire to deprive his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects of any of their civil or religious rights, but this was a political, far more than a religious, question, and if the Government dealt with it fearlessly and vigorously, they would have the assent and support of their political opponents and the country at large.

The Duke of Richmond was not surprised at the result of free trade, for it was plain that the British farmer, hampered as he was with taxation, could not compete successfully with foreigners. They had been told that the prosperity enjoyed at present by the manufacturing interest would ultimately reach agriculturists, but he wished to know what was to become of the tenant-farmers of England whilst they were waiting for that. They were, he was happy to say, at the present moment loyal, but he declared to heaven that he should wonder if they long remained so. The noble Duke continued at some length to animadvert upon the manufacturers, and describe the sufferings of the tenant-farmers, and then devoted a few words to the Papal aggression, which had not taken him by surprise. He had opposed Roman Catholic emancipation to the last, and they now saw the results to which that unfortunate measure had led. Under these circumstances, and highly approving Lord John Russell's letter to the Bishop of Durham, he should detain them no longer than to express a hope that they would pass practical measures both to restrain the Papal aggression, and to relieve the agriculturists. He had spent a great deal of money in improvements, but he would never spend another shilling unless protection were restored, for he was not one who liked sending good money after bad.

The Earl of Winchilsea said, that England had never been so humiliated or degraded as at the present moment, when she had been insulted by the Bishop of Rome. He only hoped the Government measure would be such as to sustain those great Protestant principles which had made England great and free.

Lord Camoys said that he was a

Roman Catholic, as his forefathers had been for centuries, but at the same time he was an Englishman, and the rights and liberties of England were as dear to him as any of their Lordships. He admitted the spiritual supremacy of the Queen over the Established Church to the fullest extent that the most orthodox members of that church could desire, and he acknowledged the supremacy of the Pope over the Roman Catholic population of this country in spiritual matters; but as to any other assumption of power over this country on the part of the Pope, or any undue exercise of his spiritual power over its population,—against any such aggression, he felt it to be his duty to protest.

The Marquis of Lansdowne commenced his speech by a tribute of acknowledgment to Lord Camoys—

"It afforded reason for additional admiration of those sentiments, that they emanated from a man connected by hereditary ties for centuries with the Roman Catholic body in England; and he believed he might safely assert, that such sentiments, emanating from such a quarter, would outweigh a hundredfold with the nation the effect of proceedings originating in the most profound ignorance of the past history and present condition and feeling of this country.

"With reference to some particular matters of the Address, his noble Friend opposite (Lord Stanley) had indeed hinted a fault and hesitated dislike, but on all its leading topics, and on the general policy it indicated, expressed his entire concurrence. He suggested that our foreign policy had flourished more from inaction and indifference than from active operation; but throughout all the transactions, throughout all the difficult negotiations which had been taking place in relation to the affairs of the various German States, the policy of this country, so far from having been a merely acquiescing policy, had been eminently active and effective. Not a week had passed in which the interference of this country had not been employed, and acknowledged to have been so employed, by the various States which had been involved in the conflicting interests engaged. The animadversions on our financial policy were best answered by the facts. While Lord Lansdowne admitted, of course, that distress might prevail in some particular districts, he was prepared to contend that the condition of the great bulk of the population—and he included in his view the agricultural population—had been gradually and materially improving. Year after year had great taxes been taken off, yet now again this year the Government found itself in a position to hold out to the country the prospect of still further reductions of taxation.

Lord Lansdowne briefly spoke his own sentiments on the most interesting topic of the Address. Whatever the variety of sentiment which had been put forward in debate upon that topic, he rejoiced to find that not a word had been uttered—not even by the noble Earl (of Winchilsea)—to the prejudice of that free toleration which ought to be extended, which had been extended, and which he trusted would always be extended, to the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Great Britain; and God forbid that, under the pressure of any circumstances, of any provocation,

we should think of withdrawing the rights and privileges we had given to our Roman Catholic fellow subjects, of going back to the practical oppression they had been for many centuries subjected to in this country. If all that the Pope had intended in his bull was to assume a spiritual jurisdiction over Roman Catholics only, why was that not expressed? There was no difficulty in chalking out that course, or in finding words to express that object. This proceeding had issued from a power remarkable for its attention to forms and to words; and if he saw that throughout the document in question the rights of the Crown and the existence of the Protestant hierarchy were studiously and carefully ignored, no person would persuade him that it was by accident, and that the inference of nothing more than spiritual dominion over Roman Catholics being intended was to be drawn. He hoped, therefore, that their Lordships would entertain the measure that would shortly be introduced on this subject.

The Earl of Roden concurred generally in the Address, but was disappointed that it contained no stronger expressions respecting the Protestant religion.

The Address was then agreed to unanimously.

In the House of Commons the Address was moved by the Marquis of Kildare, who briefly adverted to the topics alluded to by Her Majesty.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Peto, who dwelt upon the successful results of our present commercial policy, and justified upon political rather than religious grounds the restraint of Papal aggression.

Mr. Roebuck expressed the pain he felt at finding an administration calling itself liberal about to take a backward step, and at a time, too, when the Minister put into the mouth of the Sovereign congratulations upon the prosperous state of the country, the result of the removal of restrictions. He briefly reviewed the history of Roman Catholic emancipation, and the principles on which that measure was founded, which, he contended, were violated by legislation against religious distinctions granted by a bishop, called the Pope. He charged Lord John Russell with dealing falsely with the country. This so-called territorial aggression was no new thing; it began years ago, and had been sanctioned by the noble Lord himself; so far from being an aggression, it was a retrogression on the part of the Pope. Where was the aggression upon Her Majesty's prerogative because Dr. Wiseman choose to call himself a cardinal, and put on a large hat and red stockings? This was an exercise of spiritual authority, and the noble lord had heretofore declared that the Pope's spiritual power must be left untouched. The Roman Catholics had been led to believe by the acts of the Legislature and of the Executive Government that what had been done could be done legally, and all had been planned and published years ago. After they had been thus lured on, was it wise or worthy of the noble Lord, so long the advocate of civil and religious liberty, to aid a cry which had its source in some of the vilest passions, and lend the sanction of his great name to the old puritanical bigotry of England?

Sir R. Inglis replied to Mr. Roebuck, insisting that no country

in Europe would have submitted to such an act as that by which the Pope had usurped the prerogative of the Sovereign, and treated the people as a nation of heretics. Resistance to such an aggression was not new in our history, though he admitted too large concessions had been made by the present Ministers, in Ireland and the colonies. He appealed to the extraordinary unanimity of the nation upon this subject, and trusted that the Government would not be deterred from acting up to the spirit of Lord John Russell's letter to the Bishop of Durham.

Mr. J. O'Connell vindicated the act of the Pope in substituting a regular hierarchy for vicars apostolic, which, though not sanctioned by, was known to, the Government of this country.

Mr. Hope, representing not the Church of England, but an English constituency, was bound to uphold liberty of conscience. In 1829 we had granted emancipation to the Roman Catholics; everything we know now we knew then, and had provided for; and he thought the Church of England, if left to itself, was strong enough to contend against such an act as the appointment of thirteen men, with certain titles, by the weakest prince in Europe.

Mr. Anstey could find nothing in the Address to which he did not heartily and fully subscribe. As a Catholic, not of the Court, but of the Church of Rome, he was not ashamed to call the act of the Pope an aggression; it was an aggression upon the Roman Catholic laity, who had struggled against their subjection to the undue power of the prelates. The letters apostolic would deeply effect the civil rights of the laity, and make our courts of equity the instruments of injustice. Legislation, however, must not stop at the barren question of title.

Mr. Plumptre took the same view of the subject as Sir R. Inglis, and hoped the Bill of the Government would meet the case; otherwise the feeling of the country would manifest itself with redoubled energy.

The Earl of Arundel was prepared to oppose any measure of persecution, or any attack upon the constitutional liberties of Roman Catholics.

Mr. W. Fagan dissented from the views of Mr. Anstey; he denied the right of the Legislature to interfere, by any act of coercion, with the Roman Catholic Church, which was not an endowed church, with reference to a measure most salutary to that church.

Mr. Hume drew the attention of the House from the subject of the Papal aggression — his observations upon which he should postpone until he saw the promised Bill — and noticed some other topics in the speech. He regretted the occupation by the Austrians of the free town of Hamburgh; he rejoiced at the projected reform of the Court of Chancery, which he wished to see abolished, and at the prospect of a system of registration; but he lamented that nothing was said in the Speech on the subject of a reduction of taxation, the state of the representation, and the colonies.

Colonel Sibthorp arraigned the whole policy of the Ministers with respect to Rome, agriculture, free trade, and the Exhibition.

Mr. G. Berkeley adverted briefly to the condition of the labouring classes, of the tenant-farmers, and of the colonists.

Mr. Grattan combated certain statements made by Mr. Peto concerning the state of Ireland, and protested against any attempt to fetter or coerce the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom by reopening a question which was settled in 1829.

Mr. Bankes, on the part of the agricultural interest, thought it was his duty to make some remarks upon that part of the Speech which referred to the condition of that interest, whose "difficulties," it was said, would be diminished by the "prosperity of other classes." He contended that if the producers of the food of our labouring classes were foreigners, it was a fallacy to suppose that increased consumption could benefit British farmers, who were despondingand alarmed. Agriculture must have relief, and the only shape in which it could be afforded was by a fixed duty on foreign corn.

Lord John Russell, after expressing his satisfaction that there would be no division upon the Address, justified the course pursued by the Government in respect to foreign affairs; and, in allusion to the suggestions of Mr. Bankes, observed, that although a temporary fixed duty upon foreign corn, adopted in 1840 or 1841, might have prepared the agricultural interests for an inevitable change, he did not believe it could have been maintained as the foundation of a permanent system. Be that as it may, however, the Legislature had adopted another course, consonant to the great interests of the country, and tending, in his opinion, to its political and moral tranquillity. Lord John urged various arguments against the policy of a protective system, and in favour of that of free trade, which, he observed, must be considered as a whole, and as a whole the prosperity of the country proved that it was a system grounded upon sound principles. He, therefore, gave Mr. Bankes and his friends no hope of a 5*s.* duty upon foreign corn, which would be only valued by the farmer as a sympton of a return to a system which would abridge the material comforts enjoyed by the labouring population. Addressing himself, then, to the subject of the Papal aggression, Lord John delicately reproached Mr. Roebuck for the low motives he sometimes imputed to public men. Not doubting the sincerity of Mr. Roebuck in his opinion that the matter was one only of the use of titles, and one of perfect indifference, Lord John Russell expressed his strong opinion, on the contrary, that the Court of Rome, as distinguished from the Church of Rome, is ever wishing for opportunities of making aggression, not merely on the spiritual but on the temporal interests of the kingdoms with which they have concern. It had been represented as if the Protestants of the country, and himself among the foremost of them, were filled with a rage for persecuting the Roman Catholics: Lord John met this charge by rapidly recalling the recent current of concession and consideration to the Roman Catholics, especially in Ireland. Indeed, this conduct was cited on the other side as the most reprehensible part of the policy of the Government. Of one instance of favour shown to the Irish Roman Catholics he did not till lately know the history. It was stated that in the Lord Chamberlain's department the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland and the Ro-

man Catholic Archbishop of Ireland had entrée, as such, to the Queen's drawing-room: that was inserted in the Gazette by a subordinate in the hurry of the Queen's reception; and he was not prepared to defend the giving to Roman Catholics honours to which they were not entitled.

In the midst of every token of a spirit the opposite of persecuting, what could induce the Court of Rome to issue an edict declaring that this country was to be divided into bishoprics under an Archbishop of Westminster, of all places, who immediately proclaimed, "We govern and shall continue to govern the counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Hertfordshire?" Was that a spiritual charge? The answer was given by Mr. Newman, the loss of whose learning and talents to the Protestant Church all must deplore; and by the usual organs of the Roman Catholics both in this country and in France.

"The honourable Member for Kent (Mr. Plumptre) has warned me," continued the noble Lord, "that in dealing with this subject I should bear in mind the very strong sentiments which are entertained with regard to it, and should not fall short of the expectations of the people of this country. I shall be prepared to propose a measure as strong as my own convictions lead me to consider necessary—I shall not bate any part of what I think necessary; but, on the other hand, I cannot introduce measures which I consider to go beyond the occasion, or which would in any way trench upon what I think due to the religious liberty of all classes of Her Majesty's subjects. I shall not deem it necessary on this occasion to say more on this topic than that I consider the present authority possessed by Parliament is fully sufficient to deal with the whole of these transactions, and the questions arising out of them. I believe that the specific measure I shall on a future day propose for the adoption of this House will be found to tend to the establishment of harmony and good feeling among all the various classes and professions of Christians in this country. That measure will be general in its application to the whole United Kingdom. I know it has been doubted whether, after what has taken place, this would be so; I know it has been surmised that one portion of the United Kingdom would be excluded from it. But such is not the fact. It never has been in the contemplation of Government to observe any such limitation."

Lord John Russell briefly justified his letter to the Bishop of Durham, and vindicated himself from the charge of having insulted the feelings of his Roman Catholic fellow-subjects. "I beg to declare that I have never insulted the feelings of my Roman Catholic countrymen. I made some observations which had reference not to those to whom the honourable Gentleman would apply them, but to a section or body of the Church to which I myself belong. The matter of those observations may have been right or it may have been wrong; I do not conceive that any candid Roman Catholic, on perusing them, would feel that they were intended to apply to him: but it is sufficient for me to state, that in making them I used no stronger terms than I had heard the bishop of my own diocese employ in speaking of the same body in our own church."

Declaring his conviction that Parliament would not listen to the proposition that had been mooted for the arrangement of these affairs by the sort of treaty called a "concordat," Lord John concluded, "I am firmly persuaded that we have already, in our own public feeling, our own polity, our own public discussion, and in the existing law and authority of Parliament, sufficient to protect the integrity of that civil and religious freedom that all classes of Her Majesty's subjects are so earnest to maintain against all aggressions of this kind that may be attempted upon them. After all that has arisen to call forth the expression of that feeling, it is upon that feeling that I rely with the greatest confidence. It is on the attachment of the people to those institutions, on their deep and earnest feeling for all that regards their welfare and integrity, that I look for the surest protection of this kingdom against the machinations and aggressions of the Court of Rome, or of any other foreign power, spiritual or temporal, whatever."

Mr. Disraeli, after a passing reference to foreign politics, dwelt at some length upon the depression of the agricultural class, observing that there must be some cause deep-seated in the constitution, why all classes but one should be in a flourishing condition; that class, in fact, contributed the capital by which the other classes prospered. In discussing the motion of which he had given notice, he should consider the subject of agricultural distress with reference to the whole of our system of taxation, and show that whilst the policy of the Government had destroyed an artificial system, it had left the artificial burden. Upon the question of the Papal aggression, he criticised the letter of Lord J. Russell, which he thought had not been provoked solely by the appointment of Dr. Wiseman—an act, not insidious, but frank almost to indiscretion, nor insolent, for it was fully expected, and was in daily operation in Ireland; but it was connected with the existing state of our relations with the Court of Rome.

The motion was then agreed to.

On the first evening of their meeting, each House was called upon to pay a tribute of acknowledgment to the name of a valuable officer lately removed from its service. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Lansdowne announced that the Earl of Shaftesbury had, from the weight of advancing years and infirmities, resigned the post of Chairman of Committees. Lord Lansdowne paid a high compliment to the integrity and ability of Lord Shaftesbury, and intimated the neutrality of the Government on the choice of his successor, by stating that he did not wish that there should be any discussion on the subject. Lord Stanley added his tribute of sincere admiration for Lord Shaftesbury, and moved that Lord Redesdale be his successor. The Duke of Wellington mentioned, that some years ago, in anticipation of the present resignation, he had recommended Lord Redesdale to devote himself to the Committee business of the House: he believed there was now no person more capable of the duties of Chairman. Lord Lansdowne concurred. Lord Redesdale was unanimously chosen, and suitably acknowledged the honourable appointment.

In the Commons, a resolution of respect to the memory of Mr. John Henry Ley, late First Clerk of the Table (who had died during the recess) for the distinguished and exemplary manner in which he had discharged his duties for 39 years, was moved by Lord John Russell, and adopted by the House, after testimonies of warm respect expressed by Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Goulburn, and Mr. Hume. The last-mentioned gentleman made some unfavourable comments on the choice made by the Government of a successor to Mr. Ley, which was vindicated by Lord John Russell.

On the 7th of February, the Prime Minister, in pursuance of the notice which he had given, proceeded to take the first opportunity for introducing his measure for counteracting the ecclesiastical aggression of the Church of Rome.

In moving for leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles, in respect of places in the United Kingdom, Lord John Russell prefaced his motion by adverting to the deep interest felt by all classes in the country, denoted by the numerous petitions to the House, and the addresses to the Crown, which cast a serious responsibility upon the Government, as well as to the anxiety with which he approached this important subject, not diminished by the intimations which had recently fallen from certain Members in that House. After referring to late occurrences in Ireland—the appointment of Dr. Cullen, the mode of his appointment, and the spirit he manifested; the Synod of Thurles, and its dealing with the colleges, and with questions of the occupancy of land—that synod consisting entirely of ecclesiastics, who had thought proper to prescribe to the Irish people their duties in reference to these questions; he observed that these questions gave warning of other measures on the part of the Court of Rome, to be attended with more important results. After a brief allusion to the proceedings of that Court in certain Roman Catholic countries, Lord John addressed himself to the subject of the letters apostolic, changing the organization of the heads of the Romish Church in this country, which he declared had been done entirely without the consent or knowledge of the Government of this country. Premising that it was the nature of all ecclesiastical bodies to endeavour to encroach upon the temporal authority—a doctrine more especially true of the Church of Rome—he proceeded to consider what had been the conduct of other Governments with regard to measures of this kind attempted by the Pope. He showed, that in France, under the old Bourbon rule, as well as in more recent times, and even in Austria, the sanction or placet of the Sovereign was indispensable to the validity of high spiritual appointments; and he asserted broadly that no Roman Catholic power would permit a bull to be brought into its country without the sanction of some civil authority, and that there was no such Power, however weak, upon which the Pope would have attempted to pass such an insult as he had offered to the Queen of England. Lord John then argued from the very terms and language of the letters apostolic, that there was an assumption of territorial power: it was nothing to say the authority could not be enforced;

it was enough for him that it was assumed. He next showed, from the earliest history of this country, even in the time of the Conqueror, that our Roman Catholic ancestors were jealous of the encroaching power of Rome, and took measures to check it. Before he indicated the course he intended to propose, Lord John stated that the Government had, in the first instance, consulted the legal advisers of the Crown as to the existing law, who were of opinion, that neither by the common nor statute law could the mere assumption of titles be prosecuted as an offence; and that, although the introduction of bulls or writings from Rome was illegal, and subjected the party to penalty, the law had been so long in disuse, that a prosecution would on that ground probably fail. After specifying the objections to which other courses were open, the Government, he observed, had, under the circumstances, and with reference to the control which the new Roman Catholic prelates would obtain over large endowments in the hands of Roman Catholic trustees in this country, proposed, in the first place, to prevent the assumption of any title, not only from any diocese now existing, but from any territory or place in any part of the United Kingdom, and to restrain parties from obtaining by virtue of such titles any control over trust property. In conclusion, he remarked, the best course Dr. Wiseman could pursue was, to renounce the title he had assumed, and, as he assured him (Lord John) was his original intention, to reside at Rome; but if other counsels should prevail, and he should instil motives of ambition or revenge into the Court of Rome, we must prepare for a long and arduous struggle, in which the part he should take would be guided by the principles which had always governed his conduct in these questions. He was for the fullest enjoyment of religious liberty, but he was entirely opposed to interference by any ecclesiastics with the temporal supremacy of this realm.

Mr. Roebuck said, one broad fallacy ran through the whole of Lord J. Russell's speech; he applied facts and principles derived from Roman Catholic States to one that was not Roman Catholic, and he omitted all reference to a country which bore the strongest analogy to ours—the United States of America, which, governed by our institutions, and speaking our language, was not afraid of the Pope. He insisted upon the injustice of legislating against one class of ecclesiastics only—a class which in Ireland had been constantly acknowledged by their territorial titles, even in Acts of Parliament. He objected to this Bill as a step backwards in obedience to prejudices out of doors; an Act, however, which derived its benefit from its utter inefficiency. If Dr. Wiseman, instead of being called Archbishop of Westminster, were called Archbishop in Westminster, the Act would not touch him. What was the offence to be called? How was it to be tried? What was to be the penalty? He warned the House of the terrible consequences of such a persecution in Ireland. The whole conduct of Ministers, he contended, had induced the Roman Catholics to believe that what was about to be done was no offence; and he had heard, he said, that Lord Minto had received a letter from Abbate

Hamilton, a Scotchman, resident at Rome, who reminded his Lordship, that when coming from an audience of the Pope, he had stated that he had seen the brief by which the Roman Catholic hierarchy was to be established in England.

Mr. J. O'Connell declined to discuss the merits of the Bill—a mouse out of a mountain. He explained and vindicated the proceedings of the Papal authorities in reference to Ireland, to the appointment of Dr. Cullen, and the Synod of Thurles; he controverted some of the allegations of Lord J. Russell as to the conduct of the Pope in other Catholic countries, as well as his deductions from English history; and repelled the implied charge of disloyalty made against the Roman Catholics because they do not acknowledge the spiritual or ecclesiastical supremacy of the Queen over their own affairs.

Mr. Henry Drummond was astonished to hear that this was not a question of aggression; in no State of Europe would the Pope have dared to do what he had done here. This act was in furtherence of the old scheme for establishing the domination of the priesthood and the subjection of the laity. In Ireland, hostility towards this country was kept up in the minds of the people, who were taught to believe what their priests told them as if it were the voice of God. To this anti-English spirit at Rome, as well as to the thirst for power, Mr. Drummond traced this act of usurpation, the civil and social evils attending which he described in very dark colours.

Mr. Roche, who characterized the speech of Lord J. Russell as a homage to the spirit of bigotry, which he had contributed to raise, contended that the Bill proposed was unnecessary, inasmuch as the statute of 13 Elizabeth, c. 2, was sufficient to meet the offence of introducing bulls; whilst it was an attempt to ignore the Roman Catholic Church, which had been virtually, and even directly, recognised by the Legislature. The worst feature of the bill was, that it was to extend to Ireland, where a religious agitation would be most mischievous.

Mr. Moore said, the appeals which Lord J. Russell had made to ancient English history, and to the examples amongst European States, seemed to adopt the policy of despotic Governments, and to abandon that of free institutions. America was a more germane example, and that he had overlooked. The question was, whether the Roman Catholic prelates should be nominated at all; if the Pope must not nominate, and the State stood aloof, the Sovereign protesting against the religion of one-third of her subjects, this was tyranny. If the nation had retrograded into second childhood, this House should assume its high function of asserting, against the wild voice of agitation, the development of mature public opinion. If so much respect was paid to the voice of the people of England, what was to be said of the people of Ireland? There but one answer would be given to this measure, "We defy you to carry it into effect."

Mr. Bright, in animadverting upon Lord John Russell's letter, accused him of appealing thereby to the bigotry of the country. There was a belief that the Roman Catholic religion was making rapid strides in the United Kingdom, and that this measure of the

Pope was an indication of its progress; and thinking, as he did, that it would be a calamity to this kingdom if it should return to Catholicism, he proceeded to inquire how far our past policy had been calculated to make this a Protestant empire. In the course of this inquiry, he described the Irish Church, abounding in wealth, and leagued, as he affirmed, with the civil power in acts of oppression, as at the root of the extended Catholicism of Ireland. And how had our legislation acted with regard to the Roman Catholic religion in England? According to the noble Lord's letter, the Church of England, which had been called the bulwark of Protestantism, was a kind of manufactory of home Popery. Notwithstanding the power and influence of the episcopacy in England, and its revenues, the depth of which the plummet of inquiry had never sounded, not only had the Church of England not saved the country from Popery, but it was said to be deeply infected with it; yet it was the ascendancy of this Church that the Bill of the noble Lord was intended to bolster up, and which he believed would be impotent for the object in view.

Mr. Disraeli said, the reason why he should vote for the introduction of the Bill was, that the community might see the result of the agitation which had been fostered by the Government, and which had led to a national demonstration seldom equalled—a result which, when known, would produce a feeling of great disappointment, and perhaps of mortification. He contrasted the feebleness of the measure with its antecedents, and even with the speech of the noble Lord that night, the proportions of which could not have been more colossal if the object had been to re-enact the penal laws. He had expected at least a measure consistent with the exposition of the First Minister, who had given a most unsatisfactory reason for the contrast between his introductory statement and the remedy he proposed. With respect to the proceedings of the Pope, remembering the language and acts of the present Government, and of the noble Lord himself, it was not just or fair for him to say that that proceeding was a blunder on the sudden. The course which the Government were now taking was not merely very unsatisfactory for the present, but extremely perilous for the future. Suppose another Papal aggression, was there to be another measure adapted to the new assault? He considered a Roman Catholic hierarchy not recognised by the law to be a great political evil; but the problem was to be solved by the introduction of a measure equal to the occasion, not by a petty remedy unworthy of the dignity of Parliament.

Mr. M. J. O'Connell disputed the grounds upon which the noble Lord had based his Bill, the effect of which would be merely to create annoyance and irritation.

Sir R. Inglis, after briefly replying to Mr. Bright, thanked Lord John Russell for his speech, as well as for his letter, and wished he could make the same return for the Bill he had proposed, which he feared would fall far short of what had been expected. He would not, however, pronounce a decided opinion upon a measure not yet before the House.

Mr. Reynolds, in opposing the motion, attacked the temporalities

of the Established Church, which Church, and not the Pope, he contended, had been the aggressor in this case. This Bill would be an aggression upon the Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom, whom it would deprive of the benefit of the legislative compact in 1829; it would, therefore, directly violate that compact, and it was especially unjust in being applied to Ireland, where it would be a Bill of pains and penalties, creating discord and disunion.

The Attorney-General explained the general scope and effect of the proposed Bill, and the specific offence which it was intended to meet. The offence consisted in the introduction of a bull, by which certain persons were authorized by the Pope to assume the titles of Bishops in England, with jurisdictions defined by territorial limits. It was a sound maxim in politics that you ought not to introduce a larger remedy than sufficed to meet the evil complained of, and he believed the proposed measure would effectually attain the object in view. The act of the Court of Rome was resented by the country because, first, it was an insult offered to the British Crown; secondly, it was an injury inflicted upon certain classes of its subjects. With respect to the insult, he thought it would be sufficiently repelled by the opinion expressed throughout the country and in that House, and by words introduced in the Bill. The injury —which affected the Roman Catholic classes of the community—was of a two-fold nature, spiritual and temporal. With the spiritual effect of the bull the House had nothing to do; but its effect in temporal matters would be to give to the Bishops having territorial jurisdiction a power of dealing with religious endowments made by parties who had not intended that they should be so administered; and whilst he was not aware that, in respect to spiritual matters, Vicars Apostolic, who were Bishops *in partibus*, had less authority than territorial Bishops, it was important to estop persons dependent upon the Pope of Rome from interfering with the rights of British subjects. The Bill, therefore, in the first place, extended the provisions of the Roman Catholic Relief Act, which imposed a penalty of 100*l.* upon the assumption of the title of any existing see, to that of any title whatever from any place in the United Kingdom. But it did not stop there. In order more effectually to prevent the assumption of territorial titles, the Bill would make every act done by persons assuming such titles, by virtue of them, absolutely void; and, in addition, in order to hinder parties from making gifts to persons assuming such titles, the Bill would declare the endowment of such pretended sees illegal, and the gifts would be forfeited to the Crown, to be disposed of as Her Majesty saw fit—a course which was deemed better than that of declaring such gifts void, since the Crown could distribute them equitably. By thus preventing persons from assuming territorial titles, and preventing the existence of the dioceses or sees themselves, the Bill would effectually remedy the mischief complained of; and it was very desirable that it should not be extended to cases which might not arise, or which the existing law was competent to reach, or which, being of a spiritual character, could not be effectually dealt with by legislation, and must be left to the good

sense and judgment of the Roman Catholics themselves.

Lord Ashley said that the question was, whether ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome were to be allowed to occupy a position in this realm which they had never occupied in their most palmy days; and whether the civil and religious liberties of the people of this country were to be protected. The question did not affect the Church of England merely; it affected Dissenters of all denominations, and touched the civil and religious liberties of Roman Catholics themselves. The measure proposed had been objected to because of the weakness of the Pope; but his spiritual power was vast. Then it was said to be a restriction upon religious liberty, and to intrench upon the Act of 1829; but this was not a question of taking anything from the Roman Catholics, but of allowing them to take something from us. Lord Ashley then considered whether a hierarchy was necessary for the development of the Roman Catholic religion in this country, and whether it was consistent with the rights of the Crown and the civil and religious liberty of its subjects. On the first head he showed that territorial titles were unnecessary, and on the second head he cited the testimony of Dr. Wiseman himself, who had declared that the object of the hierarchy was to obtain synodical action, which was repugnant to the rights of the Crown and to the liberties of the people. The Roman Catholic laity would be thereby subject to the canon law (extracts of which he read) for the first time in England. Lord Ashley concluded with an impressive warning to those within our own Church who, he believed, had invited this attack, against the further results of their proceedings, amongst which might be, he feared, a collision betwixt the clergy and the laity, which would go very far to purify the Church.

Mr. Grattan, in a very discursive speech, opposed the motion.

Mr. Page Wood denied that any feeling of bigotry had been manifested in the country upon this subject. There had been no desire to advocate a return to the penal laws. There had, indeed, been great earnestness, and a sense of aggression attempted by a power, lately dormant, which our ancestors had always resisted. It was said that this was a dispute about names; but Mr. Wood showed the essential difference between a Vicar Apostolic and a Bishop of a diocese, in respect to ecclesiastical (distinguished from spiritual) jurisdiction. The erection of sees, he argued, was an act of sovereign right. In England no attempt had ever been made to erect a see except by royal authority, nor had the Pope ever been allowed to erect a see in any continental State. The attempt to erect sees was, he contended, an offence at common law, and under the statutes of 16th Richard and 13th Elizabeth; therefore the bill was no *ex post facto* law. This was not a solitary indication of the designs entertained by the Pope and his advisers; they had endeavoured to extend the Papal authority in like manner over the East, where it had encountered the like resistance. The object of Dr. Wiseman was, to introduce into England synodical action and the canon law, which, declaring that the laws of the State were subordinate to those of the Church, placed Roman Catholics in the dilemma of a double allegiance. Mr. Wood concluded with an in-

dignant denunciation of the conduct of certain of our clergy, who, whilst Romanists in their hearts, continued to administer the offices and receive the emoluments of the Church of England.

Mr. Keogh warmly opposed the measure in question, because he disputed every one of the grounds upon which it was based. He denied that the Queen's prerogative had been interfered with, that there was an assumption of territorial power, or that an insult had been offered to the Sovereign or her subjects. There was nothing in the common or statute law to prevent the creation of sees, or that made the act of the Pope an invasion of the prerogative. That act was no assumption of territorial power, at least beyond what was sanctioned by precedents, several of which he cited; and he complained that the Government, for a series of years, had been leading the See of Rome to believe that the act would be acceptable. With regard to the details of the measure, he asked the noble Lord whether he had considered maturely the effect of the Bill in Ireland, the practical working of which would be, he believed, to stop the ecclesiastical functions there. Was he prepared to rouse the fell spirit of religious hate? Did he intend to execute the law, and to prosecute the Roman Catholic prelates of that country before an Irish jury?

Sir G. Grey said, notwithstanding the inconvenience of the present discussion, arising upon a preliminary question, he did not regret it, since it had cleared the ground for future debate by establishing certain propositions. It was clear that the Government were acting on the defensive, in obedience to the call of the country, when provoked by those who now complained of the course which the Government had been driven to. It was clear, too, that the act which had rendered this measure necessary was an illegal act. It had been likewise established that that act was not a spiritual act of a merely spiritual authority, but was an act of ecclesiastical authority by a power exercising mixed temporal, ecclesiastical, and spiritual power, which not only invaded the Queen's prerogative, but ignored the very existence of any other Church or religious denomination in this country, over which it claimed universal dominion. Sir George then replied to the three charges which had been brought against the Government—namely, giving titles of honour and respect, such as "your Grace," to Roman Catholic prelates; addressing these prelates by titles prohibited by law; and, lastly, that a member of the Government had a previous knowledge of the intentions of the Court of Rome. He did not deny the first, and declined offering an excuse for it. He did deny the second charge, and declared that the letter of Mr. Disraeli, in which it was preferred, was full of blunders. He also corrected an error on the part of Lord St. Germans with reference to this point, which had crept into the work of Dr. Twiss. With regard to the last charge—that, prior to the promulgation of the bull, a direct communication upon the subject had been made by the Pope to Lord Minto—Sir George referred to the distinct denial of his Lordship; and, with respect to the statement of Abbate Hamilton, quoted by Mr. Roebuck, he admitted that the Abbate had

written upon the subject to Lord Minto, who, in return, had acknowledged that he had received an intimation of an intention to confer upon Dr. Wiseman archiepiscopal rank, but repeated that down to the promulgation of the bull he had been in total ignorance of any design to establish a hierarchy. In conclusion, he vindicated the manifestation of public feeling from the imputation of bigotry; it was a national demonstration against an attempt to force upon us a foreign domination, which our ancestors had successfully withstood.

Mr. P. Howard, Mr. C. Anstey, Mr. Hume, Mr. Oswald, and Mr. A. B. Hope opposed the Bill as involving an infringement of the principles of religious liberty. Col. Thompson and Mr. Spooner gave it their support. Mr. Napier spoke in favour of the necessity of legislation against the encroachments of Rome, but suspended his judgment as to the provisions of the proposed Bill. Mr. F. Peel made an impressive speech against the measure. The Bill seemed to him not entitled to the merit of being a permanent and comprehensive settlement of the questions agitated; and especially he doubted if it would not wholly fail as a weapon to prevent or control synodical action: it would only afford another illustration proving how utterly powerless the heavy arm of temporal power is in dealing with the voluntary submission of the mind—with those questions of opinion and belief as they have been called, which reside within the precincts of the conscience.

The House was addressed by a great number of members in addition to those already named, during the discussion of this preliminary stage of the measure, which was protracted throughout four nights by successive adjournments. The limits of our space, however, preclude more detailed notice of the several speeches. At length, on the 14th of February, after more than one ineffectual attempt to close the debate, the House was brought to a division, when the numbers were as follow:—

For the introduction of the Bill . . .	395
Against it	63
Majority for Ministers	332

CHAPTER II.

AGRICULTURE AND PROTECTION—*Mr. Disraeli's motion in favour of Relief for Agricultural Distress—His Speech—The Debate is continued for two nights by adjournment—Answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Speeches of the Marquis of Granby, Sir James Graham, Mr. Booker, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Cayley, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Cobden, and Lord John Russell—After a Reply from Mr. Disraeli, the Motion is negatived by a majority of* 14. PARLIAMENTARY FRANCHISE, AND DEFEAT OF MINISTERS—*Mr. Locke King moves for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the Franchise in Counties to* 10*l. Occupiers—His Motion is supported by Mr. Hume and Mr. Cobden, and opposed by Lord John Russell, but is carried against the Government by* 100 *votes against* 52. THE BUDGET—*First Financial Statement of the Year made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the* 17*th of February —His Propositions respecting the Income Tax, and partial Repeal of the Window Tax—The Statement is very unfavourably received by the House—Adverse Criticisms from various Members.* THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS—*On the* 20*th of February the Resignation of Lord John Russell's Cabinet is announced in the Newspapers—Reasons generally alleged for this step—On the meeting of the Houses on the* 21*st, the Ministerial Leaders propose Adjournments till the* 24*th—On the* 24*th Explanations are given in both Houses—Statement of the Marquis of Lansdowne in the House of Lords—Remarks of Lord Stanley—Similar Statement by Lord John Russell in the House of Commons—Remarks of Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Roebuck—Further Adjournments till the* 28*th are proposed and agreed to—On that day the Marquis of Lansdowne, in the Upper House, enters into a detailed account of the Negotiations carried on for the Reconstruction of the Ministry—He announces that the Queen had had recourse to the Duke of Wellington for advice at this juncture—Speeches of the Earl of Aberdeen and Lord Stanley relative to the parts taken by them in the late transactions —In the Commons, on the same evening, Lord John Russell enters into a full Statement of what had occurred—Important Speech of Sir James Graham—Remarks of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Hume, Sir R. Inglis, and other Members—Ultimate adjustment of the Ministerial Crisis, and Reinstalment of the late Cabinet announced on the* 3*rd of March—Discussions in both Houses on this occasion—Declarations by Irish Members of determined hostility to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill—Remarks of Lord John Manners and Mr. Wakley.*

ONE of the most important debates at the commencement of this session took place on a motion made by Mr. Disraeli, which

deserves notice, not only in reference to the subject matter and objects of the proposition, but still more on account of the effect which it was calculated to produce, and did actually produce, upon the relations of parties and the position of the Government. The resolution moved by the hon. Member for Bucks, and which was debated by adjournment on the 11th and 13th of February, was in these terms, viz.:—"That the severe distress which continues to exist among the owners and occupiers of land, lamented in Her Majesty's Speech, renders it the duty of the Government to introduce, without delay, measures for their effectual relief." Mr. Disraeli began by observing that the fact, admitted in the Speech from the Throne, that, concurrent with the general prosperity of the country, there was a continual depression of a certain class, well deserved, not only the consideration of the Government, but the deliberation of Parliament, in order to ascertain the nature and sources of that particular distress. He then referred to the anticipations which had been formed five years ago as to the future prices of agricultural produce, and the effects of the change of the system upon landed property. The result had been the reluctant recognition of continued distress among the agricultural classes, after attempts in past years, on the part of the Government, to represent the depression of prices as exceptional and temporary, and to prove that what had happened could not possibly occur. He did not mean to build upon these results a proposition to retrace our steps; but if all the estimates upon which the changes of system had been founded were wrong, and all the calculations erroneous, and if a most important class continued depressed amid the general prosperity, it was the duty of Parliament to investigate the subject in a charitable spirit, and to adopt the course which reason and policy dictated. Mr. Disraeli vindicated the character and the conduct of the British farmers from the stigma of sloth and want of skill, and characterized the outcry against rent, and the plea that this was a landlord's question, as economical fallacies, tending to arm one agricultural class against another. The object of his motion was not to dispute the fact of the general prosperity of the country, or to attack the new commercial system, but to adapt the condition of the owners and occupiers of land to that system. He should make no attempt to bring back the abrogated system of protection; if that system was to be restored, it must be done by a very preponderating opinion out of doors. What, then, was the reason why the cultivator of our soil could not compete with the foreign producer? It was the amount of taxation to which he was liable, and which had been allowed to press unequally upon him in consequence of the artificial state in which agriculture was formerly placed. The great mass of our general taxation was supplied from three sources—external imposts, inland revenue, and local contributions. Nearly one-half of the first was raised by not permitting the cultivators of this soil to produce a particular crop, or loading it with a peculiar impost; two-thirds of the inland revenue were raised by a colossal tax upon one crop of the British agriculturists; while of the 12,000,000*l.* of local contributions, 7,000,000*l.*

were paid by them, and the whole was levied upon a very limited class. Mr. Disraeli entered into the details of these several burdens, urging, at much length, the hardships they inflicted upon the landed interest; and, with respect to the last, he referred to the proposal made by him in the last session for relieving the land in the matter of local taxation—a question which had been since much advanced. He urged, in addition, the severity with which the tithe fell upon the owner and occupier, not merely in the commutation, but in the incidence of the charge itself, which, as Mr. M'Culloch thought, justified an adequate countervailing duty upon foreign corn. All these facts proved that the British farmer was overweighted. But it was said that the land enjoyed exemptions. These, however, Mr. Disraeli endeavoured to show were comparatively small or illusory, and he opposed to these exemptions the land tax. It was only by that powerful instrument, the property and income tax, that our present financial system was upheld, and from the returns of that tax it appeared that at least one-half was levied from the owners and occupiers of land—from owners whose rents were reduced, and from occupiers without profits. What these classes required was only justice; they did not shrink from competition, but they asked not to be forced into it manacled. Mr. Disraeli, in conclusion, reviewed the remedies suggested by others, pointing out their intrinsic inefficiency, or the impediments thrown in their way; treating even a fixed duty upon corn as no boon to the farmer, but merely a compromise. He desired no legislation that was not consistent with the welfare of all Her Majesty's subjects, not excluding one particular class, which it was acknowledged had been treated with injustice.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer was quite ready to discuss this subject with calmness and temper, but Mr. Disraeli had asked no distinct opinion of the House upon anything, throwing into the hotch-potch of his speech all the subjects which had occupied it for the last five years. Sir Charles justified the opinions he had expressed in past years respecting the effects of the change in our commercial policy; he had never concealed his apprehensions of the difficulties which agriculture, like manufactures, might experience upon the withdrawal of protection, but he thought still that it would revive and stand upon a sounder foundation than before. The anticipations of the advocates of free trade had not proved more exaggerated than the gloomy forbodings of its opponents. The distress alleged to exist among our agriculturists was paralleled in France, notwithstanding its large exports of corn to this country and its importing none. The diminished price of meat here was the result of increased production, and cattle were produced at a cheaper rate. Mr. Disraeli had dealt only with the owners and occupiers of land; but, though it might be very convenient to ignore that important fact, the agricultural labourers—whose condition on a former occasion was made the point upon which the whole question turned—were never in more prosperous circumstances than at present. In Ireland as well as England the numbers of able-bodied paupers were rapidly diminishing. Wages, in relation to

prices, were higher than during the war. While the labouring classes were thus benefited, there had been no reduction of rents commensurate with the diminution of prices. Sir Charles then reviewed the several burdens alleged to fall peculiarly upon the land—the tithe, the prohibition to cultivate tobacco, the Excise duties on agricultural products (which were paid by the consumer, a fact overlooked by Mr. Disraeli), and local contributions,—which he justified or palliated. The assertion that seven-twelfths of the local taxation were paid by the agricultural classes was an error, and Mr. Disraeli had confused with the owners of agricultural land other landowners who have no title to relief from such burdens. He next passed in review the objections which Mr. Disraeli had offered to other remedies than his own, and, assuming that that gentleman, if he meant anything, asked to be relieved from the Customs duty on tobacco, and the Excise duty on malt, hops, and spirits, asked him, how he would provide for the public expenditure? It could only be by reimposing those duties which, with so much advantage to the country, had been repealed. Before that course was pursued and our present policy reversed, let the House consider what had been the result of that policy. Since 1841 the revenue had increased 4,726,000*l.*; the taxes repealed amounted to 10,763,000*l.*, from which, if the taxes imposed (5,655,000*l.*) were deducted, the balance of relief was upwards of 5,000,000*l.*, with an augmentation of revenue nearly to the same amount. Sir Charles read statements of our foreign trade, showing, he said, an increase of our exports perfectly unexampled, and asked whether it was possible that a legislation which had produced such results could be wrong? No protected interest ever lost protection without transient sufferings; agriculture had not been the only interest protected; the others had recovered from their depression, and now flourished beyond precedent; the application of capital and improved processes of cultivation would produce the same result in agriculture, and enable the British farmer successfully to compete with foreigners. He called upon the House, therefore, to reject this motion.

The Marquis of Granby observed that, after five years' experience of our commercial policy, the landed interest was in a worse position than when it began. Taking the quantity of wheat sold at 20,000,000 quarters, and the depreciation at 24*s.* a quarter, it amounted to 24,000,000*l.*; the depreciation upon the whole crop was no less than 60,000,000*l.* In this state of things Mr. Disraeli had asked the House not to reverse its late policy, but to see whether it could relieve the landed interest from burdens always unjust, but which, under the existing conditions, had become intolerable. The Chancellor of the Exchequer did not say the proposition was unjust, but alleged difficulties in the way of lessening the weight of taxation upon the agricultural classes. But those classes had not created the difficulties; those who had were bound to find a remedy. Lord Granby contested the details brought forward by Sir C. Wood, and adduced evidence from which he drew different conclusions respecting the state of the country. He doubted whether the labourer was better off than under

protection, and whether he would not prefer high-priced corn with a high rate of wages. He believed that other interests were not so flourishing as Sir C. Wood had represented, and he was convinced the Legislature would be obliged, sooner or later, to return to a system of protection, admitting the principle that for every tax imposed upon the home producer an equivalent tax must be laid upon the foreigner.

Sir James Graham joined issue with the Marquis of Granby on these two points—that the great body of agricultural labourers had not been gainers by the present commercial policy, and that, sooner or later, it would be expedient to return to the system of protection. He admitted that the depression of the prices of corn had been somewhat greater than he had expected, and the duration of the depression longer. On the other hand, Mr. Disraeli had conceded that the general condition of the people was prosperous, and the condition of the labourer, in Sir James's opinion, lay at the root of this whole subject. He did not undervalue the importance of the landlord or the farmer; but he regarded as paramount the welfare of the great body of the people. In Ireland the number of able-bodied men receiving out-door relief had diminished from 1,210,000 in 1849, to 572,000 in 1850. In England the number of able-bodied poor had been reduced 14 per cent. In Scotland, the poor in receipt of relief numbered 101,000 in 1850, instead of 106,000 in 1849; and the number of casual poor, the heaviest charge in Scotland, had diminished from 95,000 in 1849, to 53,000 in 1850. Meanwhile the revenue, notwithstanding remissions of taxes, was prosperous, and the exports had reached the unexampled amount of 70,000,000*l.* Notwithstanding the repeal of the Navigation Laws, the outward tonnage of British ships had exceeded that of 1850 by 188,000 tons. But, after all, the most conclusive test of the real prosperity and well-being of the great body of the people was furnished by the immense importations of foreign wheat and flour, paid for and consumed by millions of mouths that would not otherwise have been fed. There had, no doubt, been a serious disturbance of prices; but so there had been in France, where protection was high, and even in this country under protection. In 1822 the average price of corn for the year was 44*s.*, and in some weeks it was below 40*s.* But the time had arrived when the price of corn must be left to find its natural level. The shepherd and the ploughman, who now enjoyed a cheaper meal, knew the reason why. The soldier, who felt his pay virtually augmented, also knew the reason why. It was necessary to speak plainly, and he was satisfied that no power in England could permanently raise, by force of law, the price of bread. His objection to the motion, which was studiously ambiguous, was that it implied, though it did not ask, a reversal of that system of fiscal policy to which he traced the tranquillity and social order of the last three years. Sir James showed the exceptions to which the remedial measures suggested by Mr. Disraeli were open, and asked what his motion could mean if not a return to protection. He contrasted the expressions used by that gentleman last year with his late speech,

and putting the best interpretation he could upon these mystical phrases, he came to the conclusion that the real object of the motion was to turn out the present Administration, dissolve Parliament, return to protection, and reimpose a duty upon corn. He saw, therefore, that they were on the eve of a serious struggle; that they must gird up their loins and prepare to offer a firm, manly, and uncompromising resistance. In an impressive peroration he appealed to the latest declaration of the author and champion of our present policy, the late Sir Robert Peel. "Though dead," Sir James observed, "he still speaks, and from the tomb I hear the echo of his voice—'I earnestly hope that I may never live to see the day when the House of Commons shall retrace its steps.'" He would give his vote in opposition to the motion.

Mr. Booker referred to details purporting to show that the country was not in the prosperous state which had been supposed, that the condition of the labourers had not improved, and that wages had diminished;—sooner or later the country must return to a system of fair, proper, and efficient protection of British industry.

Mr. Labouchere said the effect of the motion was to change our commercial policy; the defence of that policy must mainly rest upon the results it had produced upon the comforts and prosperity of the people; and, taking any test, the answer would be the same—there never had been a period in which, notwithstanding the partial distress of one class, the great body of the people had been equally well off. The effect of the change in the Navigation Laws, so far from realizing the predictions of those who had foreboded ruin to our shipowners and shipbuilders, had been completely the reverse. Mr. Labouchere furnished some striking instances of the improvement in this branch of trade; and upon the general question said, he was satisfied with the manner in which it had been left by Sir C. Wood and Sir James Graham.

Mr. Cayley supported the motion, observing that its advocates asked only justice, and it was not their fault if justice and protection were convertible terms. He disputed the accuracy of the conclusions drawn by the Chancellor of the Exchequer from his "troops of figures," and he utterly denied that the revenue had recovered so quickly from the collapse of 1847 as in years of protection. Thus, in the interval of 1822 and 1824, upwards of 6,000,000*l.* of taxes had been repealed, in spite of which the revenue had increased more than 3,000,000*l.*, making a gain of 9,000,000*l.* in three years. Mr. Cayley contended that since 1841 the revenue had really diminished; that the profits upon our exports had not increased; and it was admitted that the landed interest had sustained severe losses. He condemned the whole theory of our taxation pursued for the last 40 years, and considered that no member who desired to do justice could withhold his support from the motion.

Mr. Cardwell said, that although Mr. Cayley asked only for justice, his speech was one continued impeachment of the great measure by which the peace and loyalty of the country had been insured in times of more than ordi-

nary difficulty. He professed his inability to discover the sources whence that gentleman had persuaded himself that the revenue had flourished more under protection than since. There had been no instance under protection when, after taking off 5,500,000*l.* of taxes, the revenue had been larger than before. Since the commencement of free trade, between 1841 and 1850, the exports had increased from 53,250,000*l.* to more than 70,000,000*l.* Mr. Cardwell attacked in detail the theories enunciated by Mr. Cayley, and contended that by our present policy we had laid the foundation for an entire reform of the social and economical system of the country, which would, by that policy, gain an advantage over the manufactures of foreign countries. With respect to agriculture, he asked, where had the labourers gone to who had formerly been employed upon railways? They had been employed by the landed interest, and the prosperity of the Excise was one of the most extraordinary circumstances of the times. The large sums borrowed for investment in agriculture was an evidence that its prosperity was not hopeless. He opposed the motion.

Mr. Cobden said, there could be no doubt of the meaning of the motion, for whether a duty on corn, or compensation for the loss of the Corn Law, were sought, the object was protection; and he protested against compensation upon any assumption of an understanding as to what was to be the price of corn—there had been no such understanding. The people were prepared to pay the natural price of corn, whatever its amount. The motion contemplated a transfer of five or six millions of taxes from the shoulders of the farmers to those of others—it was not said whom. But a transfer of taxation would be impracticable. The only way in which the farmers could be relieved was by reducing expenditure, and nobody had proposed that. Protection was worn out, and now a fresh device was started, of unfathomable meaning, instead of setting the landlords and farmers to adjust their affairs amongst themselves. He advised the other side not to disturb this great question; he warned them against entering upon a career of hostility against the interests of the great mass of the people, a large class of whom had no representatives in that House.

Mr. Moore should support the motion for reasons referring exclusively to Ireland.

Lord J. Russell considered the motion, though introduced by a speech of great ability and great moderation, was fraught with more dangerous consequences than any motion which in the course of his public life he ever recollected. He noticed cursorily the proposals of Mr. Disraeli respecting the cultivation of tobacco, the tithe commutation, and the conversion of local taxes into a national rate, and assumed that the real aim of the motion was to restore protection, the only basis upon which a practical measure could be proposed; not, however, putting the question distinctly and boldly, but in a most dangerous manner, throwing it loose to the country, and making it a topic of continual agitation. The friends of the motion should do one thing or the other—disclaim a desire to return to protection, or declare they were ready to stand by it. Land, it was said, is burdened in an especial manner,

and therefore its owners ought to receive compensation; but these burdens were every year becoming less, owing to the prosperity of other classes. The policy pursued since 1842 had been eminently successful, and what reason was there for changing it? He should be grieved if, by a retrogressive policy, the price of food were enhanced, and the people should be tempted to expect from the democracy of the Continent advantages they could not obtain from their own institutions. In the name of the great interests of the country, and the great mass of the people, he asked the House not to consent to the motion.

Mr. Disraeli made a vigorous and witty reply; and, after a few words from Mr. Muntz and Mr. Greenall, explaining their reasons for supporting the motion, the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion	267
Against it	281
Majority	14

Another important stage in the political drama was a defeat of the Ministers, pregnant with some material results, upon a motion made on the 20th of February by Mr. Locke King, the member for East Surrey, for leave to bring in a Bill to make the franchise in counties in England and Wales the same as in boroughs, viz., occupation of a tenement of the value of 10*l.* a year.

Mr. King congratulated himself that this time he had completely overcome the chief objection made last session by the Government, and removed the difficulty which they then felt in the way of agreeing to his motion, by bringing it forward in the middle of February instead of July. His plan was so simple, moderate, and practical, that it would pave the way for the great and comprehensive measure of reform with which the House was to be favoured by Lord John Russell when "the proper time" should have arrived. Lord John last year declared his opinion that a condition of every reform of the Parliamentary franchise should be, that the mode of election should be compatible with and consistent with a Monarchy and a House of Peers. Surely the present small and insignificant measure would tend to strengthen rather than weaken both the Monarchy and the House of Lords. The Act last year passed for Ireland, which was so unfortunately marred in its details, affirmed a principle which should be extended to England; indeed, it would be insulting to suppose that the people of Ireland should be more trusted in the exercise of the franchise than the people of England. One of the strongest arguments used in the discussion on the Irish measure was, that the constituencies had actually decreased; so had the constituencies of the English counties. Since 1836 there had been these diminutions—in Berks, 1039; Devon, 1123; Dorset, 488; Hereford, 319; Salop, 505; Westmoreland, 747; Wilts, 585; Worcester, 475. Even since 1843 there had been a very considerable decrease. Comparing the total number of county electors in 1843 with that of 1850, he found that in 1843 the number was 484,073; in 1850, it was 461,413; showing a decrease of 22,666 in seven years, while in the boroughs there had been an increase of 50,000. These facts encouraged him to hope for

Lord John Russell's support, on the same principle that Mr. King made the motion—that half a loaf, or even a fragment, is better than no bread. He trusted that he who had made the greatest, best, and most important social revolution which had ever been effected in modern times, would not object to remove those great anomalies which now existed with respect to the representation, when it could be shown that it could be done without incurring the slightest risk. He claimed the support of Sir James Graham, on the ground of his declaration in the last session, that he saw "the greatest danger in erecting an immense superstructure on a narrow electoral basis." He owned also, that after all which had recently occurred, not only in the House but out of it, particularly at an election which lately occurred in not the least aristocratic part of England [South Nottinghamshire], he thought he might fairly claim, and perhaps expect, the support of those honourable gentlemen who had up to a recent period supported protection: for he believed it would be found that those who had only very lately repudiated the principle of protection, would find it exceedingly difficult to obtain their seats again unless they appealed to constituencies with an extended suffrage. The admission made by Mr. Disraeli on behalf of his party encouraged the hope, that with the enlarged views he had lately adopted, he would not coalesce with the voters under the Chandos clause for a political purpose; but that he would go for an extended suffrage, and so completely renounce the dangerous doctrines of protection, which was very much akin to Communism in its worst shape—for protection might be regarded as the few taking from the many, and Communism generally as the taking from all. That the tendency of the motion would be to complete the triumph of Mr. Cobden, was a matter of joy to Mr. King, inasmuch as his own father fought the battle of free trade single-handed for many a year before either Mr. Cobden, or Mr. Villiers, or even the people of England, directed their attention to it.

Lord J. Russell admitted that this motion differed from other motions upon this subject, since no considerable objection could be alleged against the class of persons who were the object of it, who, if intrusted with the franchise, would use it, he believed, with intelligence and integrity. The question really was, whether the proposition would improve the representation. It was opposed to the principle of the Reform Act, which contemplated a distinction between the constituencies of counties and boroughs. In the discussions upon that Bill it had been proposed to admit voters for counties by occupation, not by tenure. This proposition he had opposed, though Lord Chandos had succeeded in carrying the 50*l.* clause; but he (Lord John) never considered this an improvement of the Bill. Looking at the question practically, his experience had convinced him that the 50*l.* tenants at will were much under the influence of their landlords, whereas the poorest freeholders were independent, and the proposition now was to admit to the franchise a large number of voters by occupation, who would diminish the power of that valuable class of electors. But, further, he thought the uniformity which Mr. King proposed

to introduce was objectionable, and that it was an advantage that there was a variety of voting by freehold and occupation. It was said that 12*l.* occupiers had been enfranchised in Ireland; but in Ireland the 40*s.* freeholders had been disfranchised, whereas they still existed in England, and unless they were restored in Ireland a new inequality would be created between the two countries. He had on a former occasion acknowledged that he thought some extension of the franchise desirable, and he still considered it desirable that a measure should be introduced for a further extension of the suffrage. There were reasons, however, general and particular, why it was not advisable to bring in such a measure this session, though there would be no reason why it should not be brought before the House at the commencement of the next session; and if he were a member of the Government at that time he should feel it to be his duty to lay such a measure before the House. The experience we had had of the Reform Act had satisfied him that it had secured the confidence of the people at large. Any change, therefore, should be in the spirit of that Act. We should not attempt to construct a new and fanciful edifice, but endeavour to add to the symmetry and convenience of the old.

Mr. Hume insisted that the motion should be acceded to upon the grounds of policy and justice. Lord J. Russell, the advocate of free trade and liberal measures, should desire to extend the basis of the representation in order to neutralize the opposition of the landed interest.

Mr. Cobden had heard with pleasure the pledge given by Lord J. Russell that he would bring in a measure for improving the system of representation, the faults of which had been exemplified in recent elections; and he hoped the noble Lord would address himself to the task with the conviction that the people would be disappointed with a measure not commensurate with the existing evils. With respect to the motion, he remarked that the noble Lord made no objection to the class of persons proposed to be admitted to the franchise. It did not follow that 10*l.* householders would not be as independent as the 50*l.* tenants at will; they would probably be more so, since they would be less under the control of their landlords.

After a few observations from Mr. P. Howard, the House divided, when the motion was carried (against the Government) by 100 against 52.

On the 17th of February, in a Committee of Ways and Means,

The Chancellor of the Exchequer made his financial statement for the year. He began by referring the Committee to the balance-sheet made up to the 5th of January last, which would afford, he thought, a not incorrect criterion of the state of the revenue for the financial year ending the 5th of April, 1851. The income he had estimated last year at 52,285,000*l.*; the actual income turned out to be 52,810,877*l.* up to January; and he estimated that its amount up to the 5th of April would exceed 52,656,000*l.* The Excise duties had increased beyond his estimate of last year no less than 688,000*l.* The actual expenditure to the 1st of January last was 50,205,879*l.*, and he believed that its amount on the 5th

of April would be less than 50,134,900*l.*, showing a reduction below the expenditure of last year of 641,000*l.* The probable surplus on the 5th of April would be 2,521,000*l.* He then proceeded to estimate the income for the ensuing year. The Customs up to January amounted to upwards of 20,400,000*l.*, and he thought he should be justified in taking this branch of the revenue in the ensuing year at the same sum. The Excise he thought he could not estimate at so large an amount as that of the last year, owing to the inferior quality of the barley in the last harvest; he took it, therefore, at 14,000,000*l.* In the Stamps there would be a further diminution in the ensuing year, as the late Act would not be in full operation until October, so that he should estimate the Stamp Duties at 6,310,000*l.* The other taxes, including the Property Tax, he took at the same amount as last year, making an estimated income altogether of 52,140,000*l.* The charges upon the Consolidated Fund he estimated at 30,692,000*l.* The estimates for the Army were 6,593,945*l.*; for the Navy, 6,537,055*l.*; for the Ordnance, 2,424,171*l.* There had been some reductions in these estimates, which would have been larger but for certain circumstances, which he explained. The Government had not been of opinion that it would be advisable to reduce the number of our forces, and they had continued the expenditure on account of certain defences at home, believing that Parliament would not desire to see the country left in an unprotected state. The reduction in the estimates was 457,000*l.*, from which deductions were to be made to the amount of 246,000*l.* The reduction would have been larger, but for the commutation of a money compensation to seamen for a diminution of their grog, and for a curtailment of stoppages from the pay of soldiers serving abroad. These two items amounted to 140,000*l.* The Miscellaneous Estimates amounted to 4,065,000*l.* The Census in the ensuing year would cost 110,000*l.*, but he would take these estimates at 4,000,000*l.* The total expenditure would therefore be 50,247,171*l.* Deducting this from the probable income, there remained an estimated surplus, in round numbers, of 1,892,000*l.* The first point to consider was, how far this state of our finances bore upon the question of the renewal of the Income Tax, and the Stamp Duties in Ireland. The amount of the former was 5,400,000*l.*, that of the latter 120,000*l.*, but he would take it at 100,000*l.* If, therefore, these taxes were not renewed, a revenue of 5,500,000*l.* would lapse, and, deducting from that sum the surplus of 1,890,000*l.*, there would be a deficiency to the extent of 3,610,000*l.* In the ensuing financial year half a year's Income Tax would be receivable, so that in the next year the deficiency would be only 910,000*l.*, but in future years it would be 3,600,000*l.* The House must consequently be prepared to have an annual deficit to that amount, or to reduce to an equal extent the expenditure, which, upon an amount of 16,000,000*l.*, was impracticable, or to impose new taxes, whereas there were taxes still existing which it was desirable to get rid of. When these were reduced or repealed, and the inequalities and anomalies of our system of taxation were corrected, the question would fairly

arise, whether the Income Tax should be retained, reduced, or removed. Till, however, our present commercial policy was fully carried out, he trusted the House would not refuse to continue this tax, under the cover of which so many objects beneficial to the country had been accomplished. He did not think it advisable to go into the details of the tax until the Bill was before the House. He did, however, come to the conclusion that, upon the whole, an equal and uniform rate on all descriptions of income, from whatever source, was the fairest and most practicable mode of assessment. He proposed to continue the exemption of Ireland. Sir Charles then, having replied to certain suggestions made to him respecting a revision of taxation, and having claimed for the Government the merit of having contributed to the augmentation of the revenue by economy, proceeded to consider the mode in which the anticipated surplus should be disposed of. The first claim, he observed, was for some reduction of the debt. Since 1830 we had borrowed 35,000,000*l.*, of which we had paid off 8,000,000*l.*; so that in twenty years of peace we had added 27,000,000*l.* to our debt. He did not think it necessary to make a great effort to reduce this debt, but a portion of this surplus ought to be applied to its reduction, and he proposed to retain about 1,000,000*l.* What was to be done with the remainder? Of all the claims made upon him, he thought he was bound to attend to that for mitigating a tax which bore upon the health and morals of the lower classes, namely, the window duty. The amount of that tax was 1,856,000*l.*, which would absorb the whole of the surplus, and this would be unjust to other classes. Sanitary relief might be obtained without sacrificing the whole tax, by changing the mode of levying it, which was most objectionable. He proposed, therefore, to repeal the existing mode of assessment, and to substitute a tax upon houses, according to the principle of the value of the house, and to apply it to new houses, with considerable modifications, however, in respect to existing houses. Sir Charles Wood explained the manner in which he proposed to effect the substitution, the result of which, he said, would be to exempt from the tax 120,000 houses, to lay two-thirds of the present tax upon 30,000 houses, to exempt the great majority of farm-houses, and to levy upon the remaining houses about one-half of the present window duty. The loss to the revenue would be 700,000*l.* The next proposal was intended to check the adulteration of coffee by the admixture of chicory, by reducing the duty upon foreign as well as colonial coffee, levying an uniform rate of 3*d.* per pound on both. The loss would be 176,000*l.* The duty upon foreign timber he should propose to reduce one-half of its present amount, which would be 286,000*l.* Another item was agricultural seeds, the duty upon which he proposed to reduce to 1*s.* per cwt. upon all seeds, foreign and colonial. Lastly, he should propose to transfer to the State a portion of the local charge for the maintenance of pauper lunatics, to such an amount as would leave little more than the expense of an ordinary pauper. This charge would amount to 150,000*l.* Under the Sugar Act there would be a reduction of the duty on sugar in

July of about 330,000*l.*; but this would be made up, and the total loss of revenue through reductions he did not calculate at more than 1,280,000*l.* Deducting this from the surplus, there would remain 612,000*l.*; but half of the present window duty would be receivable next year, which would make the surplus for that year 962,000*l.* Sir Charles concluded by moving that the Income Tax and the Stamp Duties in Ireland be further continued for a time to be limited.

The statement of the right hon. Baronet was received with manifestations of dissatisfaction from various quarters of the House. Mr. Herries began by claiming ample time for consideration before giving consent to a proposition so important as the renewal of the Income Tax. Mr. Hume complained that the Window Tax was not to be unconditionally repealed, nor the military establishments reduced, as they might be, by transfering the burthen of defending the colonies to the colonial communities themselves. Viscount Duncan and Mr. Wakley enforced the objections against the Window Tax *in toto*. Alderman Sidney, Sir Benj. Hall, and Lord D. Stuart remonstrated against the Income Tax. Mr. Hodges, Mr. Frewen, and Mr. Hope complained that the grievances of the hop-growers were left without redress. Mr. Newdegate, Sir Wm. Jolliffe, and Mr. Bankes protested against the mockery of relief offered to the distressed agriculturists. Mr. Wakley declared his firm conviction that the proposal of Sir C. Wood on the subject of the Window Tax would be received with so much hostility, that the Government would find it impossible to carry it into execution.

Three days after this discussion the public were informed, through the medium of the *Times* newspaper, that Lord John Russell's Administration had retired from office. The news, though not quite expected, occasioned no great surprise. The resignation of the Whig Government was not attributed to any single or definite cause, though the recent defeat of the Government on the motion of Mr. Locke King, and still more, the very unfavourable reception of the Budget, were surmised to have had much to do with it. But the chief cause was declared to be, in general terms, the loss of parliamentary confidence, the exhibition in many quarters of a resolute hostility to the Government, and on the part of its usual auxiliaries, an irresolute and distrustful support. With many delicate questions pressing on the attention of Parliament, and with a Cabinet which had been gradually growing more feeble, and resting more and more on a narrow basis, it was felt on all hands that the strength of the Executive was inadequate to the exigencies of the times. Under these circumstances the Premier doubtless judged wisely, that it was neither for the honour of the Administration nor for the well-being of the nation that the existence of the Whig Cabinet should be prolonged.

On the opening of the House of Commons on Friday, the 21st, the benches were crowded with Members anxious to learn the ministerial determinations. Upon the order for going into Committee of Ways and Means being read, Lord John Russell rose, and said:—"Sir, I have to request that the Order of

the Day shall be postponed till Monday the 24th; I will then state to the House my reasons for making this request." The House seemed taken by surprise; but, after a short pause, Mr. Herries said,—"I wish to ask the Noble Lord if it is intended positively to proceed with the Committee of Ways and Means on Monday next?"

Lord John Russell declined to give a positive assurance to this effect, but repeated that he would explain fully on that day the reasons for taking his present course. The House then broke up. On the 24th both Houses were very fully attended. In the House of Lords, after the transaction of some formal business, the Marquis of Lansdowne rose and said:—

"My Lords, as there is no business before the House, I may as well at once take this opportunity of moving that the House, at its rising, be adjourned till Friday next. In making this motion, I feel that, however imperfectly and inefficiently I may be able to lay before your Lordships any communication relating to the present posture of affairs, it is due to your Lordships that any information or communication made on that subject to the other House of Parliament should, in substance at least, be made also to this House. But, my Lords, in doing so I shall confine myself simply to a statement of the facts as I understand them to have occurred. On Friday last, in consequence of divisions which had recently taken place in the other House of Parliament, Her Majesty's servants communicated with each other. From domestic circumstances, I was not one of the number on that occasion; but they communicated with each other, and on that day Her Majesty was led to believe that it was probable Her Majesty's servants would resign on the day following. Early on Saturday morning I came to town, and that resignation was most respectfully and unanimously tendered by Her Majesty's servants to Her Majesty. In the course of the same day, the noble Lord I now see opposite was, as I am informed, invited to attend at the Palace, and a proposal was made to him to construct a Government. I am informed that the noble Lord stated that he was not then prepared to form one. Upon that communication being made, recourse was had to other persons, more particularly to my noble Friend lately at the head of the Government; and he was requested to reconstruct an Administration. My Lords, this is the present state of matters. All that it is in my power now to state to your Lordships is, that my noble Friend lately at the head of the Government has, upon reflection, thought it to be his duty towards Her Majesty and towards the public, to attempt the reconstruction of another Cabinet. Beyond that I have nothing to say: I speak as the organ of a Government which, in fact, exists no more—which holds office nominally only; and I am its representative only for the purpose of making this communication to your Lordships."

Lord Stanley made a very brief statement:—

"I am sure none of your Lordships will be disposed to make any opposition to the proposal which the noble Marquis has now made to the House; or, at all events,

that it will be unanimously agreed that no public business of importance shall be transacted. I am exceedingly unwilling to make, and indeed I will not make, any comment on the statement made by the noble Marquis. Circumstanced as the country now is, it is impossible that any revelation can be made of what has occurred. In the present state of things, I do not hold it consistent with my duty to offer any explanations that must necessarily be of an imperfect character. I can only say, that on Saturday I had the honour of a lengthened audience of Her Majesty; in the course of which I laid before Her Majesty, fully and unreservedly, what were my views of the present state of the country and of parties. Nothing could have exceeded the graciousness, the condescension, indeed, I may say, the kindness, of Her Majesty, throughout the whole of that audience; but of what passed at that interview, either as to the advice which I tendered to Her Majesty, or of what was stated by Her Majesty, I should ill requite the kindness and favour with which I was visited if I should at the present moment say a single word. ("Hear, hear.") When the time shall come—when this political crisis shall have passed—I shall be prepared to state fully and unreservedly to your Lordships and the country, the whole substance of the advice I tendered to Her Majesty, and the course which, as a public man honoured with the confidence of Her Majesty, and as a Privy Councillor, I recommended should be taken."

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, on the motion for a Committee of Ways and Means, Lord J. Russell made his promised statement of the reasons which had induced him on the former night to propose its postponement. His explanation was brief. Adverting to the results of Mr. Disraeli's and Mr. Locke King's motions, he said he had come to the conclusion that the existing Cabinet were not in a position to conduct satisfactorily the business of the country in that House during the session, thinking it, likewise, very disadvantageous to the country that the Government should be liable from time to time to defeats. He, therefore, with the concurrence of his colleagues, tendered their resignation to Her Majesty, who was graciously pleased to accept the same, and informed him of her intention to send for Lord Stanley, to take the charge of forming a Government. He (Lord John) had since been informed by Her Majesty that Lord Stanley had stated that he was not then prepared to form a Government, and Her Majesty had asked him (Lord John) to undertake the charge of reconstructing one. He had thought it his duty to attempt the task, and had assured Her Majesty that he would undertake it. In the meanwhile he asked the House to adjourn until the 28th.

Mr. Disraeli expressed his conviction that it would be found, when Lord Stanley gave his explanation in his place in Parliament, that in saying that Lord Stanley had informed Her Majesty that he was not then prepared to form an Administration, Lord J. Russell had made a statement to the House which, on further consideration, he would acknowledge was not founded upon what had really occurred.

Lord J. Russell felt assured that Lord Stanley's explanation would bear out what he had said.

Mr. Roebuck hoped that Lord J. Russell, as leader not only of a great party in that House, but as representing a great principle, would not forget that that principle was now in his hands.

The motion, that the House at its rising do adjourn until Friday the 28th, was then agreed to.

On the 28th the Houses again met, when the subject of the Ministerial negotiations was renewed in the Upper House.

The Marquis of Lansdowne detailed the progress of the Ministerial crisis since the last meeting of the House. The failure of Lord John Russell to reconstruct his Cabinet, and the refusal of Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham to concur in forming an Administration, had been followed by an attempt of Lord Stanley to organize a Ministry, first by a coalition between the Protectionists and the supporters of the late Sir Robert Peel, and then by the unassisted forces of the Protectionist party. All these attempts had led to no result, and the state of things at that moment was, that Her Majesty had sent for the Duke of Wellington, in order to have the benefit of his advice before taking any further step. Under these circumstances it was consolatory to him to be able to state that the difficulties and obstacles which had occurred in these negotiations had turned entirely on honest differences of opinion, and not at all on any personal considerations. The noble Lord then sat down, after reminding the House that there was one sacrifice which he could never be called upon to make, and that was the sacrifice of dignity, which would attend the prolonged attempt to carry on the business of the country without that amount of support which was indispensable to the efficient discharge of the public service. Such an attempt, while it would be highly detrimental to the honour of the Crown, could only be profitable to a not very respectable class of politicians, who would in that case be invested with an importance which did not otherwise belong to them.

The Earl of Aberdeen next rose to state the course which he had taken during the recent negotiations. On the preceding Saturday he had been honoured with a communication from, followed by an interview with, Her Majesty. In obedience to Her Majesty's expressed wish, he had endeavoured, in conjunction with Sir James Graham, to assist in the reconstruction of Lord John Russell's Government. He was sorry to say that his endeavours had failed, in consequence of his invincible repugnance to the penal measure against the Roman Catholics introduced by Lord John Russell into the Lower House. That repugnance had been shared, without any previous concert or understanding, by all his late colleagues with whom he had communicated on the subject. When Her Majesty found that no fusion could be effected between the supporters of the late Sir R. Peel and Lord John Russell, she had asked him (Lord Aberdeen) to undertake the task of forming an Administration, but when he looked at the majority by which the Bill against the Roman Catholics had been carried in the House of Commons, and when he was convinced that a large number of their Lordships would concur in supporting that Bill, he felt that it was useless to attempt to carry out Her Majesty's command, and there-

fore he declined the task. This was all he had to say, and in conclusion he hoped the House would believe that nothing would have induced him to follow the course he adopted, had he not been convinced that he had acted according to the dictates of the soundest principles of wisdom and justice.

Lord Stanley then rose, and proceeded to lay before the House the several steps of the negotiation in which he had been recently engaged. When Her Majesty asked for his advice on the Ministerial crisis, he had begged for a statement of the reasons which had induced Lord John Russell to retire, and when he found that that retirement was attributed solely to the small majority on the occasion of Mr. Disraeli's motion, and to the defeat which the Ministry had sustained on Mr. Locke King's motion for an extension of the franchise, he had ventured to express his doubts that the resignation of the late Ministry was to be ascribed solely, or even principally, to those causes. He had felt it to be his duty to lay before Her Majesty his opinion as to the state of parties in the House of Commons, and to recommend that before he himself undertook the task of forming an Administration an attempt should be made to bring about an union between Lord John Russell and the supporters of the late Sir Robert Peel. Lord Aberdeen had detailed the reasons which had frustrated such an union. When that attempt failed, he had himself attempted an approximation between the Protectionist party and the followers of Sir Robert Peel, among whose ranks were to be found men of the highest character for ability and official talents, but who seemed to exercise those talents solely to render the formation of any Ministry an impossibility. This attempt, too, having failed, he was reduced to have recourse entirely to the Protectionist party, and though there were many men among them who would have formed able members of a Ministry, yet when he considered that with one exception that party was deficient in men of official experience, that when his Ministry was formed it would have to contend with a majority most effective for opposition, if unable to combine for anything else, and that the public service rendered a dissolution at the present moment impossible, he had, after mature deliberation, begged Her Majesty to relieve him from the responsibility of forming an Administration. The noble Lord then contradicted the reports that he had pressed Her Majesty to consent to a dissolution, and that Lord John Russell had forced himself on Her Majesty while the negotiations in which he (Lord Stanley) had been concerned were in progress, and concluded his speech by giving a sketch of the course which he should have felt it his duty to pursue with regard to the Income Tax, to agricultural distress, and to Papal aggression, had he been successful in forming an Administration.

Some explanations between the Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Stanley succeeded, after which the House adjourned.

In the House of Commons, on moving the postponement of the first order of the day,

Lord J. Russell stated what had occurred since the last meeting with reference to the formation of a Cabinet. He noticed the contradiction—very peremptory in terms, and in manner not very courteous

—which he had received on a former evening from Mr. Disraeli when he had announced that Lord Stanley, having been sent for by the Queen, had represented to Her Majesty that he was not then prepared to form a Government, and in justification of his statement he read (with permission) a letter from Prince Albert, and an account written by Lord Stanley, and by him delivered to the Queen, of his interview with Her Majesty, and which Lord Stanley had authorized him to make use of. After this he appealed to the House whether these extracts did not bear out his statement. Lord John then proceeded to say that, having been desired by Her Majesty to attempt to reconstruct an Administration, and Her Majesty having been pleased to command the attendance of Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham, he had met them at the Palace, and communicated with them afterwards; that no personal considerations stood in the way of a junction, and upon several points of public importance there was no material diversity of views between them; but there was one subject upon which they differed, —namely, the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill. That, though he thought it necessary to persevere with that Bill, he had consented to make considerable alterations in it, whereas Lord Aberdeen and Sir J. Graham were of opinion that any legislation upon the subject was unnecessary; which was so wide a difference as to render an approximation impossible. He (Lord John) thereupon again repaired to the Palace and resigned the commission with which he had been intrusted; and Lord Stanley having been again sent for, he had since resigned his commission into the hands of Her Majesty, who in this difficulty had been pleased to command the attendance of an old and faithful friend of the Crown, the Duke of Wellington, and intended to pause for a while before any further endeavours were made to form a Cabinet. The Noble Lord then removed a misconception of what he had said on the last occasion, explained the motives of his resignation, and defended himself against certain charges—especially that of shrinking from the difficulties of his position. These difficulties had arisen out of three questions—first, that of the commercial policy which had been commenced in 1846, and which, having been found beneficial to the great mass of the people, the present Government had followed out; secondly, the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, in respect of which he retained his opinion that the assumption of these titles was an usurpation of power on the part of a foreign prince which it was impossible for Parliament to pass over. With regard to the Bill itself, having been told by persons of competent authority that its provisions, though carefully framed, might interfere with ordination and with existing endowments, he said at once that that was not the intention of the Bill, and he should be ready to re-examine its provisions, and make such alterations as would prevent any such interference, without departing from its original scope. The last question —a very important one—was that of the extension of the suffrage, the subject of many deliberations held with his colleagues previous to the meeting of Parliament. He had prepared an outline of a measure which he thought might be proposed to the House; but there

was a preliminary question, whether, looking to the duration of the present Parliament and to the situation of the country, it was desirable to introduce such a Bill during this session; and they had all concurred in thinking it should be deferred and matured until the next. He had been perfectly satisfied with the general working of the Reform Act; but he thought if the number of persons enjoying the franchise could be increased without danger to our representative system, that system would be placed upon a wider and safer basis. With regard to the nature of the measure, however, the greatest caution should be used. He should dread any change which would deprive the House of Commons of those conservative elements that ought to belong to it, and he believed that a House of Commons representing merely numbers would jar with the other branches of the Legislature, and not conform to the spirit of the constitution.

Mr. Disraeli explained what he meant to say on the former day. He happened to see Lord Stanley immediately before the House met, and he authorized him to contradict any statement that he was not prepared to form a Government; but there was no intention on his part to be peremptory in words or discourteous in manner.

Sir James Graham, who was called for by several Members, said, that as the House seemed to expect some explanation from him, though he had no official character, he should not withhold one in the present critical position of affairs. On the evening of the 22nd instant, Lord Aberdeen and he received the commands of Her Majesty to wait upon her at Buckingham Palace, when Her Majesty informed them that, Lord Stanley not being then prepared to form an Administration, she had empowered Lord John Russell to endeavour to reconstruct one, and suggested that they should meet his Lordship in an amicable spirit —a command which they had most cheerfully obeyed. With reference to the three leading points to which Lord John Russell had referred, on the first, the free trade policy, there could be no difference between them; neither could there be any difference on principle as to the extension of the suffrage—a question which he (Sir James) was not unwilling to entertain, with the reservation that he could consent to no extension which he did not believe consistent with the maintenance of the existing form of Government. In respect to the remaining point, he was bound to say that, with all the modifications promised by Lord J. Russell, he could not reconcile it to himself to be an assenting party to the measure before the House. The proposed modifications would leave the Bill for all practical purposes utterly inoperative, while it would be regarded as penal and offensive, and as opposed to the policy of the last twenty years. Lord Aberdeen, with whom he had never communicated upon this subject until he had asked his opinion on the first day of the session, entirely concurred with him. Upon this point, therefore, the difficulty in the way of a junction between them and Lord J. Russell was insuperable. As that noble Lord, though he had offered to modify this Bill, refused to abandon it, this was a cardinal objection, a fatal impediment to a junction; and in the present excited state of feeling in

the country, it presented an impediment equally insuperable to the formation of a Government by Lord Aberdeen himself. To endeavour to conduct an Administration upon the principle of not legislating upon this subject, in the present state of the country, would involve Great Britain and Ireland in an angry struggle. He knew that this ground was an unpopular one, but he was convinced of its soundness and policy.

Mr. Hume had listened to the explanation of Sir J. Graham with satisfaction, but had heard that of Lord J. Russell with deep regret, showing upon what ground the impediment to a strong Administration rested—the determination of the noble Lord to persevere in an impolitic Bill.

Sir R. Inglis justified the determination of the noble Lord. The Papal aggression was such an audacity as in the worst times had not proceeded from the Church and Court of Rome. The people of Great Britain would not be satisfied with a less measure. The great complaint was that it did not meet the real grievance.

Mr. J. O'Connell appealed to English statesmen, whether they did not now think it time to do justice to Ireland?

Mr. Osborne thought the country had been reduced to a very humiliating condition, handed about between two or three noble Lords, without any attempt to form a Government upon great and liberal principles.

Mr. Newdegate observed that the explanations they had heard had elucidated many points. However he might be opposed to the policy of Lord J. Russell, upon one important point he should be more likely to follow him than Sir J. Graham.

After some remarks from Colonel Sibthorp, Mr. P. Howard, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Wyld, Mr. Wakley, and Mr. Bankes, the House adjourned.

On the 3rd March, the ultimate adjustment of the Ministerial crisis was announced in both Houses of Parliament. The Marquis of Lansdowne thus narrated the transaction :—

"My Lords, I may as well, before I move the adjournment of the House, discharge my duty by acquainting your Lordships, that in the circumstances of the present moment, and after the failure of three successive schemes for the construction of a new Administration, Her Majesty, after duly reflecting upon the situation in which she was placed by that failure, has been pleased to call upon those of her Ministers who had been recently in office to resume those offices, and to endeavour, at least, to carry on the Government of the country. My Lords, that step upon the part of Her Majesty was not taken without full and due deliberation; and I have the authority of Her Majesty to state, that having during the time she was so pausing had recourse to the advice and opinion of a noble and illustrious Duke, the most distinguished member of this House—and who is now sitting at your Lordships' table—both his advice and his opinion were in conformity with that step. Under these circumstances, I have to inform your Lordships, that Her Majesty's late Ministers have thought that they had no alternative but to undertake the task thus, of necessity almost, devolv-

ing upon them. Having made that statement, I may be permitted to add, what I am sure your Lordships will readily believe, that no person laments more deeply than I do the existence of those differences of opinion which, it is obvious to your Lordships, and is well known to the public and the world, have prevented the construction of a new, a stronger, and a more effective Administration. If there were one wish that I could entertain as an individual more strongly than another, or if there were one thing which it would give me more satisfaction than any other, either in or out of office, by any effort of mine to contribute to effect, it would be to put an end to those difficulties which have proved obstacles to the construction of that which is most desirable for the interests of the country—a strong and effective Administration."

The Duke of Argyll made some observations respecting the Papal aggression, and the bearing of the late Ministerial negotiations on that question. The noble Duke observed, that under the particular circumstances—looking to the high principle and the incorruptible faith exhibited in the attempts which had been made to form a Ministry—there was reason to rejoice at the failure. He rejoiced that no Government had been formed in England on the basis of passing over in total silence an act that had been proved to be an aggression against the public law of Europe, and against the spirit, if not the letter, of the municipal law of England, and above all, an aggression which, if passed over, would infallibly lead to further encroachments on this country, which would in the end be plunged into the contest with the grievous disadvantage of being hampered by fatal admissions and faint-hearted acquiescence.

Lord Brougham having presented several petitions from various places in Ireland against the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, observed that those petitions lavished on that Bill all the expressions of reprobation which it was possible to employ: he could not be expected to go along with them in those expressions, and would at present express no opinion on the Bill; but nothing he had yet heard had shaken his opinion. Just on account of the statement made by his noble Friend with reference to the establishment of a strong Government, and just on account of what they had been told of the feelings of the people of Ireland and Scotland, he implored Her Majesty's Government to pause before they rejected the advice not to proceed to legislate, at least at present, on this subject, but to be satisfied with a resolution of both Houses of Parliament. That course would be attended with two inestimable advantages. It would postpone for the present that religious agitation, the worst of all agitations, which was tearing society to pieces on both sides of the Channel, though in opposite directions; it would postpone, at least, if it did not altogether allay it. It would avoid the constant renewal of that agitation and acerbity of feeling that at present too much—he might say, too fatally—prevailed on both sides of the Channel; and it would afford time for inquiry, which in his opinion was urgently needed on this subject.

The Earl of Aberdeen corrected

the Duke of Argyll's misapprehension that he had advised that the aggression should be passed over without any notice; on the contrary, he particularly mentioned, in the few words he addressed to their Lordships the other night, that he thought it might properly engage the attention of Her Majesty's Government, and even the attention of Parliament; and in saying so, he referred to the view he had expressed to Lord Stanley before the meeting of Parliament, that in his opinion the proper mode of dealing with this subject was precisely that which had been recommended by Lord Brougham—namely, by resolution on the part of both Houses of Parliament carried to the foot of the Throne; but that he did not think it was a fit subject for legislation. He was much mistaken if the experience of their Lordships and the other House of Parliament did not convince them of the difficulty of legislation on this subject. The noble Lord at the head of the Government had already proposed to alter the Bill very materially; and Lord Aberdeen believed that, as further advances were made in the prosecution of the measure, it would be found, as in all cases of the kind, that greater difficulties would daily arise.

In the House of Commons, on the same evening, Lord John Russell spoke as follows:—

"Since I last addressed the House, the public has been put in possession of a statement made by Lord Stanley with respect to his attempts to form a Government, and the reasons why those attempts were not successful. It is not my intention to make any comment on those reasons; but I feel it right—especially after the rumours which have been spread on this subject—to say that it appears perfectly clear that Lord Stanley had full power and opportunity to form a Government, and that no request he thought it reasonable to make was denied him in the progress of his negotiations. I stated on Friday last, that Her Majesty had been pleased to send for the Duke of Wellington, in order to learn his opinion on the present state of affairs. The Queen saw the Duke of Wellington on Saturday, and late yesterday evening Her Majesty received a written communication from his Grace. I had the honour of an audience of the Queen this morning; and Her Majesty having received the opinion of the Duke of Wellington, that, in the present state of affairs, the best course Her Majesty could pursue was to invite her former Ministers to resume office, Her Majesty was pleased to desire that her former Ministers should resume their offices accordingly. After what has occurred—after the failure of the repeated attempts which have been made to form a Government, as has been stated to the House—I and my colleagues thought that we could not perform our duty to Her Majesty and the country otherwise than by accepting the offer which Her Majesty had been pleased to make. Having entered so fully the other day into the subjects which have recently formed matter of debate, I will only say now, that I trust the House will allow us an adjournment for a few days before proceeding with matters of public debate; by which means we shall have an opportunity of considering the various measures we purpose introducing, and the state of public business generally. I purpose pro-

ceeding with the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill on the 7th instant; and my right hon. Friend the Secretary of State for the Home Department, on moving the second reading of that Bill, will state what amendments and alterations it is intended to make in it when it shall go into Committee. I therefore propose that the second reading of the Bill shall be fixed for the 7th of March, with the intention of taking it as the first order of the day. Before, however, proceeding with the orders of that day, I will state the course which the Government mean to pursue with respect to other business before the House—as far, at least, as fixing the time at which it shall be brought under consideration. On that occasion I will answer the question put to me the other day, which I was not then in a position to answer, as to the time at which we shall proceed with the Budget. I shall be prepared to state the day on which the Budget will come on, and the course which we are prepared to pursue on that subject. I now move that the order of the day for the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill be postponed to the 7th of March."

Some observations were made in the course of a desultory discussion that followed respecting the position of the Government and the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. Some of the Irish Members, Mr. Keogh, Mr. Moore, and Mr. Reynolds, threatened that measure with a protracted and vigorous opposition. Lord John Manners assured Lord John Russell that his policy would encounter no factious or unnecessary opposition from his friends the Protectionist party. But he added, that if no relief were proposed for the agricultural distress, the Member for Bucks, Mr. Disraeli, would probably ask the opinion of the House on some measure for its mitigation. Mr. Wakley thought the pledge that there should be no factious or unnecessary opposition from the Protectionists, considering the decapitated state of that party, was not worth much. He extolled, however, in very high terms, the candour and manliness of Lord Stanley's conduct in the recent crisis.

CHAPTER III.

Ecclesiastical Titles Bill—*The Bill is reintroduced by Sir George Grey on the 7th of March, with the omission of the second and third Clauses—Remarks of Mr. Stuart, Mr. M. Gibson, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Gladstone, Lord C. Hamilton, and Lord John Russell—The Debate on the Second Reading of the Bill commences on the 15th March, and is continued for seven nights by adjournment—Summary of the leading Speeches, including those of Lord Arundel and Surrey, Mr. Roundell Palmer, Sir Robert Peel, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Cardwell, Lord Ashley, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and Mr. H. Drummond (whose remarks excite a violent commotion in the House), Sir James Graham, Lord John Russell, Mr. Walpole, Mr. Roebuck, the Attorney-General, Mr. Fagan, Sir John Young, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Hume, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Disraeli, and Sir George Grey—On a division the Second Reading is carried by 438 to 95—Proceedings on the Committal of the Bill—Protracted discussions and numerous Amendments proposed, but without success—The Bill does not pass through Committee till the end of June—On bringing up the Report Sir F. Thesiger moves three important Amendments of which he had given notice—A large number of Roman Catholic Members walk out of the House, and the Amendments are carried against the Government by considerable majorities—On the Third Reading Lord John Russell attempts to induce the House to rescind Sir F. Thesiger's Amendments, but is again defeated—The Third Reading is carried somewhat unexpectedly by 263 against 46, and the Bill is sent up to the Lords—The Second Reading is moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne on the 21st July, when a spirited discussion takes place, which is continued for two nights—Speeches of the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Beaumont, the Duke of Wellington, who supports the measure, the Earl of Malmesbury, Viscount Canning, the Duke of Argyll, the Bishop of St. David's, the Earl of Winchilsea, Lord Lyndhurst, the Duke of Newcastle, the Marquis of Clanricarde, Lord Monteagle, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of St. Germans, the Earl of Minto, and Earl Fitzwilliam—The Second Reading is carried by 265 against 38—The Bill passes through Committee unaltered—On the Third Reading a further Debate takes place, when the House is again addressed by the Earl of Aberdeen, the Bishop of Oxford, the Duke of Argyll, and other Peers—Lord Monteagle moves an Amendment, which is negatived, and the Bill becomes Law.*

UPON the resumption of office by the Whig Government after the brief interval of their retirement, Lord John Russell had an-

nounced their intention of modifying in some respects the measure which he had obtained leave to introduce with respect to the ecclesiastical titles assumed by the Romish clergy. Accordingly, on the 7th of March, on the order of the day being read for the second reading of that Bill, Sir George Grey proceeded to explain the alterations which, after careful consideration, the Government had determined to propose. Reviewing the various objections which had been taken to the Bill, he pointed out, in the first place, the inexpediency of Lord Stanley's proposal, simultaneously with a resolution of Parliament, to refer the whole subject to Committees of Inquiry, which, instead of allaying, would keep agitation alive. Another proposal, that Ireland should be excluded from the Bill, had been reconsidered by the Government, and that reconsideration had only confirmed them in the conviction to which they had previously arrived, that it would be wholly inconsistent with their duty to consent to such exclusion. At the same time, he admitted that there was a wide practical difference between the circumstances of Ireland and those of England and Scotland; and it was this distinction, he observed, which constituted the main difficulty of the Government in dealing with this subject. Owing to the peculiar circumstances of Ireland, the Bill, as it now stood, would, without intending it, interfere with the purely spiritual practices of Irish Roman Catholic prelates in relation to ordination and collation of priests, and, in regard to bequests, with practices which had been long sanctioned; and, this being the case, without attempting to make alterations in this part of the Bill, which might create new difficulties and yet fail in the desired object, the Government had come to the conclusion to propose in Committee the omission of the second and third clauses altogether. The Bill would then be an unambiguous declaration of Parliament, embodying a national protest against the assumption of these titles. After a few further explanations upon subordinate points, Sir George, purposely refraining from a discussion of the merits of the measure, moved that the order of the day be deferred until the 14th instant.

Mr. Stuart contended that the Bill thus mutilated would not correspond to the wishes of the country, or even to the object proposed by Lord J. Russell when he brought the subject before the House; and he arraigned the manner in which the insult offered to the Crown had been met, not by a proclamation, or any of the constitutional modes of vindicating the dignity of the Sovereign, but by a letter addressed by the First Minister, as an individual, to another individual, and published in a newspaper.

Mr. M. Gibson explained his views respecting this question, which Sir G. Grey, he said, had misapprehended. He did not wish that there should be any inquiry; but if legislation was desired, he thought it was better to legislate with information than without it. His plan was to do nothing in this matter, and he was glad to perceive that this Bill was approximating to his plan.

Sir R. Inglis was very much of the same opinion respecting the Bill. Although he was willing to take 9*d.* in the pound rather than nothing, he warned the Government that the country would not

be satisfied with such a composition.

Mr. Bankes considered that the Bill, if it passed in its mutilated state, would be a disgrace to the Legislature. This strange disappointment of the demands of the country required a fuller explanation. The Bill would add nothing to the law as it now existed.

Mr. Gladstone, reserving for the present the expression of his opinion regarding the Bill, suggested that the preamble and first clause, as they would stand, should be reprinted.

Lord C. Hamilton thought it would be a mockery to apply the measure, altered as proposed, to Ireland.

Lord J. Russell, in reply to Mr. Bankes, repeated what he had said on introducing the Bill; that the Government had consulted the law officers of the Crown, who did not think that the assumption of new titles was contrary to the common or statute law; so that it would have been futile to have directed a prosecution for such an act. But they said that, if it could be proved that bulls or writings from Rome had been introduced for the establishment of sees, this would be an offence under the statute law; but the Government thought it would have been oppressive to prosecute for this offence, and not for the other. The essence of the offence which had been committed was the insult offered, and the direct way of meeting that insult was to bring in a Bill to forbid and prevent the assumption of such titles. In the particular circumstances of Ireland, though the mischief arising from the synodical action of the Roman Catholic hierarchy went beyond the mere insult, so much difficulty existed in discovering terms which would meet the evil without trenching upon spiritual authority, that he was of opinion that legislation should be confined to the absolute assertion of the sovereignty of the Crown in this matter.

Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Stanford condemned the Bill and the conduct of the Government. Mr. Plumptre thought the omission of the second and third clauses would deprive it of all practical utility. Mr. W. Fagan denied that any intentional insult had been offered by the Pope, whose object, he alleged, was purely spiritual. The motion of Sir G. Grey was then agreed to.

On the 14th of March commenced the debate on the second reading of this much-contested measure, which, though curtailed by the alterations made by its authors within the shortest limits, yet afforded matter for opposition that occupied Parliament almost throughout the session. It would be impossible in the short space allotted to us to give more than a very brief sketch of these reiterated and protracted discussions, in which the same arguments were again and again advanced and combated, until the subject in all its bearings was thoroughly exhausted, and the public mind wearied with the incessant repetition. The second reading was not carried, although the majority in favour of the Bill was overwhelming, until seven nights had been consumed in the discussion. A short notice of the more important speeches delivered on either side, will suffice to exhibit the main features of the controversy.

The opposition to the Bill was opened by the Earl of Arundel

and Surrey, with a speech of considerable length, in which it was hinted that if the measure became law, and were enforced, we might see a crowd of exiled English Roman Catholic prelates on the shores of Belgium, Holland, and France. The noble Lord asked, how it would suit the views of English statesmen, that influential Englishmen should so be scattered among foreigners, always dinning into their ears a comparison of the treatment of their religion in England and abroad. Mr. Reynolds seconded the motion with a speech of animated opposition to Ministers. He compared the past unpopularity of Lord Stanley in Ireland with the present immensely greater unpopularity of Lord John Russell; declared that he voted for the late motion of Mr. Disraeli to record his "want of confidence in the Ministry," and was prepared to repeat the vote again and again,—though he regarded that motion as a thing having no merits at all, and in fact as perfectly absurd. He announced to Ministers that he was "in the market," and, "with a few others," to be bought at the price of the "total withdrawal of this measure," and the introduction of measures favourable to the physical interests of starving Irishmen. Mr. M'Cullagh next addressed the House, and added a long list of instances to those already made public in which important ecclesiastical as well as lay functionaries, in official documents, had used the territorial titles of the Roman Catholic bishops, in reference to the incumbents of those sees. He also read a case submitted to Mr. Bethell, of the English Chancery bar, and two other barristers, declaring unhesitatingly that the "first section of the Bill involved the second and third sections," and had all the effects supposed to be avoided by omitting the third and fourth sections.

Mr. Roundell Palmer opposed the Bill at great length, upon the principle that it was in a political and religious sense uncalled for by the emergency. He declared that he was much more alive to the dangers which false and erroneous legislation of this description threatened to the great principles of civil and religious liberty, than to any idea which he was able to grasp of possible political danger: and with respect to the Church of England he did not fear—she had every advantage in the contest, and the contest would only add to her strength.

Sir Robert Peel delivered a maiden speech, of considerable length and diversity of topic, in favour of the Bill. Among the points at its commencement was a declaration of political attachment to Sir James Graham—"one to whom he looked up as called upon to occupy the place unhappily vacated in the advocacy of those measures which the country requires." Towards the end of his speech, he referred with great effect to his diplomatic experience in Switzerland; where, whatever others might suppose, he had remained "a passive observer," witnessing in inactivity, but not without emotion, "the mighty struggle of liberty against despotism and intolerance."

This speech was very favourably received and warmly cheered by the supporters of the Bill.

The Solicitor-General applied himself to the exposure of the fallacy that, because the State had granted to the Roman Catholics

the free and unfettered exercise of their religion, it must, therefore, allow the establishment of their hierarchy. But the means adopted to establish the hierarchy involved a breach of our municipal and constitutional law, and were a violation of the public law of Europe, of the sovereignty of our State, and of our national independence. To declare that *such* measures must be tolerated by the Government and Parliament of this country, because some people thought that the Roman Catholic Church would be better governed by archbishops and bishops than by vicars-apostolical, was a proposition monstrous, untenable, and impossible to be conceded. Traversing familiar grounds of argument, the Solicitor-General supported the special position that the brief for establishing the hierarchy had a more than spiritual scope and effect, by legal deductions from its formal erection of "sees"—"in the Northern district, the see of Hexham," &c. By what authority did the Pope erect cities within the United Kingdom? Was not that an act of territorial sovereignty? If any town or place were appointed to be an episcopal see, it became *ipso facto* a city. All towns were raised to the rank of cities by becoming the seats of bishops—did any one deny that? They would find that every city derived its rank from being now or having been in times past the seat of a bishop; and so inherent was this privilege or distinction, that, though the bishopic might be dissolved, the title of the city remained: for instance, in Westminster the bishopric was dissolved, but the title of city remained. Surely, then, when the Pope raised, or rather attempted to raise, English towns to the rank of cities, he must have meant that civil consequences were to ensue; civil consequences necessarily attached to such acts; and he did not see how any one could successfully contend that such steps did not involve territorial jurisdiction and sovereignty. If the Roman Catholics had wanted important changes, they should have come to Parliament for them, and pursued their objects by legal and constitutional means, and not by what the nation regarded as an "insult"—though the Solicitor-General would not apply that term, as he did not think any insult was intended. It was nothing to say that the measure was too small to meet the whole magnitude of the evils flowing from the attack: we could deal with our own subjects without recourse to measures beyond our shores; but it was not worth while for a great country like this to enter into hostilities with the Roman Pontiff for such acts as these, or for anything he could do. It would at all events be sufficient to prevent pontifical and hierarchical encroachments: the measure would effect that much. They could not have episcopal jurisdiction, they could not introduce canon law, they could not assemble in synod, to frustrate, perchance, the decrees of the Imperial Parliament, unless there were bishops with those territorial titles which the Bill would prohibit them from assuming.

Mr. Goulburn expressed his opinion that this was an act not of merely spiritual, but of civil aggression, assuming to deal with temporal titles the bestowal of which was the province of the Crown. The measure of the Pope, he thought, was both unprovoked and unnecessary. The difference

between bishops and vicars-apostolic was immaterial to the Roman Catholics, but most material to the Protestants. Mr. Goulburn did not mean to imply by his vote for the Bill any approval of the mode in which the aggression had been met by the Government. He could not but feel that the contrast between the measure proposed to be enacted and the excitement which had been mainly aroused by the act of the Ministers, was calculated to produce a prejudicial effect. The position so often asserted by Roman Catholics, that the Pope could not revoke a bull once issued, was contradicted by history. Very recently the Pope had recalled the bull appointing a bishop to the diocese of Goa on the coast of India. If he wished to conciliate the good-will of the people of this country, he would withdraw his recent act, which Mr. Goulburn characterised as an encroachment upon the sovereign authority of the Queen, upon the Protestantism of England and the Established Church.

Mr. Cardwell expressed the disappointment which he felt on comparing the conclusions of the Solicitor-General with his comprehensive exordium. If the municipal and national law had been violated and the honour of the Sovereign attacked, what was the Government about all the while? If the Romish hierarchy would have temporal as well as spiritual power, and would introduce the canon law, would the single operative clause of the present Bill prevent that effect? The proposed measure contained no possibility within itself of remedying the evil; for however it restrained the assumption of titles, the real hierarchical and synodical power, and the introduction of canon law, would be untouched, and the whole usurpation would be left entire and complete. Adhering to the settlement of 1829, he had uniformly assisted in removing all obsolete enactments only offensive to the feelings and irritating to the tranquillity of large bodies of his countrymen; he had done that in earnest hope and expectation—though not without a misgiving, which he hoped his Catholic friends would forgive—that by mutual moderation they might live calmly and peacefully together. It might be that the spirit of the Roman Catholic religion and of the Protestant religion could not harmoniously coalesce; but he earnestly hoped that the day of struggle would be averted; for of all wars the worst was a little civil war about religious matters. As he believed that by supporting this Bill he should rather offer an affront than comply with the desire of Protestant England—that he would be doing much to render Ireland ungovernable—and that upon him would rest a share of the responsibility of that social strife which might arise on a subject in which they were now in the right—he refused his consent to the second reading.

Lord Ashley pointed out an infringement of the Act of 1829, in the nomination of one of the new sees, as that of "*St. David's*, Merioneth, and Newport"—a feature recently disclosed in an authorized Roman Catholic translation of the brief. In the tone of Napoleon in his most haughty and terrible days, the Pope virtually declared that the house of Hanover had ceased to reign. If the Parliament of England submitted to that, he could tell them that the Queen would not—(*Cries of* "Or-

der!")—Well, the Crown would not, nor the people. In France the spirit of persecution was so revived by Popery, that schools were empty—he could prove it by authentic documents; public worship forbidden; and, excepting the dragonade, the Protestants of France were, as a body, as piteously oppressed as under Louis XIV. It behoved the Legislature to enter a record on the statute-book, that all these things were the work and for the behoof of a foreign power—not a person, but a power—which we utterly repudiate and abhor. The weak residue of a measure, now before the House, was altogether inadequate; but, being so, he rejoiced that the people of England should know it. The task was, how to repress the onward march of Papal domination; how deal with such a Protean power. The forms of our free constitution and our Parliamentary system seemed infantine before its machinery—so vast, so complete, so utterly impenetrable. Yet, by God's blessing, we would deal with it. "Penal laws," continued the noble Lord, "objectionable in principle, are ruinous in practice. While Ireland lay under penal laws, the spirit of Protestantism was heavy and asleep; when they were repealed, and men could no longer trust to statutes, she awoke like a giant refreshed with wine. (*Cheers.*) Her progress is rapid; and, say what you will, we will make in Ireland more converts in a year than you shall throughout this realm of England in the whole of a century. Everywhere there is preparation for a religious war. Austria, espousing the quarrels of the Pope, is panting to put down nascent liberty in Sardinia; another Simon de Montfort may head another crusade against the recovered rights of the Waldensian Christians; France, supporting Papal tyranny in Italy, and busy in unprecedented persecution of Protestants at home, may soon seek political aggrandizement under pretext of religion. This realm of England may stand alone, but it will not give way by submission; no, not for an hour. What may be the issue to the empire, no man can foretell; but, for ourselves, happen what may, we will, by God's blessing, stand immoveably on our immortal faith, which we have neither the right nor the disposition to surrender." (*Continued cheering.*)

Mr. Sidney Herbert held that, in tolerating any form of Christianity, they could be scarcely said to be tolerating error. The vastness of the truth of redemption was so great, that an admixture of error could not overpower its effects on the human mind. Under this persuasion, he deplored the theological character of the debate, and recommended charity. The people of England confused bishoprics with titles; their abstract idea of a bishop was a person with 5000*l.* a year and great temporal advantages. If we had possessed an episcopal Dissenting body, the distinction would have been clear; and if the Pope had called the bishops "overseers," so complete was our slavery to words, that probably no notice would have been taken of the proceeding. In reference to the measure, if it meant to make a protest and declaration, why not simply protest and declare, and not legislate—or, by trying to legislate, fall into the present inextricable confusion?

Lord Palmerston repudiated the word "toleration;" deeming that the principle established by the

Emancipation Act was the far greater principle of religious freedom. But churches were, like all corporate bodies, encroaching. The Bill would supply an omission in the Act of 1829; and as the Church of Rome obeyed that Act, he believed it would obey this.

Mr. H. Drummond delivered a speech which led to a scene of great excitement in the House. Commenting in strong terms upon the distinctive tenets of the Romish Church, the hon. Gentleman was so far carried away by the excitement of his subject, and provoked by the taunting cheers of his opponents, as to use language which wounded very keenly the religious feelings of the Roman Catholic portion of his hearers. The Earl of Arundel, with great earnestness, appealed to the Speaker whether it was consistent with the rules of debate thus to outrage the feelings of Members of the House?

The Speaker said that Mr. Drummond had not exceeded the freedom of speech necessarily allowed in debate, but he suggested to Mr. Drummond the propriety of using caution in handling topics of so delicate a nature. Great excitement, however, still prevailed in the House, and several Members, among whom were Mr. Grattan and Mr. Moore, warmly expressed their indignation at the insulting language used towards their faith. Mr. John O'Connell moved the adjournment of the debate. At length, however, after the Speaker had earnestly called on the House to support his authority in maintaining order, Mr. Drummond was suffered to proceed. The hon. Member concluded by saying, that he thought the extension of the Bill to Ireland was unjust and uncalled for. He would pass a law to prevent cardinals from coming to this country, to declare all acts done under the canon law null and void, and to extend the Mortmain Act, so as to protect dying men.

Sir J. Graham, after condemning in strong terms the expressions which had fallen from Mr. Drummond, said he should treat this, not as a religious, but a political question. He repeated the admissions he had made on a former occasion, that the language used by the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman was arrogant and needlessly offensive to the feelings of a great Protestant community; that it was extremely difficult for the servants of the Crown to pass it by in silence and contempt, and that they were bound to assert the great Protestant principles fixed at the Reformation, confirmed at the Revolution and by the Act of Settlement, and ratified by the solemn compacts at the union of Scotland to England and of Ireland to Great Britain. He would not discuss the point how the aggression should have been met, whether by proclamation or diplomacy; the question was a narrower one—Was legislation the right mode, and if so, was this Bill the proper scheme of legislation? He had doubted, and the doubt had been confirmed by legal opinions, whether the first clause of the Bill, coupled with the preamble, would not carry all the provisions of the clauses which it was proposed to exclude; in which case the Government would be bound to vote against the Bill. His principal objections, however, were—first, that it was the introduction of a penal enactment; and, secondly, that it was a reversal of a policy.

He agreed with the Ministers that if legislation were attempted upon this subject, it should embrace the whole United Kingdom; and if that was done, according to the Solicitor-General, by striking at territorial titles, this Bill would put down an organized episcopacy in Ireland, and prevent meetings in synod. He doubted the Solicitor-General's law; but if accurate, it was clear that all that had been done in 1829 was as nothing. Two centuries ago there was an organized episcopate in Ireland, and the canon law existed there; if so, the blow about to be inflicted went further than the penal code which existed prior to 1829. Sir James then retraced the policy which had been pursued with reference to Roman Catholic relief, and pointed out the difficulty of dealing with the Papal pretensions without reverting to the code of Elizabeth. The appointment of bishops was incident to the spiritual jurisdiction of the Pope, and territorial divisions were the necessary and inevitable consequence. Referring to Lalor's case, in 1607, he observed that if the act of the Pope had violated the statute of Richard II., touching the regalities, the Crown, and the realm, here was an ancient law, under which the parties could be prosecuted before a jury; but if the object was to put down the Pope's spiritual supremacy, we must embark in a fearful contest, which for 200 years had distracted England and ruined Ireland. With reference to the territorial titles of Roman Catholic prelates, Sir James quoted Lord Clarendon's letter, in which, he contended, these titles had been distinctly recognised; and likewise a speech of Sir J. Romilly, who had said, in terms, that "the Pope might divide the country into bishoprics and archbishoprics." If the effect of the Bill as altered would be to carry its provisions to the same extent as in its integrity, the Government, as he had said, must withdraw it; but, in the social condition of Ireland, this question should not be left in doubt. The passing of this Bill would be a repeal of the Emancipation Act, and then the Dissenters must look about them. Synods were to be proscribed; but if laymen and Dissenting ministers could meet, why should Roman Catholic bishops be interdicted? Step by step we should be led by this measure to the destruction, he feared, not only of religious, but of civil liberty. We were in this dilemma—that if the measure were cut down, it would be contemptible; if made effectual, we must embark in a course of legislation that would conduct us to a penal code, with all its horrors; impotence would be disgraceful, and vigour would be pregnant with danger—a danger, as regarded Ireland, of civil war.

Lord J. Russell defended the general principle of the Bill. He reviewed the recent examples of Papal encroachment on the Continent, observing that the friends of liberty, whether in Germany or Italy, or elsewhere in Europe, must now be looking to this country, and if, after Protestant feeling had been so strongly manifested there, a Bill was brought before this House to restrain the aggression of Rome and assert the supremacy of the Crown, and that Bill were rejected without any clear or definite substitute, they would think that, in addition to its other triumphs, the Court of Rome had achieved its greatest conquest,

over the minds of the House of Commons. Lord John then proceeded to show the difficulty of defining what was spiritual jurisdiction, remarking that we could not trust to the decision of the See of Rome as to the division between spiritual and temporal matters; and, referring to the substitution by the Papal rescript of new sees for the ancient sees of England, he insisted that this was not a spiritual, but a temporal act—an assumption of power over the realm of England, at variance with the rights of the Crown and with the independence of the nation. Then, how was this aggression to be met? The expedients hinted at by Sir J. Graham might be wholly ineffectual; the precedent of Lalor had been misapprehended by him; Lalor had been prosecuted, not for anything done immediately against the temporal power of the Crown, but for using episcopal jurisdiction; and if Cardinal Wiseman had been proceeded against as Lalor, it would have raised a storm in the country. If Lord Stanley, as the head of the Ministry, had proposed resolutions, Lord J. Russell might, out of respect to the Government, have supported them; but in the absence of any other definite proposal, and though the present Bill might not be the best possible course, he claimed the support of the House. Lord J. Russell referred to his own letter to the Bishop of Durham; and, while adhering to everything he there said, pointed out that its promises were "sufficiently guarded:" the letter merely said that the "propriety of taking any proceedings should be deliberately considered." But it would be far better to fall somewhat short of what the occasion might seem to justify, than to exceed in any degree the absolute necessity of the case. He again said, he would not conceal that this Bill might not meet every danger we might have to encounter: if the spirit lately shown be not checked—if further aggressions should take place—if it should be attempted to deprive the people of Ireland of the benefits of mixed education—or if those who served the Crown were to be menaced with the withdrawal of religious consolations—then other measures might be necessary; for, while remaining a friend to religious liberty, Lord John Russell would never confound that cause with the cause of Papal encroachment.

Mr. Walpole, in a long argumentative speech, advised Lord J. Russell to reconstruct the preamble of the Bill, so as to make it distinct in constitutional principles and declaration of law; and when the Bill should be carried, to allow it to be carried into effect. Then, with truth, honour, and justice on her side, the Queen might challenge the loyal support and attachment of her subjects.

Mr. Roebuck warmly opposed the Bill, and commented on the late condition and present prospects of the Ministry. What was the relative position of the two great powers in this country? On the one hand we had a great people, the foremost in the world, hardly equalled, certainly not surpassed, by any nation upon earth. We had a Sovereign whom all hearts obeyed, in whose presence we were proud to be men, and for whom we were all ready to die. Now, that was one side of the question; and, in addition, did it not prove what was the real Protestant feeling of the country? Then, as to the other side, he would take the

"foreign prince." As a prince, he was nothing—he was without power; he had not an acre of land that he could call his own; and his power was altogether a moral influence, which by an Act of Parliament could not be overborne. Abstaining from any discussion on religious liberty, and confining himself to the political bearings of the question, Mr. Roebuck at last came to the effect of the measure on the "Irish difficulty." It was not the loyal, humble, and every way docile body of English Catholics who gained Emancipation, but the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Will *they* be quiet with this law upon the statute-book. Govern Ireland! Why, how could the noble Lord govern at all? He depended in that House on the support of his Irish friends, and the withdrawal of their support had rendered his Administration powerless. The noble Lord had some time since discovered the great mistake he had made, and at this moment he felt acutely how unwise he was in departing from the course prescribed to a leader of a party, to say nothing of the head of a Government, by entering into a discussion in a newspaper upon such a subject. He would soon experience the truth of the remark, that whoever attempted to arrest the advance of a great principle would be destroyed. The noble Lord had made such an attempt, and already it was clear that his destruction was inevitable. The First Minister of the Crown! He was not. His an Administration! It was not. The Government was without power; it could do nothing. The moment the discussion on the Bill should be brought to a close, there would be an end of the noble Lord's Administration. This was the consequence of the noble Lord's abandonment of the principles by which he made his political fortune. In a few days after the present discussion had terminated, some question affecting the policy of the country would be brought forward, and what must be the result? The noble Lord had disgusted the Irish Members—he had offended all the Members of the English Liberal party, who had believed that the motto of "civil and religious liberty" was inscribed on his banner. To whom did the noble Lord now look for support? By whom was he cheered? Of whom would his majority be composed? Never was there exhibited in that House a more marked contrast than was shown last night in the reception accorded to the speech of Sir James Graham, and that of the noble Lord. The cheers which greeted the right hon. Baronet were hearty and enthusiastic, but they came from that (the Ministerial) side of the House. The noble Lord attempted to answer the right hon. Baronet's speech, and the cheers, such as they were, came from this (the Opposition) side. The contrast damped the noble Lord's courage, and from the time of his rising until he resumed his seat his spirit was annihilated. Recent proceedings had taught the Irish Members a lesson they would not readily forget, and which they would apply to coerce any Ministry which might hereafter be formed. They would take advantage of their position, and, in spite of all official prestige, any Ministry must quail before them. He advised the Irish Members to close the discussion. The people were tired of this quetsion.

They believed that the interests of the country were not involved in it. They believed it to be a mere party dispute, for which this Bill was made an excuse. He believed that the noble Lord was sincerely anxious to get out of his difficulty. He could not get out of it but by one means, and that was by retiring from office. At present nothing but this Bill stood between him and destruction.

The Attorney-General elucidated the legal bearings of the question; showing how far the Bill was intended to operate, and would most probably operate, and meeting the difficulties which had been foreseen by its opponents.

The Bill, he believed, would in nowise affect the sacred principle of full liberty of conscience, or interfere with the fullest possible spiritual action on the part of every Roman Catholic in the country. He would explain how the canon law would be put in operation in this country by means of the Pope's rescript. That law could only be introduced by bishops of territorial dioceses in synod assembled. The canon law was not the law of England, but the English law would take cognizance of that portion of it which concerns the matter in hand, as a fact to be proved by witnesses of competent character; and when the fact was once proved, the law would not inquire whether it was right or reasonable, but adopt the fact and act on it. A considerable number of Roman Catholics in this country were very wealthy, and they were, as a body, richly endowed with respect to ecclesiastical benefices. There were claims of lay patronage on behalf of Roman Catholic proprietors. The bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, as he believed, had always claimed the right of appointing the priests to those benefices. That claim had been hitherto successfully resisted by the laity. The prelates of the Roman Catholic Church being simply bishops, and not having any territorial dioceses, could not enforce that claim. But the moment they were made territorial, and had dioceses, by the force of the canon law the bishops would have the right to appoint, under certain circumstances and under certain conditions, the priests to those benefices. They would then come to the Court of Chancery, and the Court would enforce every one of these trusts; upon proof of the fact of that being the canon law of the Church of Rome, the Court of Chancery would enforce the canon law, would remove the priest, and give the income of the benefice to the person so appointed by the bishop of the diocese. In that manner therefore would the canon law in relation to temporalities be introduced by the Papal brief, if it were not met by this measure. The analogies suggested in the cases of the Wesleyans, and other bodies establishing purely spiritual hierarchies, and not superinducing a foreign law in reference to temporalities, did not hold good. He spoke with diffidence, but he had formerly paid much attention to the civil and canon law, and he had now again endeavoured to make himself master of the subject: he believed he should state exactly the truth when he said there were no spiritual functions whatever which could not be performed to the same extent, and in all respects as effectively, by a person exercising the spiritual functions of a bishop, as by the same person being the territorial

bishop of the diocese. He invited any gentleman who might speak after him in this debate, to say what episcopal function there was that could be administered by a bishop having a territorial diocese, which could not be equally performed by a bishop not having a territorial character. If that were so, it was idle to talk of persecution and of tyrannizing over the Roman Catholics. In the legal opinion given by eminent gentlemen, that the first clause of the Bill in effect contained the clauses to be omitted, he did not agree, to its full extent. Contracts deliberately entered into with any person calling himself "Archbishop of Westminster" would, without a shadow of doubt, be enforced by the courts of law; and if bequests were made to "the Archbishop of Westminster for the time being," the only thing which the Court of Chancery would look to would be to *ascertain whom the testator meant*, and it would do the same in reference to trusts to be declared by "the Archbishop of Westminster for the time being:" to this extent the second clause, and the second clause only, was included in the first. But if there were any act which could only be operative by reason of any person being bishop of a territorial see, and holding a territorial title, then that act would be void; it could not be sustained in any court of law, and its temporal consequences would not follow. The measure, as a whole, might check the first step towards giving the Romish Church in England a predominance over that in Ireland; but it would not injure religious liberty, and ought not to injure the friendly relations with Ireland which all Englishmen desired to maintain.

Mr. Fagan reiterated the argument, that under the re-established hierarchy the bishops would be released from their slavery to the Pope, and the clergy be secured from arbitrary injury by the bishops. He declared that no Roman Catholic priest or layman held himself bound by any canon law that was opposed to the municipal law of the land, otherwise than as it related to faith and doctrine: all that was inflexible and unchangeable about Roman Catholicism was its faith—the truth it derived from God; its discipline was ever varying with the variation of times and circumstances. The abominable canons of the olden times had nothing whatever to do with the Roman Catholic religion of the present day. Without question, there had been periods when the Roman Pontiffs exercised a temporal authority over sovereigns of this country wholly unwarranted by their office; but those things had passed away, never to return. The Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster had been anxious not to give offence to the Government and people of England by calling together the clergy in synod for the purpose of framing rules and regulations establishing the rights and immunities of the clergy; but Mr. Fagan hoped that the day was not far distant when a canon law suitable to the laws and institutions of this country would be established here. As to synodical action, neither this Bill nor any other could prevent its being carried out: it worked through all the period of persecution and penal laws, and it would continue to work. Lord J. Russell could not be aware of the ferment the measure had produced in Ireland. Even Mr. Fagan's own constituents in Cork, who were as calm as a summer sea when compared with the excited in-

habitants of other parts, had passed a resolution calling on him to vote against the Government on every occasion, no matter what the principle that was involved. Of course, a regard for his own character had not allowed him to adopt such a resolution; but the resolution afforded evidence of the great excitement that prevailed in the least excited places. But Ireland had formed the right hand of Lord John Russell's political power, and how could he get on without her? The Irish Members had supported him as the strenuous advocate of civil and religious liberty, and he knew that without them he could not be sustained; why then had he adopted this course? Mr. Fagan opposed the measure as a retrograde movement; as an infringement of the Act of Emancipation and the principle of religious liberty; as an abrogation of the Charitable Bequests Act; and as an instalment of a stronger measure, a precursor of another and more severe blow against Ireland.

Sir John Young spoke as an Irish Protestant Member to the Irish Protestants, in grave warning against raising a new religious warfare in their country by this Bill. Let them weigh well the consequences of such legislation; for upon them, and upon the Protestant Church in their country, the heat and burden of the contest would fall. Recall the experience of the past, and count well the cost. A long struggle had been waged against the Roman Catholics in Ireland, which had lasted for a century and a half. A few great families, and their sycophants and adherents, had divided the plunder of the land; and what had become of the Protestant middle and lower classes? Their industry had been neglected, their manufactures annihilated. How fared it with the Protestant Church? While bishops were occupied in amassing large fortunes —while wealthy rectors were passing their time at English watering-places, and glebe-houses were untenanted, the sound of the Gospel was unheard. Then came a period during which the Protestant Church passed through a season of great tribulation. The Church of Ireland would have had now a very different story to tell if she had always been as spiritually-minded as she was at present. The issue of this long struggle was, that the Protestants of Ireland were fewer in number than when it commenced; and the Church was obliged to submit to the spoliation of half its property, the abrogation of the church-cess, and the demolition of ten bishoprics. He warned the Protestants of Ireland who supported this measure, that its results would be disastrous to Protestantism and to the Protestant Church in Ireland. The justice of this measure seemed to him extremely dubious; the struggle would lead to bitter and protracted animosity; and it would, he feared, long retard the recovery of that unhappy country. Instead of adding strength to the cause of Protestantism, it only brought weakness. It was an infringement upon that complete toleration which, if scrupulously acted upon, would do more for the cause of real religion and the spread of spiritual truth than all the defences that alarm could suggest, and all the safeguards that a sincere but mistaken enthusiasm could surround itself with.

Mr. Grattan uttered a vehement declamation against the Bill. Lord Castlereagh declared that, while

between him and his Roman Catholic countrymen there was a religious gulf that could not be bridged, he respected their conscientious feelings: the measure had been brought forward in a manner peculiarly objectionable to them, and was now pushed on by a Government kept in office solely and entirely to carry it. The Bill, taken in connection with the position of the Ministry, was what the French would call the reactionary policy of a transition Ministry. It was feeble, ill-considered, should never have been proposed, and should not have the support of his humble vote. Mr. A. B. Hope denounced the measure as petty and disgraceful to the magnanimity of this country, and discreditable to the civilization of the Anglo-Saxon race.

Mr. Hume considered this one of the most unfortunate occurrences during his long Parliamentary life. It revived recollections of discussions thirty years back. It was degrading to see the House engaged upon such a subject, which was likely to derange the whole proceedings of the session. It was painful to find that Lord J. Russell should, by an unhappy blunder, be the person to commence this retrogressive policy. Civil liberty, Mr. Hume contended, in opposition to Mr. Muntz, depended not upon a particular form of Christianity, but upon public institutions. What, he asked, had been the aggression in this case? Vicars apostolic had been permitted to regulate the religious affairs of the English Roman Catholics; at their suggestion, and for their benefit, bishops were substituted, since without them their religion would not be complete. Where was the insult or aggression in this? The Queen's supremacy, which was said to be invaded, was not recognised in Scotland; the Free Church there had synods, and divided the country into districts, without restriction. There was, therefore, neither justice, principle, nor reason in this Bill, which was an oppressive measure; it would not be confined to Roman Catholics; Dissenters would ultimately come in for their share. He opposed the Bill because it interfered with the exercise of private judgment, and was a retrogressive step in our legislation.

Sir F. Thesiger observed that in this discussion Protestants, on the one hand, thought there had been an unjustifiable aggression on the part of the Pope; Roman Catholics, on the other, considered that the measure introduced for the repression of that aggression was an invasion of civil and religious liberty. It was out of this collision of opinions that the reasons for legislation must be deduced. He had been anxious for some explanation as to the mode in which the proposed measure would either repress the present or raise a barrier against future aggressions. If there was an inconvenience from the existing state of the law, the obvious remedy was to change it; but it was not enough to ward off a blow, the assailant must be disabled from further mischief. What, then, should be the object in legislating here? What had led to the aggression? No Roman Catholic had explained that there was any religious necessity for the change made by the Papal bull. Dr. Wiseman had alleged that it was to introduce the complete code of the Church; but he believed there were other motives, and that the

Pope inferred from certain indications in our Church, that the period had arrived when he might intrude his authority. He had come to the conclusion that there was no religious necessity for the change, and that Parliament was called upon to resist this aggression by legislation. Sir Frederick, remarking that there was a great misapprehension respecting the law as to ecclesiastical titles in Ireland, investigated this point, and then examined the law in regard to the introduction of bulls. He next criticised the course taken in this matter by Lord J. Russell, who by this Bill had, he argued, left the law in its former unsatisfactory state. The Papal power being compounded of temporal and spiritual authority intimately blended, the object of the bull, he was convinced, was to extend a sovereign power over the kingdom of England, for the complete development of the Roman Catholic Church was nothing short of universal dominion. This being the case, what did the Bill propose to do? To prevent the assumption of ecclesiastical titles. But Sir Frederick showed how easily the penalty might be evaded; he doubted whether it would prevent synodical action, and he showed the confusion in which the alterations to be made in the Bill would involve the whole measure. He should nevertheless vote for the second reading, because he thought legislation absolutely necessary; because, bad as it was, he would rather have the minimum of legislation than none at all, and because he would endeavour in committee to amend it.

Mr. Gladstone said the views of Sir F. Thesiger were formidable indeed, and it was desirable, before the House entered upon a new path, that it should at least understand the direction in which it tended. He had talked of benefits abused and of defences surrendered, and it was too plain that, in his judgment, those defences should be repaired by restrictions upon religious freedom. His (Mr. Gladstone's) vote would be governed by a regard to principles of imperial policy, and to the welfare of the entire community, with reference to the interests of the Church of England. He believed that our Constitution was strong enough to resist any aggression whatever by any power in the world. The Church of England was not in such a position, but the power of the Church could not be defended by temporal legislation, which had been tried before, and had utterly failed. If it could be shown that the Papal authorities had interfered with our temporal affairs, which was not permitted by any other religious body, legislation was not only just, but called for. Until, however, that line was passed, we had no right to interfere. He admitted that the language of the Papal documents was not only unfortunate, but of a vaunting and boastful character, of which complaint might justly be made; but was it just to pass a proscribing Act affecting our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects on account of language for which they were not responsible? We must look to the substance of the act, and by that stand or fall. If the law of nations had been broken, nothing was more disparaging to the country than to proceed only by Act of Parliament imposing a penalty. There was nothing to prevent our representing the wrong to the party who had done it, and

demanding redress. The Bill, however, was before the House, and the question was what to do with a measure which no one had said was adequate for the purpose. Mr. Gladstone then pointed out various deficiencies and anomalies in the Bill, which, he said, did not defend the territorial rights of the Crown; and with respect to Romish aggression, there was a preliminary question—whether the rescript of the Pope had a temporal character. That the Roman Catholics recognised the Pope as their spiritual head, did not justify the withholding one jot of religious freedom. It was not enough that bishops were appointed by a foreign authority; it must be shown that they were not spiritual officers, but appointed for temporal purposes. If the appointment of bishops *per se* was a spiritual not a temporal act, why interfere with the Roman Catholic bishops? If it was *per se* a temporal act, why exempt the Scotch bishops? There was no proof, as to any of the details of ecclesiastical machinery, that there was any temporal character in the rescript distinct from that incidental to the disciplinary arrangements of every religious body, and without such proof there was not a shadow of ground for the Bill. In the forgotten corners of the law might be found doctrines of Royal supremacy which might make this act of the Pope an aggression; but if we fell back upon these doctrines, he protested against their application to one religious body alone. There was a part of this question which, Mr. Gladstone remarked, had not been adverted to in this discussion, namely, the effect which this measure would exert upon the two parties into which the Romish community was divided. For 300 years the Roman Catholic laity and secular clergy—the moderate party—had been struggling, with the sanction of the British Government, for this very measure, the appointment of diocesan bishops, which the extreme party—the regulars and cardinals at the Court of Rome—had been all along struggling to resist. The present legislation would drive the Roman Catholics back upon the Pope, and, teazing them with a miniature penal law, would alienate and estrange them. Religious freedom was a principle which had not been adopted in haste, and had not triumphed until after half a century of agonizing struggles; and he trusted we were not now going to repeat Penelope's process without her purpose, and undo a great work which had been accomplished with so much difficulty.

Mr. Disraeli rose to express his sentiments and those of his party upon the general question and the particular measure. They had been informed by the Minister that there had been an aggression against the supremacy of the Sovereign and the honour of the nation, by a Prince of no great power. But whatever opinion might be entertained of the aggression, it was not wise to despise the foe that committed it. He denied that he was of no great power; he was of very great, if not the greatest power, his army consisting of a million of priests. And was such a power to be treated as a Wesleyan Conference, or associated with the last invention of Scotch Dissenters? If the interpretation of religious liberty given by Mr. Gladstone and Mr. R. Palmer was correct, on what plea could the same principle be refused to the

Church of England? Why should she not have synodical action? Why should she acknowledge the supremacy of the Queen? The inference from their doctrine was, that they were opposed to the alliance between the Church and State. With respect to the Bill, which in six weeks had undergone countless transformations, he objected to it, first, because it declared by implication the conduct of the Cardinal not to be illegal. If legal, it was no offence; if illegal, why was it not dealt with by law, which, though ancient, was not obsolete? He objected to the Bill, secondly, because it was an attempt to legislate against titles only. Believing it would be utterly inefficient, he should nevertheless vote for the second reading, solely for the reasons assigned by Sir F. Thesiger. Mr. Disraeli concluded with a severe and pointed criticism upon the course which had been pursued on various public questions by Sir J. Graham.

Sir G. Grey agreed with Mr. Gladstone, that this measure should be defended upon the ground of imperial policy, and that no attempt should be made to fetter or restrain religious freedom. As an Imperial question, there were two points for consideration: first, had there been such an aggression upon the sovereignty of the Queen and the independency of the nation as called upon Parliament to interfere? and next, was this a measure which Parliament should adopt? Upon the first point, he replied to the objections of Mr. Palmer, Mr. Herbert, and other opponents of the Bill, and insisted upon the fallacy of assimilating the case of the Roman Catholics with that of the Wesleyans, between which there was this essential distinction, that the former was an organized body under a foreign Prince, who exercised a mixed spiritual and temporal jurisdiction, who claimed universal dominion, and who had appointed these bishops without sanction by or communication with the British Government—a condition in all the proposals for substituting vicars-apostolic for bishops in ordinary, referred to by Mr. Gladstone. The Bill was no departure from the Act of 1829; on the contrary, it was in harmony with its spirit. He defied the opponents of the Bill to show that it was hostile to the principles of religious freedom, or that it in the slightest degree interfered with the exercise of their religion by the Roman Catholics. In reply to an insinuation that the agitation had been got up by clergymen, Sir George referred to the different classes of religionists from whom petitions had been received, who had felt, he said, as Englishmen that their independence had been assailed. The territorial titles alleged to be only empty names, were the badges and symbols of a jurisdiction claimed to be exercised by the sole and undivided authority of the Court of Rome, and the House was asked only to place the brand of illegality upon them.

Mr. P. Howard indignantly protested against a supposed imputation upon the Roman Catholic body by Sir G. Grey, who obviated the misapprehension, and the House having divided the numbers were—

For the second reading .	438
Against it	95
Majority	343

We must pass over very briefly the discussions which took place during the progress of the Ecclesiastical

Titles Bill through Committee, in which the principle of the measure was again and again brought into question, though the subject had long ceased to admit of any novelty in the arguments. The motion to go into Committee was, in the first place, strongly opposed, and even this preliminary proposition was not decided without an adjourned debate and several divisions, the majority for the Government being, however, in each case very large. The House having gone into Committee, several amendments were proposed, but without success; Lord Arundel endeavoured to insert in the first clause a saving of so much of the jurisdiction declared by the Bill to be illegal, as might be necessary "for temporal purposes." This amendment was rejected by 316 to 61. Another amendment, proposed by Mr. Keogh, having for its object to exclude the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland from the operation of the Bill, was defeated by 344 to 59. The question that the first clause stand part of the Bill, on which Sir James Graham again renewed his objections with much earnestness, and expressed his serious apprehensions as to the working of the measure, was carried by 244 to 62. On the second clause being proposed, Mr. M'Cullagh moved the insertion of words intended to give legal recognition to the acknowledgments made from time to time by the Irish Courts, of the titular dignity of the Irish Roman Catholic prelates. The amendment was negatived by 291 to 45; and another proposed by Mr. Moore, making the operation of the Bill contingent on the Protestant Church continuing to be the United Church of England and Ireland, was negatived by an almost equal majority. On a subsequent discussion of the same clause, four more amendments were disposed of in the negative; one of these, however, emanated from a different quarter from that which supplied the main opposition to the Bill, and was defeated by a much smaller majority. It was moved by Sir F. Thesiger, and related to the mode of enforcing the penalties under the Bill. He proposed to give to any person the right of suing, instead of confining it to the law officers of the Crown; but to restrain mere sordid motives, or those of religious intolerance, he would make the fiat of the Attorney-General necessary to the informer's suit. The amendment was opposed by the Master of the Rolls, the Attorney-General, Mr. Bethell, and Lord John Russell, and supported by Mr. Walpole, Mr. Disraeli, and Lord John Manners. It was negatived by a majority of 33, the division being 166 to 130. Mr. Sharman Crawford attempted again to except Ireland from the operation of the Bill, by inserting a specific clause of exemption, but the House declined the proposal by a majority of 195. A clause of considerable length, prefaced by a long recital touching the Queen's supremacy and the prerogatives of the Established Church, which was moved by Sir Robert Inglis, shared the same fate, being negatived by 166 to 121. At length, the session being far advanced, this much-disputed Bill reached the last stage of its progress through Committee. This was on the 23rd of June, when Mr. Walpole moved the extensive and important alterations of which he had previously given notice. The first change proposed was in

the preamble, respecting which Mr. Walpole thus explained his views.

Many Members had avowed, in the course of the discussion, their feeling that considerable ambiguity existed in the declaratory clause of the Bill: without agreeing in that opinion, Mr. Walpole thought that all ambiguity, if any existed, should be cleared up by that part of the Bill which was the key to the clauses, namely the preamble. This was more essential in declaring an old law than in enacting a new one; for in the latter case the authority of Parliament is enough, but in the former case you must look into the precedents to see if the law is clearly so. The Bill condemned the particular brief in question, but did not anticipate or provide against the repetition of a similar act; it was therefore defective as a national remedy; and as the Bill failed in that respect—failed, as Mr. Disraeli expressed it, as a measure of retaliation—it was right to make it effective as a national protest. In the statutes of Richard the Second and Elizabeth, the Parliament of those days were not satisfied with repelling the aggression with substantive enactments, but they set forth the constitutional principles on which they proceeded, asserted in plain and unmistakeable terms the entire freedom and independence of the country, pointed out the way in which that freedom and that independence had been assailed, and declared that such assaults should not be submitted to. The alterations now proposed in the Bill had these objects. He would set up the authority of the Crown over the usurping authority of the Pope; and state plainly and emphatically the entire freedom and independence of this kingdom, and that no foreign power either had or ought to have any jurisdiction within this country; and then he would point out distinctly and expressly, instead of evading the question, as the Government preamble did, that the Pope pretended, without any right, to constitute a hierarchy derived from places belonging to the Crown of England. He would then take up the Government preamble, referring to the illegal assumption and use of such titles; and here he would refer to the Act of George the Fourth, as the compact made when the Roman Catholics obtained their rights, the condition being that they should not interfere with the Established Church, or attempt to weaken the Protestant constitution of this country. In the conclusion he would embody the whole offence in one recital, to the effect that the introduction of the brief in question into the kingdom, the claim to such power on the part of the Pope, and the constitution and assumption of such territorial titles, were in fact, as in law, usurpations and encroachments, contrary to the Queen's authority, and opposed to the spirit and intent, if not to the letter, of the statute of George the Fourth. The adoption of these improvements would do much to allay the disappointment caused by the inefficiency of the present measure.

The Solicitor-General maintained that the present Bill was consistent in itself, and that the preamble already sufficiently explained the clauses. There could be no doubt that already the law was that no foreign power had jurisdiction here: the effect of the Act of 1829 was simply to free the Roman Catholics from scruples of

conscience, and in nowise to alter the law itself. Why again call on the Roman Catholics to concur in a declaration from the swearing of which they had been excused?

Lord J. Russell feared that the introduction of the words proposed would give rise to a suspicion that the House was not satisfied with the words of the Act of 1829, and that there was some covert intention to alter it; it would be better not to throw such a doubt on it.

Mr. Bankes and Mr. Napier supported the amendment.

On a division the amendment was negatived by 140 to 130.

A subsequent amendment moved by Mr. Walpole, to make illegal the constitution of "a hierarchy of bishops named from sees, and with titles derived from places belonging to the Crown of England," was opposed by Lord John Russell. It was rejected by 141 to 117. The preamble was then voted as it stood, by 200 to 39; Ministerial majority, 161.

The preamble having been adopted, the Chairman, amidst great cheering, reported the Bill.

Upon the report of the Committee being brought up on the 27th of June, an important diversion took place, which led to a defeat of the Government and a material modification of the Bill. This event was brought about by the secession from the House of a large body of Members, about seventy in number, consisting chiefly of Roman Catholic representatives of Irish counties and boroughs, who simultaneously retired from the House, amidst a good deal of laughter, upon Sir Frederick Thesiger rising to propose certain amendments which he had given notice of moving at this stage. The learned Member's proposals were—to amend the first declaratory clause so that it should apply to all rescripts, and not only the one rescript establishing the hierarchy; to give the prosecuting power to any individual with the sanction of the Crown officers; and to make penal the introduction of bulls. His speech was long and able. Lord John Russell replied at great length, arguing the question over again according to his view. At the close of his speech, he alluded to the "significant and ostentatious retirement" of the Irish Romanist Members,—an act meant, he supposed, to show that they would take no part in the proceedings. But they would be taking part, by the very act of retirement: they would be consenting parties to the decision of the House; and they would be responsible for the insertion of these amendments by their aid.

The Attorney-General opposed the proposed alterations, but admitted that the first and second were not very material—"there was no great harm in them." The third amendment he combated more strenuously. On a division, the first amendment was carried against the Ministers by 135 to 100. The second passed without a division. The third amendment was also carried by 165 to 109.

Lord John Russell then intimated, that he would not oppose the second amendment, relating to common informers; so it was inserted without a division; but he stated that he should take the sense of the House against it after the third reading. Sir James Graham suggested, that after such amendments, made against the strong protest of Ministers, but assented to by them, the Bill should be reprinted, and good time

allowed for its consideration in the new shape. Lord John Russell assented to this arrangement.

On the day fixed for the third reading, the 4th of July, Lord John Russell attempted to induce the House to reverse the decision which it had pronounced in favour of Sir F. Thesiger's amendments. The noble Lord first moved the omission of the clause making it penal to introduce or publish the bulls, as well as to assume the titles. The Solicitor-General backed the Premier's arguments, and Mr. Roebuck also spoke on the same side. Sir F. Thesiger skilfully defended his amendments, and on a division, Lord J. Russell's motion was defeated by 208 to 129. Again, on the second amendment moved by the Prime Minister, to omit the words enabling common informers to sue for penalties, the Government were defeated by 175 to 124. In these divisions the Irish Roman Catholic Members, took no part, standing aloof from the proceedings altogether. The amendments being disposed of, the Speaker put the question, "That this Bill do now pass." No Member rose, and after pausing for a time, he put the question, and the division was taken. The numbers were—

For the motion . . .	263
Against it	46
Majority	217

No sooner was the division over than the House seemed to awaken from a surprise. It had been intended and expected that a discussion would have taken place at this stage, but by some accident the opportunity had slipped by. A number of Members in succession expressed their surprise and vexation at the result. Mr. Serjeant Murphy said he had come down on purpose to speak, but he did not hear the words, "That this Bill do now pass." The Speaker, however, was on all sides exonerated from having had any share in the *contre-temps*. Sir James Graham expressed his regret—with some self-blame for the oversight—that he had not himself proposed to adjourn the debate, in order that those who were absent, and who had been taken by surprise by the turn of things, might have had the expected opportunity of joining in one more discussion on the principle of the Bill. But he thought there would now be more dignity and propriety in abstaining from further division. The further progress of the Bill would be under the guidance of Her Majesty's Government: that responsibility was very grave; and he felt confidence that the civil and religious liberties of the country would be safe in the hands of the noble Lord at the head of the Government.

Lord John Russell then made his explanations. He considered himself irresponsible for the result. He had nothing to do but to move the third reading, and that the Bill pass. The opponents of the Bill chose to absent themselves. "You then, Sir," said Lord John to the Speaker, "most fairly and particularly put the question that the Bill do pass. I certainly was surprised that no one rose; and for the moment I was disposed to rise myself, in order to introduce the debate; but it just occurred to me, that, if I spoke then, some of the gentlemen who have opposed the Bill, and who might rise to speak afterwards, would not fail to bring charges against me of one kind or another, and then I should be precluded

from answering them. Besides, it was obviously the business of those who opposed the Bill to raise the question before the House, and to say whether or no they had any objection that the Bill do pass." The responsibility he incurred was this—could he recommend it to the House to pass the Bill in the shape it took as altered by Sir Frederick Thesiger's amendments —altered as they had been from Mr. Walpole's amendments, and further made more temperate than in their original shape? Having maturely considered them, he believed that there was nothing in them or in the Bill as it stood which militated against religious freedom. He therefore felt the responsibility of recommending the House to pass the Bill, less than that of leaving those who had invaded the rights of the nation to triumph over the people, whose wishes, sentiments, and general expectations, would thus be baulked by the failure of the only measure before Parliament to resent the insult put on the country.

Mr. Gladstone joined in the expression of regret at the position in which the House was placed; and sincerely apologized to the House if, in consequence of what he had suggested the day before, [the arrangements as to the expected "final discussion,"] he had been, however indirectly, the cause of that position. Reviewing the topics introduced by Lord John Russell, he refuted the argument founded on the assumption that all baptized persons are subject to the Roman Pontiff. A more important declaration, and one more pregnant with fatal meaning, he never heard from the Minister of the Crown. Why, this "new assumption" had always been an open, avowed, notorious, and legitimate principle of the religion of the Roman Catholics, which we professed to tolerate. And this new definition of the aggression only showed the confusion of ideas under which the House had been legislating. Following the advice of Sir James Graham, he should now content himself with a solemn protest against the Bill, as hostile to the institutions of this country, more especially to its established religion—because it would teach it to rely on other support than that of the spiritual strength and vitality which could alone give it vigour—because its tendency was to undermine and weaken the authority of the law in Ireland—because it was disparaging to the great principle of religious freedom on which this wise and understanding people had permanently built its legislation of late years—and, lastly, because it would tend to relax and destroy those bonds of concord and goodwill which ought to unite all classes and persuasions of Her Majesty's subjects. (*Loud cheering.*)

An amendment, which had been moved by Mr. Grattan, to alter the title of the Bill to this style—"A Bill to prevent the free exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion in the United Kingdom," was then negatived without a division, and the Bill was ordered, amidst loud and hearty cheers from all parts of the House, to be carried up to the House of Lords.

The period of the session which had now arrived left but a small remnant of time to that assembly to deal with a measure which had for nearly five long months afforded occupation to the House of Commons. Happily, however, the House of Lords needed but a short time to dispose of this already exhausted

subject. Two nights of debate served them to discuss the principle of the measure, on the second reading, but the reputation of the House was well sustained on that occasion by several lucid and impressive speeches. The Marquis of Lansdowne, commencing the discussion on the 21st of July, recapitulated the well-known circumstances which had led to the introduction of the Bill into the other House, observing that the Bill being very short and simple it was not necessary for him to enter at large upon the general character of its enactments, or the ground on which its preamble had been framed. Nothing could be further from his intention than to enter into any doctrinal discussions, or to recommend any proceedings calculated to interfere with the perfect religious freedom justly belonging to every British subject; on the contrary, the Bill had no other object than to assert and enforce the hitherto undisputed right of the Crown to prohibit the use of titles conferred by foreign potentates, and to resist the slightest approach to the exercise of territorial jurisdiction. Having referred to Lalor's case, to the Roman Catholic Relief Act, as well as to many of the arguments already put forth in the Lower House by the supporters of the measure, he declared that in urging those considerations he was influenced by no fear that the Protestant religion in this country had been endangered, yet it was not the less necessary to announce what were the prerogatives of the Crown in this matter, and to recognise the necessity of their full maintenance.

The Earl of Aberdeen, in referring to the Roman Catholic Relief Act of 1829, expressed his conviction that it became law against the wishes of a numerical majority of the people of this country, and thought the strong and unanimous sentiment on which the promoters of the present Bill justified its introduction might be regarded with rejoicing, as a noble manifestation of Protestant spirit; yet he contended—fortifying his opinions with some historical instances—that the demands of a mere numerical majority were not sufficient to justify any direct or violent interference with religious freedom. In the measure now under consideration he feared that the Government attempted to accomplish objects beyond their control. Did they intend to deny to their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects the advantage of bishops regularly consecrated? If so, it amounted to a refusal of toleration. To perfect toleration he held that the Roman Catholics were fully entitled, though he demanded for them no greater privileges than were enjoyed by every class of Dissenters throughout this realm. Upon the history of the Bill he thought it right to make a few observations, it appearing to him most extraordinary and mysterious that the Ministers should have introduced a measure containing some strong provisions, should then submit to have those enactments struck out, and subsequently should allow them to be restored with additions of still greater stringency. In passing from that line of argument he quoted several authorities to show that the change recently introduced amongst the Roman Catholics of England had long been desired by them, and appeared in their judgment to be necessary to the government of their Church. As to the late proceedings of the

Roman Catholic prelates in this country being a violation of the existing laws, he denied that position altogether, and argued that the appointment of vicars-apostolic was fully as illegal as that of bishops, if either could be so considered. The Bill was a measure which he regarded with alarm, seeing that its enactments would invalidate every act done by Roman Catholic bishops in this country; and though it might be carried, he attached very little weight to the arguments by which it was supported, and nothing in his opinion could have less justification than the appeal made to the loyalty of Englishmen, under a pretence that by the proceedings of Rome the integrity of the British Crown was assailed. In going through the details of the measure he pointed attention to the clause relating to the Protestant bishops in Scotland, saying that the footing on which they were established was exactly that on which he desired to see the Roman Catholic prelates placed. With reference to the complaints made against the arrogance of the Pope, they amounted to a complaint against his existence, but there evidently was no intention on the part of the Pope to offer the least offence to the Crown of England. Although those considerations, as objections to the measure, well deserved attention, yet he had always opposed, and should continue to do so, any attempt to introduce a Popish Nuncio into England. There were many persons who had just reason to complain of the Bill, but none had greater cause than the Pope; for the declarations of Lord John Russell and other Ministers laid a trap from which he could scarcely be expected to escape. If the Bill continued to be anything but a dead letter, there never again would be peace in Ireland; and on such grounds he concluded by moving that the Bill be read a second time that day three months.

Lord Beaumont pointed out to the House that all those acts of Rome bearing the names of bulls and rescripts were deemed by Roman authorities to be of a spiritual nature, but he denied that they all ought to be so considered, and he doubted whether the language in which they were couched could be endured by any independent community, for he regarded such language in many cases as nothing less than an infraction of the law of nations. In reply to the statement that the Pope had sacrificed some portion of his authority in substituting a regular hierarchy for vicars-apostolic, he showed from the appointment of the Most Rev. Dr. Cullen that the Pope had assumed an arbitrary power in Ireland, which he was prepared also to exercise in England, by the absolute appointment of all the Roman Catholic prelates. These recent proceedings of the Court of Rome were evidently intended for the purpose of drawing over to ultramontane opinions all the educated and free-minded Roman Catholics who in this country had declared their adhesion to liberal institutions. The further purpose of those proceedings he fully believed was to influence popular education, and, amongst other things, to destroy the greatest boon ever conferred on Ireland, the Queen's Colleges. Finally, his cordial support should be given to the Bill, regarding it as a great national protest, which the necessity of the case had rendered unavoidable.

The Duke of Wellington had

always endeavoured to support the provisions of the great measure of 1829, but, when the recent proceedings of the Court of Rome were brought under his notice, he felt at once that they could not be passed over without legislation. The Pope had appointed an Archbishop of Westminster,—had attempted to exercise authority over the very spot in which the English Parliament was assembled,—and under the sanction of this proceeding Cardinal Wiseman made an attack upon the rights of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. That this was contrary to the true spirit of the laws of England no man acquainted with them could doubt, for throughout the whole of our statutes affecting religion we had carefully abstained from disturbing the great principles of the Reformation. If in their legislation upon this subject they did what was necessary for protecting the religious liberties of the people, and no more, they might rely upon the cordial support of England and of the better portion of Ireland. He should therefore give his vote without hesitation in favour of the motion that the Bill be then read a second time.

The Earl of Malmesbury supported the Bill, but nothing would induce him to do so if he thought it could be fairly considered as an interference with the religious freedom of any Roman Catholic.

Viscount Canning feared that the Bill might jeopardize the great principle of religious freedom; and when they founded legislation of that character upon a belief that the Pope had been guilty, as regarded this country, of an act of usurpation, the proof which they offered ought to be of the most perfect kind; but whatever doubt might exist as to the question of usurpation, he was ready to admit that an insult had been offered, not to the Crown or the people of England, but to the Church.

The Duke of Argyll reminded the House that they had two documents to deal with—the rescript of the Pope, and the pastoral of Cardinal Wiseman; and if the party to which Lord Aberdeen belonged were in office, they could not, consistently with their avowed principles, do otherwise than direct their legislation against the pastoral, for they argued strenuously that the rescript was expressed in the terms always used upon such occasions. In reply to the argument against the Bill founded on the necessary consequences of toleration, he pressed upon the House the position, that because they tolerated the faith of the Roman Catholic, they were not therefore bound to permit everything that the Court of Rome chose to call the requisite developments of its ecclesiastical system; and with regard to the Charitable Bequests Act, he had always held that there was nothing in that statute which at all precluded them from legislating upon this subject in whatever way the necessity of the case might seem to require; further, he would maintain that Parliament had done nothing to deprive itself of the right and power to control any part of the ecclesiastical system of Rome which in the least degree interfered with the freedom or independence of this country.

The Earl of Airlie briefly supported the Bill.

The Bishop of St. David's said he should vote for the second reading of the Bill; but he would not pretend that he was completely satisfied with it. It was one, and

only one, of several modes which might have been adopted for bringing about a particular end. A diplomatic representation to the Pope to withdraw his rescript might have been tried. He was not very sanguine as to its success; but he regretted that some proceeding of that kind had not been adopted. He did not look to the other side of the Channel for a favourable result as arising from this measure. He saw so much danger to that part of the empire, that he could hardly suppress his regret that a rigid exactness of theory, so far as Ireland was concerned, had not given way to practical expediency. The measure before their Lordships might answer the purpose of a strong remonstrance, and it might dispose the minds of the parties to come to some reasonable compromise on the subject. Meanwhile, it secured the inestimable advantage of keeping inviolate and unimpaired that deposit of the law, the rights and privileges of the Crown and the empire, which had been bequeathed to us by our ancestors and committed to our charge.

The Earl of Winchilsea, regarding the question from a high Protestant point of view, characterized the Bill as a paltry Bill, below contempt, which endeavoured to vindicate in pounds, shillings, and pence the wounded honour of our illustrious Queen. He would vote neither for it nor against it.

Lord Lyndhurst observed that the House had not given much attention to the details of the Bill. He therefore reviewed it at considerable length, with the view of showing that the earlier or declaratory part of it was grounded on the notorious law of this realm, and that the after or enacting part was expedient and just. Recapitulating in a condensed form the events of the aggression, he concluded, on all the grounds of principle and precedent, of public and national law and policy, that the act of the Pope was a violation of the independence of this country and our Sovereign, and therefore illegal and void. He did not found that opinion on Lalor's case, for that case he did not like: under it, indeed, vicars-apostolic would be equally illegal with territorial bishops. He briefly stated his approval of those portions of the Bill which had not been introduced by the Government, but had been forced upon it, especially the informer's clause, which would stimulate a slumbering Attorney-General. Having completed his legal review, he went on to a justification of himself, as a member of the Administration which passed the Relief Act, for his support of this Bill. His object in passing the Relief Act was the extension of toleration. Did he say toleration? He meant a full participation of all the rights and privileges of the rest of Her Majesty's subjects. But such toleration would never satisfy the Roman Catholic Church. The late Pope, in a letter to the Bishops of Belgium, declared "liberty of conscience" to be an "absurd and erroneous maxim—a wild notion," which he "rejected with disdain." Their principles were immutable. Now, as much as 300 years ago, their aim was "domination"—hesitating when it was politic, blinking when it was necessary, advancing when they might with safety. The provisions of the Relief Act had been totally disregarded in Ire-

land; titles had been assumed, the Jesuits recalled, and twenty monasteries of men established. The national election of a Roman Catholic Primate had been overruled by the Pope; a Synod established; and the Queen's Colleges, when they could not be sapped and perverted, had been condemned. Such were the evidences of the unchanging designs of that Church. Here, then, Lord Lyndhurst said, he would make his stand. In adhering to the principle of the Bill, he acted on the maxim *principiis obsta*, for while retracting nothing which he had conceded to toleration, not one step would he yield to ascendancy or domination.

The Duke of Newcastle expressed his deep regret at hearing a member of the Administration which had passed the Roman Catholic Relief Act ground his support of this Bill on the arguments urged by Lord Lyndhurst. The noble Duke combated the position that the Pope's act was an invasion of the Queen's supremacy. The Queen could not appoint Romish bishops, and her prerogative could not be infringed by the assumption of titles which were not the creatures of law. The clause exempting the Scotch bishops showed that the office was spiritual.

Much had been said about protecting Roman Catholics from the Pope: it was not the function of Parliament to interfere on behalf of parties who voluntarily submitted themselves to a spiritual power. If Parliament so interfered, there was an end to all religious freedom. The spread of ultramontane opinions was indisputable, not merely here, where they were comparatively harmless, but abroad, where they were more dangerous. But against which party was this Bill directed? Practically it would militate against the English party. Of course he offered no apology for the want of common civility which characterized the proceeding of the Pope; but under all the circumstances of the case—remembering especially that the Court of Rome might very naturally have reckoned on the consent of our Government—he did not think that the omission to communicate to our Government their intentions should be visited with such legislation as this. It was convenient to call it a protest, but who ever heard of a protest which inflicted heavy penalties? An eminent lawyer and an attached member of the Church assured him that the measure, if carried out, would render invalid the appointment of the Irish bishops and the ordinations of priests, and would unloose the marriages which the priests had performed. Nor would the preamble deal with Roman Catholics alone; if it revived the old laws under which Lalor was prosecuted, the Dissenters of this country, and that most respectable body the Wesleyans, might tremble at the force and effect of this provision.

Referring to the demonstrative argument of the Earl of Aberdeen, that there was nothing in the Act of 1848 to prevent our sending a Minister to Rome, though we received no Nuncio thence, he regretted that the language of the original rescript had not been subsequently modified. But the language of Dr. Wiseman was wholly without excuse. He thought it would have been sufficient, as the case stood, if the two Houses had agreed to a joint address to the

Queen. In that way the sanction of the three branches of the Legislature would have been given to the determined protest previously made by the country at large.

The Marquis of Clanricarde observed that the Government was not responsible for the amendments. In past times, the honour of the Crown had been vindicated by the Roman Catholics of this country, when their privileges were less; now when liberty had increased, and in spite of efforts to prevent it education had spread, the Pope would not be able to enforce rescripts giving unlawful titles in derogation of the rights of the Crown of England.

Lord Monteagle characterized the Bill as a complication of blunders and injustice. The Pope's conduct was unjustifiable; but what could be more arrant quackery than to offer this Bill as a vindication? or what more unjust than to answer the act of the Pope with a penal measure upon our own fellow-subjects?

The Lord Chancellor admitted, and was ready to accept, the responsibility of Government for the Bill. He held that Lord John Russell's spirited letter to the Bishop of Durham had "disabused the public mind:" "but for that letter, Her Majesty's throne would have been shaken." He argued legally, that the Queen was supreme over all courts in this country in relation to ecclesiastical matters. One of the counts in the indictment of O'Connell arraigned him for establishing courts of arbitration; but this rescript established a regular hierarchy in explicit terms, "with all the jurisdiction incident to such a hierarchy." With reference to laws still in force but not put in action, he said he hoped never to see the day when the law was invariably enforced. The country could not live under such a state of things. A man might be a trespasser on a common every time he crossed it, but would you punish him for every such act? Penal laws were to be executed only when the benefit of the State called for such serious consequences. Referring to the argument of the Duke of Argyll, that religious liberty did not imply the right of every church to develop itself at its own discretion, he carried it out by saying, if that were so, the Inquisition might be revived in this country. It was said that the Bill would be disregarded: if the Catholic clergy should attempt to raise an agitation, a rebellion, or any outbreak of violence against the law, it would be for Parliament to pass measures to cause it to be respected.

The Earl of St. Germans still demanded the explanation of the Bill which had been required from the legal authorities who supported it. In reply, they had received from the Chancellor a No-Popery speech, better fitted for the meridian of the Mansion House than for the House of Lords. If Lord John Russell's letter was a soothing letter, it might be said that the proposition to trample under foot the Cardinal's hat would be calculated to sooth irritation. Still stronger measures were hinted at if the law should be resisted: what was that but a returning to penal legislation? Lord St. Germans concluded with a most earnest reference to Ireland. "I know something of Ireland. I am sure I take a great interest in all that relates to the people of that country, and I can unfeignedly declare that I never felt so strongly and

deeply on any political question affecting them as I do upon this. I cannot contemplate the adoption of this Bill without dismay. You may put down rebellion with the sword, but, my Lords, how will you contend with

"'The unconquerable will
And study of revenge, immortal hate,
And courage never to submit or yield?'"

The Earl of Minto gave the latest explanation respecting his mission to Rome.

When there, he had had a conversation with the Pope on the question of resuming diplomatic relations between the two countries. He told the Pope openly, that we should not be willing to receive in this country an ecclesiastic as his representative. The Pope said, he could not undertake to send a Minister who was not an ecclesiastic; but added, that this need not occasion any difficulty in the transaction of business between the two Courts, because we might adopt the course suggested by the noble Earl who had moved the amendment—the course taken by the Governments of Prussia and Russia, and accredit a Minister to him. On that understanding matters stood at that time; but when a clause, supported by the noble Earl (Aberdeen), was introduced into the Diplomatic Relations Bill in their Lordships' House, the Pope said that that circumstance had entirely altered the state of the case, and that after that parliamentary refusal to entertain such a Minister from him as could alone represent him, nothing on earth should induce him to receive a Minister accredited from this country to Rome. Lord Aberdeen had said, that while Lord Minto was at Rome a paragraph appeared in the *Roman Gazette* announcing that a subscription was opened to build a church in London, and that among the persons appointed to receive subscriptions was Cardinal Wiseman, "Archbishop of Westminster." He (Lord Minto) never saw that paragraph until he entered the House that evening, when a copy of the paper was placed in his hands. On a former occasion he had acknowledged he was aware that an intention existed of creating Cardinal Wiseman Archbishop of Westminster. Every one knew it. (*Laughter.*) It was spoken of on all hands. At the time that appeared, he understood that something had occurred, and that the elevation of Cardinal Wiseman would not take place. He thought he could perceive in the paragraph evidence that Cardinal Wiseman was not the person referred to. The Cardinal was not named in the paragraph, and he believed that it referred to Dr. Gregory.

Lord Aberdeen.—"What difference does that make? The paragraph speaks of 'an Archbishop of Westminster.'"

Lord Minto. — It certainly showed an intention to create somebody "Archbishop of Westminster." Of course he was aware of the intention, as he stated before, long before he visited Rome. ("Hear," *and laughter.*)

Lord Fitzwilliam said, that he did not quite understand the effect of the Bill. He would have preferred a declaration condemning the assumption of titles, and he would not have interfered with the peculiar circumstances of Ireland.

The Earl of Hardwicke observed, that the Bill was not thoroughly supported by any party: he should vote for it reluctantly, to maintain

the honour and dignity of the Crown.

After a brief reply from the Marquis of Lansdowne, the House divided, with the following result:—

Contents. For second reading—		
Present	146	
Proxies	119	
		265
Non-contents—		
Present	26	
Proxies	12	
		38
Majority for the second reading		227

The Bill, thus sanctioned by the votes of a great majority of the Peers, passed through Committee in a single night. A good deal of questioning and explanation, however, took place at this stage between the opponents and supporters of the measure. Lord Monteagle addressed a string of questions to the Lord Chancellor respecting the operation of the various clauses, but professed himself unsatisfied with the explanations of the learned Lord. Lord Monteagle then moved an amendment, supported by Lord Camoys, to exempt Ireland from the operation of the Bill. Viscount Canning, and the Earls of Wicklow and St. Germans condemned the application of the measure to that country, but could not vote for the amendment, because it drew a distinction between the supremacy of the Crown in the two parts of the United Kingdom.

On a division, Lord Monteagle's proposition was negatived by 82 to 17.

More opposition arose on specific clauses of the Bill, the leading opponents being the Earl of Aberdeen and the Earl of Ellenborough, supported by other Peers. Lord Aberdeen pointed out, that the word "otherwise" prohibited the appointment of any bishops, and yet they exempted the bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church. The Duke of Argyll strongly objected to the provision which enabled any informer to sue for the penalty, and he moved to omit it. The Lord Chancellor ascribed the insertion of that clause to the absence of the Irish Members in the House of Commons. That was no reason, said the Duke of Newcastle, why the Peers should neglect *their* duty. But in fact, he added, Ministers were afraid to let a word of the Bill be altered, lest the other House should have an opportunity of revising it. The amendment was negatived by 61 to 26.

The first clause was carried by 77 to 26, and the other sections and the preamble without a division.

On the 29th of July Parliament was at length relieved of the measure with which it had so long and painfully travailed, by the Bill being read a third time in the House of Lords. The final stage was not suffered to pass *sub silentio*. The Earl of Aberdeen repeated some of his general arguments against the policy of legislation on the subject; announcing his intention of recording his protest against it. He argued that this Bill would prove most injurious to the public interests; he anticipated from it greater evil than he could contemplate "without feelings of the deepest horror."

The Bishop of Oxford made a speech of some length to explain the reasons which induced him to

give his assent to the Bill. His main argument in favour of the Bill was, that the appointment of Roman Catholic bishops constituted an aggression in this country; and he supported that conclusion by distinguishing the act of the Bishop of Rome from certain acts of the central Christian authority at Jerusalem in olden times, appointing bishops in certain foreign countries still under heathen control.

"England," he said, "is a Christian country, and the new bishops are appointed to supersede the Protestant bishops; so that if there were a revolution in favour of the Roman Catholic faith, — which may God avert, — the Bishop of Rome would have swept away all our ancient sees, would have no necessity to try the existing bishops for heresy, but find his work ready done to his hands, with his new bishops in full power. Thus the Bishop of Rome has interfered with our institutions, and particularly with those religious institutions which England has established for the instruction of her people." It was on these grounds that he supported the Bill,—first, because the Bishop of Rome had endeavoured to remove us from the category of Christian people; and, secondly, because he had been assailing the Church of England, by attempting to abolish, and, as far as his rescript went, actually abolishing, its separate bishoprics. Such aggressions he held that, as a nation, we were bound to repel. The Bishop accepted the Bill for that purpose; but avowed he was quite discontented with it. He totally objected to persecution. He objected to a concordat according to the general idea, but regretted that there was no arrangement to regulate the admission of Papal bulls: such a regulation would have prevented all this unhappy dissension. He regretted various amendments that have been lost in the Commons; and, *inter alia*, the want of a provision for controlling religious houses by a visitation.

The Duke of Argyll defended the Bill against the support of Dr. Wilberforce, and himself against some allusions which the Bishop had made to him. He remarked, that though he was willing to defend the Church of England, this was not the time to be singing Io Pæans upon the state of that Church, which was the only Church day by day and week by week giving forth converts to the Church of Rome.

The Bill was supported by Earl Fortescue—who looked for a more stringent measure from Parliament if the provisions of this one should be evaded; by the Earl of Glengall, Lord Redesdale, and Earl Grey—the last mainly in defence of his own consistency. It was opposed by Lord Stuart de Decies; by Earl Nelson—who objected to the aggression, but also to penal legislation; by the Marquis of Sligo; and Lord Gage.

The Bill having been read a third time, Lord Monteagle moved an amendment, providing that the Bill "should not apply to, or in any way affect, any act done by any Archbishop, Bishop, or Dean, by virtue of his appointment by the See of Rome, or create any penalty, disability, or offence, by reason of an instrument of appointment, or the assumption or use of an ecclesiastical title conferred or purporting to be conferred by the authority of the See of Rome; provided that the ecclesi-

astical name, style, designation, or title assumed, or used by any such Archbishop, Bishop, or Dean, in the holy orders of the Roman Catholic Church; shall be the style or title of Roman Catholic Archbishop, Roman Catholic Bishop, or Roman Catholic Dean, as the case may be, officiating or having episcopal functions within the diocese or district in which he is authorized to officiate, in respect to all persons and congregations of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion within the said diocese or district."

The Marquis of Lansdowne opposed the addition, maintaining that it was needless. He would say at once and without hesitation, that if the Pope had desired to secure, as it was a lawful object for him to secure, the benefit of episcopal administration to the Roman Catholic subjects of the Queen—if he had informed the Government that such was his intention—and if he had confined himself, both in his brief and in the mandate announcing the brief, to the designations which were contained in the proposed amendment—there would not have been the least objection to his so doing. Lord Lansdowne would go further, and say that even now, although the Pope had not taken that course, there was not one of the spiritual functions of the Roman Catholic Church which, stripped of all connection with the assumption of territorial titles, could not be sufficiently exercised under the Bill as it now stood, without the addition proposed by his noble Friend.

After a short debate the amendment was withdrawn, and so the Bill passed, and shortly afterwards received the royal assent.

CHAPTER IV.

FINANCE.—*The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes his second Financial Statement for the Year, on the 5th of April—He explains at length the motives which had influenced him in making his Propositions to the House, and the subsequent modifications in his Plans—He proposes a total Repeal of the Window Tax in lieu of the Alteration before propounded, and retracts some of the boons to the Agricultural Interest which had been ungraciously received—The Budget meets with a more favourable reception than the former one.* THE INCOME TAX.—*Mr. Herries moves a Resolution directed to an alleviation of that Impost—He is answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Speeches of Mr. Prinsep, Mr. F. Peel, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. J. Wilson, Sir R. Inglis, and other Members—Mr. Herries's Resolution is rejected on a division by* 278 *against* 230—*The Second Reading of the Income Tax Bill is opposed by Mr. Spooner and Mr. Muntz, but without effect—On the Bill going into Committee, Mr. Hume moves that the Grant be limited to one year, with the object of having the whole subject considered in a Select Committee—The Amendment is opposed by the Government, also by Mr. Cobden and Mr. Sidney Herbert—It is supported by Alderman Thompson, Mr. Miles, and Mr. Disraeli, and is carried by* 244 *to* 230, *amidst great cheering from the Opposition—A few days afterwards, Lord John Russell declares the intention of the Government to acquiesce in the Amendment—Remarks of Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Hume experiences much difficulty in nominating a Select Committee on the Income Tax—Discussion as to the object of the Amendment, and the motives of those who had supported it—Remarks of Lord John Russell and Sir C. Wood—A Committee is at length nominated.* PROTECTIONIST FINANCE.—*On the* 30*th of June Mr. Disraeli moves certain Resolutions respecting the Financial Position and Prospects of the Country, and the Policy of the Government—His Speech—He is answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—Speeches of Mr. Newdegate, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Hume, and other Members—The Resolutions are negatived by a majority of* 113. ALTERATION OF DUTIES ON COFFEE AND TIMBER.—*The former opposed by Mr. E. H. Stanley, but agreed to by the House—Mr. T. Baring moves a Resolution condemnatory of the Adulteration of Coffee by means of Chicory—The Motion is opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and rejected after a debate by* 5 *votes only—On a second attempt with the same view, Mr. T. Baring is outvoted by* 199 *to* 122. MALT TAX.—*Repeal of that Duty moved by Mr. Cayley—His Speech—He is supported by Mr. Disraeli and other Members of the Agricultural Party—The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lord John Russell*

resist the Motion, which is rejected by 258 to 122—Mr. Bass afterwards moves that the Malt Duty be reduced one-half—This also is negatived by the House—Mr. Frewen attempts a Repeal of the Hop Duty, but without success—Lord Naas twice defeats the Government on his Motion with respect to the mode of levying Duties on Home-made Spirits in Bond; and Lord Robert Grosvernor once, upon a Proposition for repealing the Attorney's Certificate Duty—The Chancellor of the Exchequer ultimately succeeds in reversing the decisions as to both.

WE have already described the very unfavourable reception that was given to the first financial statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, though not the avowed cause, was generally believed to have contributed in no small degree to the temporary abdication of the Whig Ministry. On their resumption of office, it followed, in accordance with the prevailing expectation, that the financial schemes of the Government underwent a reconsideration, and a remodelled budget was produced, which avoided some of the principal objections to the original propositions.

On the 5th of April Sir Charles Wood submitted his amended plans to the House. He began by saying that time had been afforded him to reconsider the proposals he had made to the House, and he had had the advantage of hearing the course of financial policy which Lord Stanley was prepared to pursue. The two proposals were before the country, which could decide which of the two was most conducive to the welfare of this great empire. He admitted that his proposals had not given general satisfaction, but he had been surprised at the manner in which they had been received in some quarters. The main demand made upon him had been for a remission of taxation to which he felt it impossible to accede consistently with the maintenance of public credit, and the establishments which were necessary for the welfare of the country. The all-pervading objection to his proposals was that he had thought it necessary to retain some margin of the surplus to meet sudden emergencies—a policy the wisdom of which had been verified by experience—and to maintain the public credit. He saw no reason to alter his estimate of financial receipts, or of the disposable surplus; with this surplus he did not attempt to effect any great operations, but in fact the great monopolies had been already destroyed. The principle which had actuated all his schemes was the desire to relieve and benefit the great mass of the population, Government being instituted for the benefit of the many and not of the few. It was for their sakes that he had supported the remission of the duties on corn, meat, foreign cattle, and foreign sugar. With the same view of cheapening their provisions and their clothing, he had advocated the reduction of duties on raw materials. There still remained one matter of vital importance to the poorer classes—their dwellings. It was with the view of improving their condition in these respects that the duty on bricks was abolished in the preceding session, and that it was now proposed to reduce the duty

on foreign timber. So far as the country labourers were concerned, that relief might be deemed complete; but there was another class which still required consideration —he meant that part of the labouring population who were cooped up in dark and unwholesome dwellings in the towns. Sir C. Wood referred in some detail to the evidence which had been elicited by inquiries on this subject. It had been his endeavour, in his former propositions, to remove the evil so much complained of, and, so far as financial measures could effect that object, to improve the sanitary condition of the poor by allowing the free admission of light and air into their dwellings. This measure, at least, he still hoped to carry. Referring next to the subject of coffee, Sir C. Wood said that it was impossible to meet the incessant complaints made of its adulteration by sending an army of excisemen into all the grocers' shops, but he had proposed to meet the evil in the most legitimate way, by reducing the duty and cheapening the price of the imported article. With regard to the reductions of the local charges for lunatic asylums, and of the duty on agricultural seeds, so much objection had been made against them by those for whose benefit they were intended, that he should not attempt to force them upon parties who repudiated the favour.

Sir Charles Wood then proceeded to explain his intentions as to the Window Tax. A loud demand had been made on him for an unconditional repeal of the Window Tax: it was enough for him to answer, that the Window Duty was 1,856,000*l.*, and the surplus 1,892,000*l.* What had been the language of the deputations who had so urged him on this subject? Not that they came to ask a remission of pounds, shillings, and pence, but to ask the removal of a burden affecting the dwellings of the poor, and one which pressed unfairly on the assessment of houses. The principle of an uniform tax on old and new houses was undoubtedly the just one; but no uniform rate would give anything like equal relief. Sir Charles Wood therefore proposed to omit all reference to the number of windows —leaving it out of consideration what number of windows or openings there might be, and getting rid of every objection which could be stated upon sanitary grounds, and affording great relief to all or nearly all parties. "I propose to take a uniform rate of 9*d.* upon dwelling-houses, and 6*d.* upon those houses which contain shops. It will be remembered that I proposed before, as to new houses, that a duty of 1*s.* in the pound should be imposed upon dwelling-houses, and a lower rate of duty upon those dwelling-houses a portion of which was used as shops, or which were occupied by innkeepers, or used as farm-houses. Shops pay at present a lower rate, and I propose to continue that distinction. The duty which I shall propose will be an uniform rate upon all houses, old and new, of 9*d.* in the pound upon their annual value, and 6*d.* upon any house a part of which is a shop, or which is occupied by a victualler or held for the occupation of land. It will be remembered that I proposed to exempt from taxation altogether all houses not exceeding 20*l.* in annual value; I propose to retain that exemption." In this way, they would get rid of all reference to windows in any shape whatsoever;

reduce the number of houses paying tax at all from 500,000 to 400,000; exempt, for the first time, shops, victuallers' houses, and houses used in the occupation of land; and diminish taxation to the amount of 1,136,000*l.*—for the tax he would retain would be about 720,000*l.* instead of 1,856,000*l.* In reference to the incidence of the tax, Sir C. Wood said—"It is true there are some few cases in which even under this proposal a house will be raised in taxation; there are some cases so anomalous, that it is utterly impossible to deal with them on principle. I find, for instance, that in one street in Liverpool there are two houses which have eight windows, paying 18*s.* 1*d.* and assessed at 130*l.* a year: a proof of the inequality of the Window Tax, and of its utter unfairness in reference to value." The better streets, where the value was high, would not be relieved to the same extent as those in which the value is depreciated. Houses in the country, where the value was less in proportion to the number of windows, would be relieved more than those in the fashionable parts of town. The old-fashioned houses of country gentlemen would be relieved—he could not speak as to new houses. The houses of most country clergymen would be relieved. A relief would be extended to farmers paying between 200*l.* and 300*l.* a year, which would not be afforded by any reduction of Income Tax; for farm-houses upon farms of 200*l.* a year paid Window Tax, but there was no Income Tax upon a rent of less than 300*l.* a year, whereas, by the present proposal, in almost every case there would be a very material reduction of the tax paid, and in most cases of this amount a total exemption, because very few farm-houses, where that was the amount of rent, would be assessed at 20*l.* a year or upwards.

The effect of the alterations Sir Charles explained by a mass of instances. "In Marylebone and St. Pancras, the amount at present paid for Window Duty is 92,000*l.*; under my plan it will be 50,000*l.*, being a reduction of 42,000*l.* In Regent Street the present payment is 2200*l.*; it will in future be 1900*l.*, being a reduction of 300*l.* In Finsbury Square the present payment is 725*l.*; the future will be 250*l.*, being a saving of 475*l.* In Portman Square the present payment is 740*l.*; the future will be 610*l.*, reduction 130*l.* In Belgrave Square there will actually be an increase of 10*l.*; the present payment is 990*l.*, the future will be 1000*l.* The gentlemen who reside in Belgrave Square, however, will probably have houses in the country also, and the reduction of the tax upon those will indemnify them for the slight increase in the duty payable on their town houses. Taking the two things together, they will be as much benefited by the alteration as those who do not live in so fashionable a quarter as Belgravia. It is difficult to get any return showing the operation of the tax in an exclusively rural district. I have, however, procured a return of 42 of the best houses—those paying the largest amount of Window Duty—in six counties, and I find that the effect of the change I propose will be the reduction of the duty payable by them from 2040*l.* to 567*l.* In Liverpool the reduction will be from 19,600*l.* to 9500*l.*; in Manchester, it will be from 30,000*l.* to 15,000*l.*; in Birmingham, from 18,400*l.* to

8400*l.* In the town represented by my noble Friend who takes so much interest in this question (Lord Duncan, Member for Bath), which I am afraid is not so fashionable as it used to be, the relief afforded will be in greater proportion than in the cases I have already referred to, for the charge for duty will be reduced from 23,000*l.* to 7500*l.* The greatest amount of relief will be afforded in the case of those houses which have a larger number of windows or openings than is proportionate to their annual value." The grand result would be, that of the 3,500,000 houses in the kingdom, 3,100,000 would be exempt, and the tax levied only on 400,000 of the most valuable houses.

The combined loss from the reductions on coffee and timber (400,000*l.*) and from the window-duty (1,186,000*l.*) would be 1,536,000*l.*; and this would leave a margin of surplus amounting to only 356,000*l.*; or, with the Window Tax *due* for the current half-year (568,000*l.*), a surplus for that year of 924,000*l.* towards any unforeseen demand.

In conclusion, Sir Charles referred to the Opposition tactics on the Income Tax. He admitted that the tax was imposed to meet a deficiency; but it was continued for a different purpose—to enable an improvement to be made in financial legislation, still unaccomplished, by the removal of impolitic restrictions on industry and commerce.

This statement was received by the House with considerably more approbation than the original budget. Mr. Herries, however, complained that the motion respecting the Income Tax, of which he had given notice for the 7th instant, should have been forestalled by anticipatory objections; but he hoped the House would pause before it consented to make that tax perpetual, as was involved in the propositions before them. Mr. Henley remarked on the contrast between the high-flown principles announced respecting public credit and the maintenance of a surplus, with the reservation of such a miserable sum as 300,000*l.*

After some sarcastic remarks by Mr. Disraeli on the Chancellor of the Exchequer for having forgotten his sympathy with the agricultural interest because he was laughed at for the insignificance of his boons, the House agreed to the *pro formâ* resolution of continuing the Income Tax and the Stamp Duties in Ireland as moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On the 7th of April the report on this resolution by the Committee of Ways and Means having been brought up, Mr. Herries raised the question of the continuance of the Income Tax by proposing a resolution in the following terms:—

"That the Income and Property Tax, and the Stamp Duties in Ireland, were granted for limited periods, and to meet temporary exigencies; and that it is expedient to adhere to the declared intentions of Parliament, and, in order to secure their speedy cessation, to limit the renewal of any portion of those taxes to such an amount as may suffice to provide for the expenditure sanctioned by Parliament, and for the maintenance of public credit."

Mr. Herries expressed his great satisfaction at the published statement of the year's revenue, the result of which had exceeded the calculations of the Chancellor of

the Exchequer; he rejoiced at this result, because it not only indicated the prosperity of the country, but reinforced the proposition he now made. He would assume the data of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with this difference—that he expected a larger surplus, believing that, instead of 1,892,000*l.*, it would turn out 2,200,000*l.* or 2,300,000*l.* He assumed, further, that Sir C. Wood meant to continue the Income Tax as it now existed. This was the first legitimate occasion, Mr. Herries remarked, of considering this tax under the aspect of a permanent impost: it had originally arisen out of the financial mal-administration during the five or six years prior to 1840; but Sir R. Peel originally proposed the tax expressly for special and temporary purposes; and Lord John Russell—who had previously proclaimed "the inequality, the vexations, and the frauds" inherent in this tax—in 1848 asked for its continuance solely on the ground of "the almost unparalleled difficulties" of the crisis. Mr. Herries cited strong denunciations of the tax by Mr. Labouchere, Lord Howick, Sir F. Baring, and Sir C. Wood, and called upon the Government to state the grounds upon which, without necessity, with a surplus revenue, they proposed the continuance of a tax admitted to be full of inequality, vexations, and fraud, and which there could be no doubt would, in violation of the obligation which the House had contracted with the country, be made permanent. He then stated what would be the effect of affirming his motion. Assuming the real surplus for 1851 at 2,200,000*l.*, he thought that two-sevenths of the Property Tax might be remitted, which would be a relief to the extent of 1,550,000*l.*, far greater than the removal of the Window Tax, and it would afford a prospect of the ultimate extinction of an impost denounced and stigmatized by those who now recommended its continuance.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer maintained that his proposal to continue this tax, which he disliked as much as ever, was perfectly consistent with the policy of Sir R. Peel, which it was intended to carry out to its full extent. Almost the whole of Mr. Herries' argument, he observed, had proceeded upon the supposition that the proposal which he (Sir Charles) had made was for a permanent Income Tax, whereas he had never said a syllable to that effect. He did not think it safe that a tax of this kind should be placed upon the footing of an annual vote; but Mr. Herries was not precluded from proposing its reduction next year. He showed the difficulties attending the modification of the tax, and the injustice of applying it, as Mr. Herries suggested, to Ireland; and then entered into details as to the policy he had pursued in reducing duties upon articles of consumption and upon industry; observing, that the more popular a tax was the more productive it would prove. Under the Income Tax, the revenue had, by a wise legislation, greatly improved; and by a perseverance in this legislation—the removal of taxes more objectionable than the Income Tax—the improvement of the revenue would be accelerated. It was in furtherance of this theory of legislation that he had proposed the reduction of the duties upon coffee and timber, and

substituted a House Tax for the Window Duty. He had been charged with having withdrawn a boon he had offered to the agricultural interest; but the repeal of the duty upon seeds had been denounced, and the relief in the matter of pauper lunatics was less than the gain by the commutation of the Window Duty. In conclusion, he insisted that the proposal of Mr. Herries was really the first step in the policy of Lord Stanley, who had therein shadowed forth a duty upon corn; and he called upon the House to vote, not a permanent Income Tax, but a tax for three years, for objects conducive to the best interests of the country.

Mr. Prinsep observed that the Government, whether there was a surplus or a deficiency, were always in difficulty, because they had to deal with taxation, and, as they had not any fixed principles, they were like a ship at sea without compass. He denied that the budget was founded upon the principle professed by the Government —the benefit of the mass of the population; on the contrary, it was class relief. He disputed the economical theory of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which was not, he contended, fairly carried into practice. He condemned upon principle a tax upon property; and, objecting altogether to the propositions of the Government, he should vote for the motion of Mr. Herries.

Mr. F. Peel said the conclusion he had brought his mind to obliged him to dissent from the amendment of Mr. Herries, while he was unable to express his unqualified approval of the financial policy of Her Majesty's Government. The statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer showed a net deficiency, laying aside the Income Tax, of about 847,000*l.* for the present year, and of about 3,500,000*l.* in future years; and it was to cover this deficiency he invited the House to reimpose the Income Tax for three years. He (Mr. Peel) was favourable to the principle of an Income Tax, which combined the principle of indirect and direct taxation, making the wealthy classes pay their due proportion towards the public expenditure. He was aware of the immense advantages which the labouring classes had derived from our late commercial and financial system, and of the stimulus given to industry by the removal of duties which weighed upon the sources of employment. In nine years, taxes upon home manufactures, raw materials, and food, to the amount of 10,500,000*l.* had been remitted; while the great branches of the revenue remained as large as in 1842; and the declared value of British exports, which had been nearly stationary from 1835 to 1842, had rapidly increased from 52,250,000*l.* in 1843, to more than 71,000,000*l.* in 1850. There still remained a large amount of indirect taxation which pressed upon the productive classes; and the inference was, that if 5,000,000*l.* were not raised by direct taxation, the Legislature must in effect revert to the system of protection, which had so long obstructed the development of our resources. Mr. Herries had alleged that the faith of Parliament was pledged to discontinue this tax after a limited period; but he (Mr. Peel) took a preliminary objection to Parliament entering into a compact of this kind. The policy of 1841, under which the Income Tax

had been imposed, was to remove duties more vexatious than that tax; this policy had not been brought to a conclusion, and he could not, therefore, vote for the removal of the tax. The inducements which the Government held out for its continuance were, that it would enable them to repair a deficit, retain a surplus, and remove taxation. Mr. Peel examined these several reasons, and with respect to the removal of the Window Tax, which would not directly benefit the working classes, he could not, he said, approve the abandonment of that duty, which was a direct tax paid in the proportion of expenditure, the very point sought to be arrived at by a modification of the Income Tax. Regarding this tax as a great lever to elevate the moral and social condition of the country, he should be most reluctant to relinquish an implement by which so much good had been and might be effected.

Mr. T. Baring justified the remarks he had made on a former occasion, and with respect to the Income Tax expressed his belief that its reduction would be better even for the masses than the removal of the Window Duty. The evidence of the returns under schedule D showed that it was the honest men who paid the tax, while the dishonest escaped. Considering the partial character of the tax, he should vote for the amendment, because he believed of the two it was better to reduce the Income Tax than to remove the Window Duty.

Mr. J. Wilson considered, with Mr. Peel, that the true question was, whether the House would consent to reverse the policy of the last ten years. He showed, from a mass of statistical details, what had been the financial and commercial results of that policy; contrasting the condition of the country before 1842 with its present tranquillity and prosperity. The population depending upon land, he argued, was diminishing; the surplus population depended upon our manufactures. It was, therefore, the interest of the country to remove impediments from that part of the national industry; while a duty of 5*s.* upon corn, either for protection or for revenue, was open to objection.

Mr. Booker urged upon the House the deep responsibility it would incur by giving to the Government the means of pursuing a suicidal policy, in the reimposition of an iniquitous tax, which bore with peculiar severity upon the middle classes. He protested against the doctrine that the greatness of England depended solely upon her commerce. While emigration was going on to a vast extent, production was increasing, which must not be put down to human labour, but to the enormous increase of mechanical power.

Mr. Slaney, on the other hand, was deeply convinced that it was for the benefit of agriculture that the present liberal system of policy should be upheld, which had relieved the masses of many millions of taxes, and had, in 35 years, doubled the value of the property of the country.

Mr. Spooner called upon Lord J. Russell and Sir C. Wood to explain why they now proposed to continue a tax which in 1845 they denounced as full of inequality, vexation, and fraud, and as pressing upon the labouring population by diminishing the means of giving employment.

Mr. Reynolds supported the amendment. He saw no relief in the budget for the poor, the shopkeeper, or the professional man. He complained of other omissions; for instance, the duties on paper and soap, the repeal of which would increase the means of employment.

Lord C. Hamilton said the real question at issue was, whether this tax was to be permanent. He believed that, under the guise of a renewal for three years, it was intended to be perpetuated. If so, it should be avowed, and the tax should be made equitable.

Mr. S. Crawford, though a friend to a tax upon property, did not feel justified in voting for this tax with all its objections.

Sir R. Inglis said the objections to the inquisitorial character of an Income Tax were the same, whether it was 7*d.* or 2*d.* in the pound. The question therefore was, whether public credit required the tax; and, considering that an immense amount of taxation might be relieved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's plan, he reluctantly supported it.

Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 278 against 230.

The second reading of the Income Tax Bill was moved on the 28th of April, when an opposition to the tax *in toto* was offered by Mr. Spooner, who moved the postponement of the motion till that day six months. Mr. Spooner quoted equally from the great men of all parties who have dilated upon the oppressiveness and injustice of this tax, including Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley himself. Towards the end of his speech he diverged to objections which he entertained to the repeal of the brick duties and the timber duties; alleging, in respect to the former, that bricks were now within a shilling of the price paid for them before the repeal. Mr. Muntz seconded the motion, grounding his objections to the measure on his experience of its especial effects among the small manufacturers, who were numerous among his constituents: he had known some of these surcharged three and four times without hope of remedy, because an exposure of their books would be an injurious exposure of their concerns. He corrected Mr. Spooner as to bricks, saying he had himself paid 8*s.* less than he did before. Mr. Freshfield delivered his first remarks in the House upon this measure; his objections seemed to have chief reference to the unfair operation of the tax on tenant farmers. Sir Charles Wood replied, taking advantage of the discrepancy between Mr. Spooner and Mr. Muntz on the price of bricks; putting aside Mr. Freshfield's detailed objections as fitter for the stage of Committee; and reminding the House that, if the Bill were thrown out, there would be a deficiency of one million this year and of three and a half millions next year. The House seemed willing to get rid of the motion easily. On the suggestion, complimentarily conveyed by Mr. Disraeli to the mover, that it was scarcely necessary to divide, Mr. Spooner for a moment consented to withdraw his motion; but, after a pause, said he would prefer to have it negatived, which was done accordingly.

A more important discussion arose on the committal of the Bill on the 2nd of May, which was attended with a material result on

the financial policy of the Government. A motion made by Mr. Freshfield for making the tax more equitable in its pressure on annuities being first disposed of by a negative, then, on the motion that the several rates and duties be continued for three years, Mr. Hume moved his amendment for limiting the grant to one year, with the object of having the whole question deliberately considered in a Select Committee.

Mr. Hume went into much statistical detail in support of his principle that direct is preferable to indirect taxation, and showed the proportion of these modes which now obtains; 67 per cent. is levied upon the necessaries of life, 11 per cent. is paid for stamps, 8 per cent. for assessed taxes, 10 per cent. for the Property Tax, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the Post Office, and the rest for smaller matters. Indirect taxation, therefore, presses with unfair weight upon the working classes. There is a general desire to reconsider the whole question of taxation. Mr. Hume declared that he had not the least desire to get rid of the Property Tax—he would retain it as a direct tax; but he did not meet a single person who did not think that an attempt ought to be made to equalize the Income Tax, and remove some of its present injustice; and he thought that the present mode of assessment might be made less irresponsible. By direct taxation between two and three millions might be saved; and such taxes as the Malt Tax, which he sincerely desired to abolish, might be relieved with a view to their removal.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Hume was supported by Alderman Thompson,—although he did not disapprove of indirect taxation, but approved of raising part of the revenue by "a moderate duty on foreign productions,"—on the ground that he thought the House had not kept good faith with the public in respect of the Income Tax. Mr. Mowatt supported it, thinking that Ministers seemed unwilling to carry out the great policy of Sir Robert Peel which they professed to adopt. Mr. Buck supported it on the principle of relief to agricultural distress; giving details of decline in Devonshire, some time —under protection—the garden of England. Mr. Macgregor blamed the Government for not volunteering the one-year renewal instead of a three-years' renewal of the tax; and disputed the truth of the statement, often made, that Mr. Pitt and Sir Robert Peel considered it utterly impossible to impose the tax in any other form than that which they adopted. The Marquis of Granby, preferring the interests of the people to the convenience of Government, supported the amendment.

Mr. Cobden opposed the amendment at considerable length, mainly on the ground that it was not so shaped as to elicit the decision of the House on the matter really at issue. He thought that the proceedings of the evening must convince Mr. Hume that the terms of his motion would have been much better if different. If he had moved to impose a smaller tax on precarious incomes, the question would have brought on a fair division; but then he would have been beaten by at least two to one; for was there any more likelihood now than before that any concession would be made by the owners of real property in favour of the trading and profes-

sional classes? Mr. Hume was, in fact, taking a course in favour of raising public income from the poorer portion of the community; for the opposite side would certainly compensate for the repeal of this tax by others that he had still greater objection to. Upon every ground Mr. Cobden should decline to join his friend Mr. Hume. (*Ironical cheers from the Protectionists.*) They might laugh, but he looked forward to changes in the representation which would give the great body of the people more power in the House of Commons than they had at present. He would ask every one of his friends who did not wish to see the principle of free trade endangered, to resist this transparent attempt of the other side of the House to undo a system that had been eminently to the advantage of the great mass of the community. (*Cheers.*)

Mr. Jacob Bell complained of the unpleasant predicament in which the measures of Government placed him in relation to his constituents. He could not face his supporters if he voted for their propositions.

Mr. Sidney Herbert sympathised with Mr. Bell, but felt less than he the necessity of relieving Government from their difficulty. It would be impossible, however, for the Government to make any permanent reductions in the coffee and timber duties if they had only one year's Income Tax before them. The budget would fall to the ground, and there would be a fresh scramble for a surplus, for the maintenance of which there could be no security. He must therefore oppose the amendment.

Mr. Miles supported the amendment.

Sir Charles Wood commented on the inconsistency of Mr. Hume, who desired the tax to be permanent, yet would limit it to the shortest period; quoted the authority of Sir R. Peel for the present form of the tax; and backed the reason given by Mr. Sidney Herbert for opposing the amendment. It was impossible to propose fiscal reductions with nearly 5,000,000*l.* dependent on an annual vote, especially at a time when no man could say what events might happen in Europe within any given number of months hence.

Mr. Disraeli combated the inference that protection was concealed under the support given by members of his party to the amendment. He indulged in some sarcastic remarks on Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bell, and warned the House not to be led away by the stale cry, that this was "a reversal of our commercial policy." Let the House be quite sure that our commercial policy, whatever might be its merits or deficiencies, was too vast a creation to be shaken by a chance vote in that House. That was not the way in which the Protectionists meant to assail it, if they should feel that their duty impelled them to take that step; but they would not be deterred from taking a frank course upon all subjects with respect to taxation because a gentleman might say that the Government was embarrassed, or might rise and pretend, for the five hundredth time, that the party with whom he acted were seeking to establish the abrogated Corn Laws. Nothing was more popular at present out of doors than direct taxation; but popular with whom?—with those who were not directly taxed. And to what did that lead?

—not to taxation, but to confiscation. Nor was the evil only experienced by those who were taxed. Let them continue that system upon an equal or upon a greater scale, as was the tendency of their present legislation, and they would attack the capital of the country—they would diminish the capital of the community, and the very means of the employment of the multitude who now cried out for direct taxation. Because, therefore, it dealt most crudely with the principle of direct taxation itself—because in its mode of assessment it was most inequitable and injurious to those classes whose interests they ought to support in that House, especially the professional class—for those reasons, and for those alone, he felt it to be his duty to support the amendment. If it were an amendment from either side of the House positively calling on them to negative the imposition of the Income Tax, he could not in the present state of affairs sanction that course; but because the present amendment did not interfere with the financial arrangements either of this year or the next, but allowed ample time to the Government to meet the difficulties of the day, and because he was sure no Government would attempt to meet those difficulties or redress those grievances unless the House took such a course, he should give it his support.

Lord John Russell made a strong effort to rally his party in his support. He said—if Mr. Hume was anxious to establish direct in the place of indirect taxation—to abolish many millions of indirect taxation, which he alleged to be excessive, and to supply its place by a general system of direct taxation—he was immediately supported by those who were in favour of indirect taxation, who would carry it to a far greater extent than was the case at present, and who would abolish direct taxes with a view to increasing indirect taxation. Mr. Hume must have been rather alarmed when he saw the care that was taken of his child by those who differed from him upon all his financial views, and at the dandling and nursing which his infant had received during the whole course of the debate from those who were most strongly opposed to its existence. He must have been rather alarmed as to the future fate of that equal, just, universal, permanent tax, which he had in his imagination. But there were other grounds upon which gentlemen opposite, in very considerable numbers, had supported the proposal in the course of the debate. Those grounds, however much Mr. Disraeli had tried to conceal them from the House, were founded on the necessity of getting rid of the Income Tax and of as much direct taxation as possible, with the view of imposing import-duties upon foreign produce. The words of Alderman Thompson, who rose so immediately as the fugleman of his party, to support the amendment, were "foreign produce,"—meaning, as the House perfectly understood, that foreign produce usually known by the name of corn. (*Laughter and cheers.*) Mr. Disraeli, however, could not bear the eagerness with which his friend Alderman Thompson rushed forward in favour of the amendment. They never had a question brought forward in that House with regard to local taxation, or

the Malt Tax, or any matter affecting the landed interest or the general taxation of the country, but some of Mr. Disraeli's supporters got up, and, with the manliness which belonged to their character as a party, made the avowal, "After all, our real object is the restoration of protection." Then Mr. Disraeli always had to rise after them, and to say, "Don't take them at their word; whatever you may have heard, I did not hear it." (*Renewed laughter.*) Indeed, he happened always to be in such a situation that he did not hear a word of protection, though most gentlemen on both sides might have heard the necessity of a restoration of protective duties frequently reiterated. He would at length get tired if his friends would always march forward when he wished them to keep back—if they would persist in constantly getting out of the line, and be always firing off their muskets when he wished them to reserve their fire. He would at last say, one of these days, "Upon my word you are too bad; I will not march through Coventry with you any more." (*Loud laughter.*)

Lord John Russell then adverted to the great event of the preceding day, the Inauguration of the Great Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, adroitly seeking to press that topic into his argument. "They had seen only on the previous day a magnificent sight in this metropolis—a sight which was gratifying on many accounts. It was gratifying to see this nation and other nations of the world assembling in one place the various products of their talents and their industry; it was gratifying to see that the means had been found to place in a splendid and magnificent building those products of art and of industry. But what was most gratifying of all was, to see the great mass of the people, some said half a million, some nearer a million of persons, in the utmost good-humour, with content upon their countenances—(*Cheers*)—with loyalty in their hearts—(*Renewed cheers*)—assembled to witness the spectacle that was exhibited before them. Those people, some of them in the poorest and meanest habiliments, showing that they had difficulty by their industry to earn their daily subsistence—they saw without envying, without repining, without complaint, the equipages of the rich and the splendid pass before them: they did so, as he believed, because they felt that injustice was not exercised towards them. (*Cheers.*) But if we were to tell the people that the rich were to have their incomes increased by adding to the price of the daily food of those masses, we could then no longer expect to see those cheerful countenances; we could then no longer expect that the institutions of the country would meet with ready and contented obedience; but we must expect the heartburning, the ill-will, and the discontent which must follow the imposition of unjust laws."

Mr. Muntz and Mr. Roebuck supported the amendment. Mr. Geach feared that by supporting it he should not get practically what he wished. Mr. Hume replied, with a declaration that he would take the support of any side of the House.

On a division, the amendment of Mr. Hume was carried, by 244 to 230. The Protectionists hailed

the result with repeated bursts of cheering. The clause was then amended so as to limit the tax to a duration of one year.

A few days afterwards, the order for proceeding in Committee on the Income Tax having been read, Lord John Russell announced the views and intentions of the Government in consequence of the late decision of the House limiting the Income Tax to one year. He had not agreed, and he did not now think that it was desirable, so to abridge the duration of the tax for the purpose proposed by Mr. Hume, namely, that an inquiry should take place with the view of making the tax more just and equitable; but, the House having decided otherwise, the question for the Government to consider was the course they should take in order to sustain public credit, and to provide for the expenditure of the country. Although his own opinion was that it was inexpedient to limit the tax to one year, he did not suppose that the majority of the House intended to place in jeopardy the national credit, and with that conviction the Government had to determine whether or no they could adopt the resolution of the House, and proceed with the Bill in its present shape. It had been suggested to him that, if the opinions of Mr. Pitt and the late Sir R. Peel as to the difficulty of modifying the tax should be supported by the Committee, the country would be better satisfied, and in the present state of affairs the Government thought it desirable that there should be an inquiry into the subject—that it would be wrong to refuse such inquiry; they therefore were prepared to agree that there should be a fair and full inquiry. But there was a further point connected with other modifications of their financial arrangements. The House had agreed to the continuance of the Income Tax for a limited period, and had rejected the motion of Mr. Herries for a diminution of its amount; it had likewise consented to repeal the Window Tax, substituting an equitable House Tax, as well as to reduce the duties upon timber and coffee; and the Government would be extremely reluctant to forego the repeal of the Window Tax, which was not only a financial burden but a social evil. At the same time, it ought to be made clear that, during the pendency of the proposed inquiry, there would be no further alterations of the Income Tax during the year, nor any diminution of the means of supporting public credit and of defraying the cost of the establishments which the House had agreed to maintain.

After a few words from Mr. Hume justifying the course which he had pursued, Mr. Disraeli explained the new basis of policy which the altered views of the Government would lead himself and his friends to adopt. The House having now determined that the Income Tax should last only one year, he did not consider Members bound by anything that had passed previously with respect to the other financial propositions of the Government, which proceeded under the impression that the Income Tax was to last for a much longer period. He reserved to himself the right to consider those propositions as new propositions, made under circumstances so different, that with reference to the great point the noble Lord had dwelt upon—the maintenance of the public

credit of the country—they must be considered as new. Referring to the imputation made by Lord John Russell, that Mr. Hume and Mr. Disraeli's party had combined to defeat the Ministry, though Mr. Hume and his new colleagues had very different objects in view, Mr. Disraeli continued—"It might be very true that Mr. Hume wished the principle of an Income Tax to be a permanent principle of our finance; it certainly was true that that was not the dogma which many gentlemen who voted with him wished to support; but neither Mr. Disraeli nor any gentleman on his side of the House with whom he had the pleasure of acting had attempted to lay down the principle, that the reimposition of the Income Tax under the circumstances ought to be opposed. If they had wished to terminate the Income Tax, that was not the course they would have taken; but, after well considering the subject, all that they counselled was that the tax should be gradually terminated; and the circumstance that they thought it could only be terminated by a very gradual procedure, proved that they did not anticipate that there could be an immediate or a very speedy termination of the tax. He could not himself—he should think very few could—anticipate that when the year had passed they would be able to carry on the affairs of the country without some imposition of that tax. Then the question arose, when the tax had a character of such perpetuity, at least of such permanence, was it not a duty to make it, if possible, more equitable?"

A good deal of desultory discussion ensued with reference to the predicament in which certain Members who had given notices of motions respecting the Income Tax were now placed by the altered position of affairs. It ended in several of these motions being withdrawn, and the Bill, as altered with respect to the duration of the impost, passed through Committee.

Although Mr. Hume had succeeded in carrying his motion for the appointment of a Select Committee on the Income Tax, an unexpected difficulty arose when the time came for nominating Members to serve on it. The hon. Member for Montrose declared that he had found the formation of his Committee a very difficult task, and remarks were thrown out from various quarters of the House which indicated that even some of those who had voted with Mr. Hume would now be better pleased to get rid of the Committee altogether. Mr. Herries stated that, though on the late occasion he might not have opposed such a step, he had never expressly assented to it; indeed, he would have thought it a good reason for not entering into inquiry, that the tax was limited to one year only; his expectation being that that would have been a *bonâ fide* limitation of the term itself. His proposition was, "Either amend the tax or abolish it;" but Mr. Hume's proposition is, "Amend it if you can; but if not, keep it as it is." He must decline to serve on the Committee; and having declined, he felt at liberty to object that the proposed constitution of the Committee was unfair, as there were ten in favour of perpetuity and only four who voted on the other side; while the landed interest also was not properly represented.

Mr. Vernon Smith questioned whether the Committee ought to be appointed at all. The Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer remarked on the difficulty in which the House was placed by the union of two extreme parties to carry a vote. Mr. Freshfield moved that the order of the day for the Committee should be discharged.

Mr. Disraeli explained that he had acceded to the motion made by Mr. Hume in deference to the feeling of the House; he had not supported the motion under the idea that a Select Committee should follow; still if Mr. Hume went to the vote he must support him. Mr. Aglionby protested against the unfairness of abandoning the Select Committee, and threatened to move that the tax be renewed for three years.

Mr. Hume said that he had in vain attempted to induce some of the best-qualified Members in the House to serve. He had now done his duty, and left the matter to the House.

Mr. Henley anticipated no benefit from the inquiry, and would vote for the amendment.

Mr. Cobden never expected good from the Committee, but did expect that gentlemen opposite would at least have acted with good faith on the occasion.

Lord John Russell remarked sarcastically upon the "concordia discors." It was more than ever plain that 230 Members had voted for Mr. Hume's motion on very different grounds; "and, considering those grounds, it was no wonder that there should now be such misunderstandings. The difficulty had arisen out of Mr. Hume's disregard of Mr. Cobden's advice to put before the House a plain motion for a modification of the tax; in voting on which, the House would have known what it was about. Lord John should decidedly object to the Chancellor of the Exchequer going into the Committee along with two or three of his friends, to contend with a large majority pledged against his views.

Eventually Mr. Hume succeeded in forming a satisfactory representation of Members to serve, and the Committee was appointed.

The vexed question of the Income Tax being thus laid at rest for one year at least, by the adoption of Mr. Hume's amendment, the Ministry experienced very little difficulty in carrying the other main element of their financial scheme, the enactment of the Inhabited House Duty. The provision, indeed, for exempting all houses below the value of 20*l.* a year incurred a good deal of criticism, and several amendments on that and other points of detail were threatened, but the opponents did not succeed in effecting any alteration in the Bill, which was passed in its original shape, the rate imposed being 9*d.* in the pound assessed on the value of dwelling-houses, and 6*d.* on shops, beer-houses, and farm-houses. But previously to this measure receiving the sanction of the House, Mr. Disraeli interposed a motion, having for its object to induce a comprehensive discussion of the financial policy of the Government, and to afford him an opportunity of developing his own views on that subject. The hon. Member for Bucks embodied the conclusions to which he proposed to ask the assent of the House of Commons in the three following resolutions:—

"That, according to an estimate of the probable future produce of the existing taxes, submitted to this House by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it appears

that a surplus revenue may be expected in the present year of about 2,000,000*l.*

"That in the revenue so estimated, is included a sum exceeding 5,000,000*l.* derived from the tax upon income, respecting which an inquiry has been directed to be made by a Committee of this House, on the result of whose labours may depend the future renewal or modification of that important impost.

"That, in this provisional state of the financial arrangements of the country, it appears to this House to be most consistent with a due regard to the maintenance of public credit and the exigencies of the public service, not to make any material sacrifice of public income in effecting such changes as may be deemed advisable in other branches of taxation."

Mr. Disraeli commenced his speech on the 30th of June by observing, that before the close of the session it was important that the House and the country should clearly understand the true state of the finances; but he defied any man to tell his constituents what the facts really were; whether there was a surplus or not; whether the sources of our revenue were permanent or fleeting; and therefore he had thought it his duty to ask the House to enter upon this discussion. At the beginning of the session, the House were congratulated on the advantage of having a financial statement when they met early in February—a financial statement, however, which either in its details, or even in its principles, was not completed at the end of June. There was to be a surplus of about 2,000,000*l.*; but that surplus was assumed on the expectation that the House would renew the expiring tax upon income, not merely for three years, but until certain results were obtained which the most sanguine could not expect to be accomplished easily or soon. Considerable controversy had often taken place as to the intentions of the eminent Minister who first reintroduced the tax upon property and income into our modern financial system; considerable doubt as to the actual intentions of Sir Robert Peel—whether, in fact, it was his intention originally that the tax on income should be a temporary tax, or whether that was only a parliamentary pretence on which he introduced a permanent feature into our financial system. The very fact that Sir Robert Peel established his tax on income on so narrow a basis, and that he established exemptions on so considerable a scale, convinced him that in his use of that impost he had no other than a temporary object. But the case was the very opposite with the present Ministry. . . . . "I may be told," said Mr. Disraeli, "that there was no acknowledgment on the part of the Government that in their financial contemplation the Income Tax was to be a perpetual tax; but I speak in the memory of gentlemen on both sides of the House when I recall to their recollection the long catalogue of financial achievements which the Chancellor of the Exchequer indulged in, which he enumerated to an amazed audience, and the completion of which alone was indicated by him as the term when this country could be freed from the impost. I have great confidence in the vitality of the existing Government. (*A laugh.*) The many escapes they have had, the disasters

they have encountered, the crises they have baffled, all indicate the position, that if they are not immortal, they have at least most enduring qualities; and therefore, with regard to the noble Lord and his colleagues, I fully recognise their claims to the post they occupy. But, sanguine as may be their own views of the term of their administration, I do not think that even the Chancellor of the Exchequer could have contemplated his tenure of office to be such as that it would be his fortune to achieve those objects the accomplishment of which he had laid down as the only condition of terminating the tax on income. I may fairly conclude, therefore, that the tax, as now framed, is to be a permanent feature of the financial system of Her Majesty's ministers." Upon the surplus assumed on the continuance of a tax, false, dangerous, and pernicious, as every direct impost which is large, but not of general application, must necessarily be, the Chancellor of the Exchequer had based three measures of importance, and some others of minor interest. Of the Window Duties it might be said, that if it were advisable to revise them it would have been better to simply and completely repeal them. But they did not remit the Window Tax: the Chancellor of the Exchequer, wanting the moral courage —rather the financial courage—to do that, took out of the armoury of a financial Minister one of the most inestimable weapons, and used it for the most futile and meanest purposes. He proposed an imperfect remission—a commutation; and thus he wasted that great resource which was offered by a House Tax on a most limited, and, comparatively speaking, contemptible result. The reduction of the Timber Duty was said by Sir Charles Wood to be due to the builders of ships in this country. But the interests of that body would have been more properly consulted by allowing them to use the raw materials which they required, in bond, and without payment of the duties. By that means, you would put them in fair competition with the foreigner who brought his ship duty-free into this country, while the Englishman built his ship subject to a variety of duties. The other propositions of the Budget need not be again dwelt on. "The items," observed the hon. Member, "are familiar to the House. Whatever were their value, it is unnecessary for me to calculate them, because no sooner were they offered than they were withdrawn." (*Loud cheers.*)

Touching on the subject of agricultural distress, and noting the obligation which lay on Ministers to attempt some relief for that distress which they professed to commiserate, Mr. Disraeli again called on them to make the effort: but in doing so, he did not suggest that they should retract their surrender of the Window Tax—that complete remission of the Window Duties, which he considered a realized result, and which no Government could disturb. Yet if this tax had been retained, and if that agricultural burden—the portion of the Poor Law rate not subject to the control of the ratepayers nor to local administration—had been taken off, it would have been an exemplification of sympathy towards the farmers, that would have gone far to allay that asperity, to soften that animosity, and to terminate those emulations between the rival

interests of the country, which were so much to be deprecated, and the encouragement of which Mr. Disraeli believed had endangered, and was endangering, the very institutions of the State.

Passing in review other financial propositions made during the session, he came to Mr. Hume's motion for a limitation of the Income Tax for one year; and with this vote, he observed, the basis of the Ministers' fairy fabrics gave way, and from that moment the financial condition of the country became a precarious one. What then was the prudent course which under these circumstances should be pursued? The fund from which the proposed remissions were to be made, practically no longer existed; all agreed that the Income Tax, as at present framed, would not be renewed by the House of Commons, and it was a prevailing opinion that none of its odious features could be removed. How then was a deficiency of 5,000,000*l.* to be met? There were only two modes —by reducing expenditure, or by increasing taxation. Sufficient relief could not be obtained from the former source unless our military armaments were reduced, and this no Minister would dare to propose. Taxation, then, must be increased, and what could be more impolitic, under such circumstances, than to take off 2,000,000*l.* of taxes? He and his friends were prepared to support the Ministry in a total repeal of the Window Duty, but they called upon them to transform the House Tax into a complete commutation; and as to the Timber Duty, he hoped they would not persist in their impolitic proposition, but would permit the British shipbuilder to build his ships in bond. Mr. Disraeli concluded by expressing, in a highly-wrought peroration, his conviction that Parliament and the Government were determined to support public credit, and that therefore he submitted these resolutions to the House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that he felt quite unable to extract any practical proposition from Mr. Disraeli's two hours' speech, except the concluding suggestion that it should be allowed to build ships in bond. His motion said, repeal no taxes; but his speech said, repeal the Window Tax unconditionally; and then, after the surplus was thus disposed of, his speech concluded with reflections on the necessity of upholding public credit, couched in high-flown language about the empire of the Cæsars with its triple crown, the mines of Golconda, pillared palanquins, and other things having as little to do with the question. These poetic fancies were very pleasing, but the House would have better liked to hear the arguments in support of this motion against repealing taxes. Sir Charles felt that he would be justified in dismissing the speech at once, and calling on the House to negative the resolutions; but he would correct some misstatements. The surplus for this year was not uncertain: it was estimated at 1,900,000*l.*, and that was the estimate of it still: it did not depend on the Income Tax, and was uninfluenced by the resolution on Mr. Hume's motion. It was not true that the Government had contemplated the tax as permanent; or that they had said that it ought to continue till the long catalogue of taxes enumerated by Mr. Disraeli were repealed; what he proposed was, the repeal of taxes that impe-

ratively required repeal, and then that the House should decide whether it would maintain the Income Tax to enable the repeal of the other duties. If the motion had meaning in its words, it meant that reductions twice approved of by the House should not take place. Mr. Disraeli would not jeopardize public credit; but only six days after Mr. Hume's motion was carried, Mr. Cayley moved the House to yield up 5,000,000*l.* for the repeal of the Malt Tax. "If it is wrong," continued Sir Charles Wood, "to jeopardize public credit, surely it was as much endangered on the 8th of May as it was on the 30th of June; and yet on the division list in favour of that motion I find the name of Benjamin Disraeli. (*Laughter.*) Can it be that there are two Benjamins in the field —(*Renewed laughter*)—one Benjamin voting for the reduction of 5,000,000*l.* of taxes, and another Benjamin who is afraid that to meddle with a surplus of 1,600,000*l.* would endanger the finances of the country? (*Continued laughter.*) I should be glad, in these days of explanations, to know whether this is so or not. I do think that upon this point a little sober, quiet, sensible explanation would be more satisfactory than the lively flight in which the hon. gentleman has to-night so largely indulged."

Mr. Newdegate briefly explained that, while he should vote with Mr. Disraeli, he should reserve liberty to himself to support in any future session any reductions of taxation which might be proposed in opposition to the Government.

Mr. Gladstone then took up the debate. He had certainly hoped for a fuller development of one part of the subject from Mr. Disraeli—in reference to the particular course which he would have the House to pursue "in the event of this motion being carried." He could not refuse assent to a motion asserting a sound financial principle in opposition to the objectionable plans of the Government. It certainly appeared unwise and hazardous to the permanent maintenance of the public credit, to part with an impost of so important a character as that of the Window Tax, and in professing to find a substitute for that impost in the form of a House Tax, to place that House Tax upon the very narrow, and, as he thought, the illegitimate basis which the Government had chosen for its foundation. The plans of the Government were bad for two reasons. They proposed the reintroduction, without the slightest qualification, of those great anomalies in the imposition of the tax—the inequalities of its incidence on the mansions of the great, as compared with the mansions of a medium character—which were the sole cause of its abolition in 1834; and then they exempted altogether something like six-sevenths of the house property of the country. That was done for no good reason on earth; and the doing of it would give those houses something like a charter of exemption hereafter. Yet there was no more legitimate subject of taxation, if taxed on a sound general principle, than house property. But the particular position of the House in respect to the Income Tax added tenfold importance to these considerations. Let the House seriously consider this point. It was impossible to conceal that the proceedings of the present year had inflicted a heavy blow upon that impost. It was scarcely possible to conceive that its renewal could be again proposed

to the House, without a serious, probably an obstinate, opposition from one or more parties in the House. ("Hear, hear!") There was a large body of gentlemen who said that it was grossly unjust to levy the Income Tax upon an uniform percentage on the several schedules embodied in the Act; and those gentlemen had so far succeeded in impressing the House with their views as to have obtained a Parliamentary Committee, avowedly for the purpose of considering, not exclusively, but mainly, whether there ought to be a varied percentage upon the different schedules of the Act. Then, again, he did not suppose the Government themselves were to be looked upon as friendly to the permanent imposition of the tax, while there was another party whose opinion he gathered to be, that the frauds perpetrated under schedule D were of such a nature and extent as to constitute a serious, and, if not mitigated, an insuperable objection to the renewal of the tax. ("Hear, hear!") He had said that there was a party opposite who insisted that there must be a varied percentage under the different schedules; but there was also a party on the Opposition side of the House who, under no circumstances, would be induced to assent to the renewal of the Income Tax if the percentage were varied, because they believed, whether rightly or wrongly, that, apart entirely from considerations of policy, the House was absolutely precluded, by a solemn and formal pledge on the statute-book, from adopting any such variation. In what condition, then, was this unfortunate Income Tax, which had been committed to the mercies of a Parliamentary Committee, to come out of that Committee? Would it come out with a recommendation in favour of a varied percentage under the different schedules? If so, then he predicted that the Income Tax would not receive the assent of the House. ("Hear, hear!") If, on the other hand, it should come out of the Committee without such a recommendation, it would still be certain to meet with the hostility of a powerful party. It was impossible, indeed, to forecast all the contingencies which might befall the tax; but it might certainly be said that this impost, yielding 5,000,000*l.*, was in a most precarious position; and if so, was it politic, was it altogether honest, to exclude from the view a contingency so great, and at the same time so possible, as the total lapse of the tax? Disclaiming the duty of pointing out to Ministers the details of measures, he thought they should adopt the principle of Mr. Disraeli's motion—that the surplus in hand was not at this moment justly and wisely to be dealt with as permanent income, and given away without reference to future necessities. But if it should be thought desirable not to disappoint the expectations that had been raised with regard to the Window Tax, let them so construct the House Tax as to make it available for yielding a considerable sum to the exchequer. The precise basis of such a House Tax he could not pretend to state: whether it would be wise to take the limit of the parliamentary franchise and tax houses above 10*l.* only—whether it would be advisable to go lower and adopt a graduated scale of taxation—whether it would be right to levy a tax on the owner or the occupier—whether it might be necessary to go so far as to make all

house property whatever liable to taxation—were questions on which it would be altogether premature to express an opinion. His fundamental objection to the plan of the Government was, that it would cut off from the reach of the House of Commons a valuable source of revenue, at a time when it was highly probable such a resource might be essential to maintain the interests of the country and the public credit.

Mr. Labouchere said the simple issue before the House was, whether it would fulfil the wishes of the country by repealing the Window and Timber duties. He felt assured that if the Income Tax should not be continued next session, the House would not shrink from its duty of putting the finances of the country upon a proper footing.

Mr. Hume said he did not object to a House Tax, but he did object to the mode in which this tax was proposed to be carried out.

Upon a division there appeared—

For the resolutions . .	129
Against	242
Majority against .	113

The principal alterations which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had proposed to make this year in the Customs duties were in those upon timber and coffee. With respect to the former, he proposed a reduction both, on foreign and colonial, of one-half the existing duty. On coffee also his plan was, to levy on both foreign and colonial produce one-half the amount heretofore charged on foreign coffee. The principal antagonist of the latter measure was Mr. E. H. Stanley, who opposed Sir Charles Wood's resolution, and brought before the House a large amount of detailed information, to show how unjustly the equalization of duties would operate in Ceylon in comparison with Brazil. The resolutions were nevertheless agreed to by the House.

Upon the Customs Bill going into Committee,

Mr. T. Baring moved a resolution, that the directions of the Lords of the Treasury to the Excise, "that no objection be made on the part of the revenue to dealers in and sellers of coffee, mixing chicory with coffee," ought to be revoked. He showed that the sanction of this adulteration was contrary to the regulations enforced against other excisable articles of consumption; he argued that the mixture of chicory with coffee was not now called for, and that the consumption of coffee had been materially diminished by adulteration, other baser ingredients being employed besides chicory. If this deceptive practice could be prevented, it was the duty of the Government to do so, and he contended that, by rescinding the Treasury orders, this anomalous practice would be checked, which tended to demoralize the traders.

Sir J. Trollope, on the part of the chicory growers, opposed the motion, urging that it was hard, without notice, to revoke an order under which they had been induced to cultivate the article.

Lord H. Vane supported the motion, observing that it would not interfere with the interests of growers of chicory.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after pleading the wholesomeness of chicory, stated that the Treasury order had been issued in consequence of the impossibility of preventing its mixture with

coffee; and all the order did was, not to sanction a fraud upon the public, but to exempt dealers from Excise penalties. He did not think it was the duty of the Government in all cases to interfere between the public and sellers: *caveat emptor;* purchasers must take care of themselves. In nine cases out of ten, however, no fraud was really perpetrated, the parties knowing that what they bought was not pure coffee. Every one of the numerous complaints which had been made to him had come from the sellers of coffee. Parties could easily protect themselves against the adulteration of coffee—the bean could not be imitated. The mere revocation of the order would be insufficient, and he was not prepared to undertake a crusade against all adulterations, and a vexatious interference by the Excise, which would provoke general complaint.

Mr. E. Stanley observed that the Government did interfere, in the case of other articles, and all that was sought was, not the introduction of any new principle, but that the principle adopted in respect to tobacco should be applied to coffee, the consumption of which had gradually fallen off, and no cause could be assigned for this diminution but adulteration. Assuming that chicory was harmless—which was a disputed question—that was no reason why a person should pay for chicory the price of pure coffee. But chicory itself was adulterated with vile and noxious ingredients.

Colonel Thompson and Sir J. Tyrell opposed the motion, which was supported by

Mr. Wakley, who complained of the wrongheadedness of the Chancellor of the Exchequer; he had taken the fraudulent dealers under his patronage, and had no feeling for the honest trader, who was entitled to his protection.

Mr. Hume, on the other hand, complained of the inconsistency of Mr. Wakley, who was advocating the extension of the Excise. He thought the Government perfectly right in refusing to do so, and he wished they would abolish the Excise altogether.

After a few remarks from Sir W. Jolliffe and Mr. Bass, the House divided, when the motion was negatived by five votes only, 89 voting for, and 94 against Mr. Baring's proposition. On a subsequent day Mr. Baring made a second attempt, with the same object, moving that it be an instruction to the Committee to make provision for preventing the mixture of chicory with coffee by the vendors of that article. His motion was again opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Trollope, Sir Francis Baring, and Mr. Hume; and was advocated by Mr. Crawford, Mr. Herries, Mr. Wakley, and Mr. Cayley. The result of a division was, however, more adverse to the motion than on the former occcasion, the numbers against the motion being 199, and the supporters 122.

Among the financial measures proposed during the present session by independent Members, one of the most important was the motion of Mr. Cayley, which came on for discussion on the 8th of May, for the repeal of the Malt Tax. In his opinion, said the hon. Member, there was no measure, short of a return to the system of commercial legislation we had unhappily abandoned, which would give so much relief to the agricultural interest. Neither the commutation of the Window Tax for the

House Tax, nor the reduction of the duties upon timber and coffee, diminished the special burdens upon the land; whereas the Malt Tax was so oppressive, obstructive, and obnoxious, that the late Sir R. Peel declared that that tax must be repealed if the Corn Laws were removed, and other advocates of free trade had echoed the declaration. He might be accused of counselling a breach of public faith; but no friend to public credit would allow the revenue from which the dividends of the public creditor were mainly derived to sink into depression. Other means might and must be devised to sustain public credit; the land could not much longer bear the weight of taxation cast upon it. No portion of the 5,000,000*l.* of taxes repealed had lightened the peculiar burdens upon agriculture. If there was to be no corn-law legislation, there should be no corn-law taxation; and it was in order to remedy this injustice, and to bring the burdens of the agriculturalists within the compass of their means, that he proposed to repeal a tax amounting to 70 or 100 per cent. upon one of their principal commodities. The maltster was, moreover, shackled by revenue restrictions, contrary to the principle of free trade, to which no other productive interest was subjected, and the effect of which was to establish a monopoly in the hands of large capitalists. Free trade professed to sacrifice every other interest to that of the consumer; the effect of this tax was, to enhance the price of the poor man's beer 500 per cent., and to drive him from his own hearth to the gin-palace and the beer-shop. If the tax upon this national beverage were repealed, the consumption would be stimulated in at least an equal degree to that which followed the reduction of the duties upon coffee and tea; and there would be a further natural demand for 10,000,000 quarters of manufactured barley. Mr. Cayley showed that in the instance of home-made spirits the increase of consumption had been in exact proportion to the discriminating duties in the three kingdoms, being most rapid in Scotland and Ireland, where they were lowest. This was not, he contended, a question affecting barley only; if the Malt Tax was repealed, the accruing benefit would extend to every species of grain. The peculiarity of the article would exclude foreign malt, and the import of foreign barley of suitable quality would not exceed 500,000 quarters. The repeal of the tax would, besides, relieve the hopgrowers, and give increased employment to 100,000 persons. He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a Bill.

Mr. Alcock supported the motion, which he hoped would be reiterated until there was some hope of relief from a tremendous burden, equal to the Income Tax, which was cast upon a very small portion of the land. He would be satisfied if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would consent to an approximation towards a repeal of the tax, by remitting 10 per cent. this year, 20 per cent. the next, and so on.

Mr. Packe coincided with Mr. Cayley in considering that the British farmer laboured under an overwhelming distress, which he was anxious to relieve; but a fallacy ran through his argument, owing to his not distinguishing the interest of the farmer in his two capacities of

a consumer and a producer; for every 5*s.* the farmer would gain in one capacity, he would lose 20*s.* in the other. The importation of malt was now prohibited, and Mr. Cayley had failed in showing that, if the tax were repealed, malt would not be imported from abroad. His (Mr. Packe's) conviction, on the contrary, was, that if the tax were repealed, there would not only be a large importation of malt, but an increased importation of foreign wheat, and for this reason he opposed the motion.

Mr. Aglionby likewise opposed the repeal of any part of the tax, because the finances of the country could not at present bear such a sacrifice of revenue.

Mr. Floyer supported the motion, mainly on the ground that the maintenance of this tax was at complete variance with the financial policy of the Government, namely, that on all articles of prime necessity taxation should be as much as possible reduced. If barley were not an article of prime necessity, why was it relieved of duty when the Corn Laws were repealed? If it were such an article, as he contended it was, how could such a tax tenfold greater than the amount repealed be justified? Mr. Floyer expatiated at some length upon what he regarded as sure symptoms of agricultural distress.

Mr. Seymour bore testimony to the diminution of pauperism in Dorsetshire.

Mr. Bennet considered this to be a question of justice to the agricultural interest, and that, upon the principle of free trade, our beverages should be as free from tax as our corn.

Mr. Trelawny denied that the repeal of a tax, which was ultimately paid by the consumer, could benefit the agricultural classes, who must be taxed to supply the deficiency.

Mr. Wodehouse should vote against the motion. His main objection to it was, that at present there was an absolute prohibition of the importation of malt, and that, if the duty were removed, though large quantities of foreign malt might not immediately come in, the finer qualities of barley would be immediately affected.

Mr. Frewen supported the motion for the repeal of a tax which operated as a strong inducement to country brewers to drug their beer, a vast quantity of liquor sold as beer being not pure malt and hops. A further reason was, that malt might be most advantageously used in fattening cattle, which would bring many thousand acres into cultivation.

Mr. J. Sandars said that Mr. Cayley had given no sufficient reason for concluding that the repeal of this tax would increase the consumption of barley threefold. The stationary consumption of malt, compared with tea and coffee, was owing to the habits of the people having changed; to their being less addicted than formerly to fermented liquors. Mr. Sandars showed that Mr. Cayley had exaggerated the obstacles to the importation of foreign malt, as well as many of the evils incident to the tax, the amount of which was too large to be relinquished.

Mr. H. Drummond, on the part of a class not represented in that House, claimed relief from this tax, because it pressed almost exclusively upon the agricultural labourer. The deficiency might be supplied by a House Tax, an ad-

ditional Income Tax, or any tax, so that this tax was taken off the labourer.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer appealed to evidence showing that the Malt Tax, which yielded last year 5,400,000*l.*, was collected more economically than any other tax of equal amount, and that the Excise regulations interfered less with the manufacturer. If this large sum was obtained in a manner so little oppressive to the consumer and the producer, a strong case was made out in favour of the tax. He admitted that the consumption of malt had not increased in proportion to the population; but the habits of the people had changed. The consumption of intoxicating liquors was diminishing, and that of non-intoxicating liquors increasing. According to the evidence of Mr. Barclay, the repeal of the malt duty would reduce the price of beer only a halfpenny per quart; was it worth while to sacrifice so large a revenue for so small an advantage to the consumer? The repeal of this tax, Sir Charles observed, would encourage illicit distillation; and Mr. Cayley had made a strange proposition, that the hop-growers, who paid only 400,000*l.*, should be pacified by the sacrifice of 5,000,000*l.* If the House consented to give up this amount of revenue there would be no possibility of getting rid of the Income Tax, or of carrying out the system of policy for which that tax was continued.

Mr. Disraeli admitted that, after the vote upon the Income Tax, this question occupied a different position from what it did in the last session. He could not consider it as a mere question of fiscal regulation, or of interest to the labourer: he looked at this tax with reference to the influence it exerted upon the capital of the most suffering class, which was acknowledged to be in a dilapidated state; and what was the remedy offered by the Government? To give up the cultivation of wheat, at the same time keeping up a heavy duty upon another crop, to which the British farmer had recourse for some compensation. It was impracticable to maintain the Malt Tax, or levy a large local revenue separate from the general revenue, if that was not done for agriculture, which the first lights of political economy had sanctioned, and if the cultivators, owners, and occupiers of the soil were not placed upon the same level as other classes. Protection had nothing to do with this question, inasmuch as the Malt Tax was a burden peculiar to the land, and a large revenue was raised by local taxation from the soil for the purposes of the community, to which the community did not contribute. If Parliament was of opinion that this unequal burden should remain, it was for Parliament to offer terms. He should vote for the motion as a protest against the course it was pursuing, which was both unjust and injurious.

Mr. Fuller was understood to support the motion, as did

Mr. Hume, who expressed his astonishment at the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. He had made no answer to the motion. He professed to carry out the principles of free trade, yet turned round and refused to give cheap drink to the working classes.

Mr. Bass, who had given notice of a motion to reduce the tax one-half, likewise supported the motion.

Mr. Brotherton protested against the delusion that the repeal of this

tax would benefit the poor man; bread was a necessary of life, but beer was not.

Mr. Henley and the Marquis of Granby rested their support of the motion upon the same grounds as Mr. Disraeli.

Lord J. Russell noticed the discordant suggestions of the opponents of the tax for supplying the void that would be created by its repeal. That of Mr. Hume, to save the 5,000,000*l.* out of the army and navy expenditure, which was not greater than in 1845, the House was not prepared to adopt, and the finances would thus be left in a ruinous condition.

Upon a division, the motion was negatived by 258 against 122.

A further experiment in the same direction was made by Mr. Bass, on the 17th of June, when that hon. Member sought to obtain a partial reversal of the vote of the House on Mr. Cayley's resolution, by moving that half the Malt Tax should be repealed on the 10th of October, 1852. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the half repeal on the same grounds as he had opposed the total repeal, and with the additional objection that the proposed measure would leave untouched all the evils of the Excise machinery. After a general discussion, Mr. Bass's proposition was rejected by 76 to 31. An attempt made by Mr. Frewen, one of the members for Sussex, to obtain a benefit to the hop-growers by a remission of the duty on their produce, was equally unsuccessful, the motion being negatived by 82 to 30. But the Ministers were not always equally fortunate in defeating the fiscal projects of their opponents. They were again twice out-voted in the present session on the same motion, which, in the preceding year, they had twice unsuccessfully opposed, and had ultimately defeated only by strong exertions. The motion in question was that of Lord Naas, the member for Kildare, that the House should go into Committee respecting the mode of levying duty on home-made spirits taken out of bond.

The case assumed by Lord Naas was, that the Irish and Scotch distillers are injured by the present mode of levying the duty on home-made spirits taken out of excise-bond—upon the quantity originally placed in bond, instead of on the quantity taken out of bond, notwithstanding the large deduction from the original amount which is made by evaporation and leakage. The Government case in reply was, that this leakage and evaporation is a known average quantity, for which, in the fixing of the relative duties on home-made spirits and foreign-made spirits, the home maker receives an ample allowance; the distinctive modes of levying the duties being made necessary by the increased and different facilities for fraud placed in the way of the home producer. Lord Naas went over his case much as he explained it in the last year. Mr. James Wilson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated the Government objections. Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Carter, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Hume, Colonel Dunne, Mr. Napier, and Mr. Hastie sided with Lord Naas; Mr. Gibson, a member of a former Select Committee on the subject, and Sir George Clerk, sided with the Government. Lord John Russell, just before the division, threw in the remark that the simple question was, should the duty on Irish and Scotch spirits be lowered? He must say that the duties on

spirits were not the kind of tax which *he* specially desired to reduce. Mr. Disraeli interposed his sanction of the motion: it was quite time that these routine reasonings and stereotype arguments of public officers should receive some decided check. The House divided, and the numbers were—

For the motion to go into Committee	159
Against it	159
Ministers and Opposition in equilibrio	0

The Speaker had to give his casting-vote, and in accordance with custom he voted for going into Committee, that the House might have an opportunity for second thoughts on the resolution itself. The result produced great cheering from the Opposition.

On the 6th of June the Ministers were again defeated by Lord Naas, and in a more decisive manner. On the House going into Committee on the resolutions already agreed to, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the chairman do leave the chair, and was outvoted by 140 to 123. Sir Charles Wood then gave notice that on the report of the resolutions being brought up, he should once more take the sense of the House upon the subject. He did so, and at last succeeded in defeating his opponent, the Bill brought in by Lord Naas being thrown out by 194 against 166.

A nearly similar result attended a motion made by Lord Robert Grosvenor, for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the annual certificate duty on attorneys and solicitors. The noble Lord proposed not to remove the duty in the present year, and if the Chancellor of the Exchequer would promise a favourable consideration of the subject in the following session, he would not press the motion at all, though he regarded the tax as a sample of unjust legislation against a class. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared that the revenue could not afford the loss of this duty, neither did he regard it as having a paramount claim to remission. On a division the Government were defeated by 162 to 132. The victory, however, was fruitless, as the Ministers succeeded in getting rid of the Bill before the second reading.

CHAPTER V.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL AFFAIRS—*Ceylon, and the Charges against Lord Torrington—Notice of Resolutions censuring the Conduct of that Nobleman and of Earl Grey given by Mr. Baillie—Lord Torrington enters into a detailed Explanation of his own Conduct in the House of Lords—Remarks of Earl Grey and of the Duke of Wellington—Important Debate on Mr. Baillie's Motion continued for two Nights—Speeches of Serjeant Murphy, Mr. Ker Seymer, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Hume, Sir James Hogg, Sir F. Thesiger, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Gladstone, the Attorney-General, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Disraeli—Mr. Baillie's Resolutions are negatived by a Majority of* 82. COLONIAL EXPENDITURE AND SELF-GOVERNMENT—*Sir William Molesworth moves Resolutions in favour of a Reduction of the former, and an Extension of the latter to the British Colonies—His able and comprehensive Speech—He is answered by Mr. Hawes—Speeches of Mr. Adderley, Mr. Cobden, and Lord John Russell—The Debate is adjourned, and is not afterwards resumed.* AFFAIRS OF THE CAPE COLONY—*Political Agitation and Discontent in that Settlement, and renewal of the Kafir War—Debates in Parliament on these subjects—Mr. Adderley moves an Address to the Crown, praying that a Commission may be sent out to inquire into the Relations between the British Government and the Kafir Tribes—His Speech—Lord John Russell moves as an Amendment, that a Select Committee be appointed with the same object—Speeches of Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. F. Scott, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Sidney Herbert, and other Members—The Amendment is carried by* 128 *to* 60—*Further Discussions in the House of Lords, and in the House of Commons, on the vote being proposed for the Expenses of the Kafir War in Committee of Supply—Important Debate on the Political Grievances of the Cape Colony in the House of Lords, on the Motion of the Earl of Derby—He enters fully into the subjects of the Postponement of the promised Constitution, and the sending of Convicts to the Cape—Earl Grey defends his own Policy—The Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Cranworth, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, and the Duke of Newcastle, take part in the Discussion—Lord Derby's Motion for a Select Committee of Inquiry is negatived by* 74 *to* 68. SIR JAMES BROOKE—*Mr. Hume moves for an Inquiry into the Conduct of this Officer in reference to some of his operations against the Dyak Tribes for alleged Piracy—Mr. Headlam, Mr. H. Drummond, Mr. Milnes, and Lord Palmerston vindicate Sir J. Brooke's Character—Mr. Cobden supports the Motion—Mr. Gladstone discredits the personal Charges, but is in favour of*

Inquiry—On a Division, the Motion is defeated by 230 *to* 19. THE SLAVE TRADE—*Interesting Statement made by Lord Palmerston respecting the progress made towards its Suppression—Remarks of Sir John Pakington and Mr. Hutt.* STATE PROSECUTIONS OF THE NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT—*Publication of Mr. Gladstone's Letters to the Earl of Aberdeen—Strong public interest and sympathy excited by these disclosures—Sir De Lacy Evans questions the Government on the subject in the House of Commons—Answer of Lord Palmerston, and steps taken by him in reference to Mr. Gladstone's Pamphlet.*

THE affairs of Ceylon, and the charges of mal-administration alleged against Lord Torrington in his government of that island, which had occupied a prominent space in the parliamentary proceedings of the two preceding years, were in this session again made the subject of warm discussion, and at length finally disposed of. Considerable delays had arisen in prosecuting the inquiry referred to the Select Committee of the House of Commons; partly from unavoidable causes, the distance of the scene, and the absence of the necessary witnesses; partly, as the adversaries of the ex-Governor alleged, from obstacles thrown in the way of investigation by the Colonial Office at home. At an early period of the present session, however, Mr. Henry Baillie, who had been the Chairman of the Select Committee, gave notice of his intention to move the following resolutions:—

"1. That this House, having taken into consideration the evidence adduced before the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the grievances complained of in the Crown colony of Ceylon, is of opinion that the punishment of the natives of that island implicated in the disturbances of 1848 has been excessive and unnecessarily severe.

"2. That this House is of opinion that the execution of eighteen persons, and the transportation, imprisonment, and corporal punishment of one hundred and fifty persons, by military tribunals, for alleged offences after those disturbances had been suppressed (during which one individual only of Her Majesty's troops had been slightly injured), is at variance with the merciful administration of the British penal laws, and is not calculated to insure the future affections and fidelity of Her Majesty's Colonial subjects.

"3. That this House is therefore of opinion, that the conduct of Earl Grey, in signifying Her Majesty's unqualified approbation of Lord Torrington's administration of Ceylon, has been precipitate and injudicious, tending to establish precedents of rigour and severity in the government of Her Majesty's foreign possessions, and injurious to the character of this country for justice and humanity."

Circumstances, which arose in part out of the Ministerial crisis described in a former chapter of this volume, led to the postponement of Mr. Baillie's motion, which did not come on for discussion till the 28th of May. Meanwhile, Lord Torrington, feeling the painful predicament in which his political reputation was placed, determined to vindicate his own conduct by stating his version of the trans-

actions in respect of which it had been impeached, in his place in the House of Lords. On the 1st of April, the noble Lord moved that "a message be sent to the House of Commons for a copy of the Reports and Evidence of the Select Committee on the affairs of Ceylon." In making this motion the noble Lord observed, that he felt compelled to call their Lordships' attention to the subject in consequence of the postponement of Mr. H. Baillie's notice of motion in the House of Commons, which left him no other means of meeting, without delay, the calumnies he had been exposed to.

It would be his duty to prove, that in every act which took place during his administration of the government in Ceylon, he received the advice and concurrence of his Executive Council; but he would go further, and show that not only the civil and military servants, but planters, merchants, and tradesmen, and even those who had been summoned to give evidence against him, had at various times during the transactions which had been the subject of inquiry, concurred in his policy. In every act he acted constitutionally; and in difficult times he fairly did his duty.

He divided the subject into three distinct parts — first, the financial arrangements; second, the rebellion, its causes and its suppression; third, the personal allegations made against himself.

He arrived in the colony on the 28th of May, 1847; carrying instructions that it was desirable to increase the cultivation of coffee and cinnamon in the island. It had been stated, that there was a large surplus revenue; but he found that there was a considerable excess of expenditure over income, and that the revenue was falling; while cinnamon-gardens were becoming a wilderness, and commerce was in a most unsatisfactory state. Within a week, on the 3rd of June, he had a report made to him by the Auditor-General. That officer reported that the net deficit on the year was 74,857*l.* Lord Torrington directed the issue of a circular letter instructing the heads of departments to reduce to the narrowest limit the expenditure at the disposal of each. He immediately laid before his Council all the papers intrusted to him; and three important measures — the Custom House Bill, the Stamp Act, and the Road Ordinance — were passed without a single word of opposition. The effect of the Customs Bill was to abolish export-duties, except that on cinnamon, which was reduced by two-thirds, from 1*s.* to 4*d.* the pound; to equalise import duties, abolishing the differential; and to reduce taxation by about 42,162*l.* The results were, that the coffee exports mounted from 387,150*l.* in 1847, to 534,456*l.* in 1849; and the cinnamon exports rose from 49,167*l.* in 1847 to 73,387*l.* in 1849. The Road Ordinance was passed with the unanimous concurrence of the Council; and so far was it from being distasteful to the colonists, so strongly were the colonists satisfied of the benefits to result from the labour done under it, that Lord Torrington had known many to work double and treble the time required of them by the law. The gun-tax was a prudent ordinance: at the end of the rebellion of 1818, the arms given up were not more than 10,000 at the utmost, two-thirds of them old

matchlocks in an unserviceable state; but in 1848 they had probably 80,000 stand of arms, many of them good muskets or English fowling-pieces: if they could afford dear guns, they could not complain of a small tax. Other measures were the tax on hired carriages, on shops, and on dogs. The two first Lord Torrington thought might form the foundation for raising in a large town a considerable revenue, lead to the introduction of municipal institutions, and enable the residents to manage their own lighting and general rating. The increase of dogs in an Eastern city was incredible to Europeans. It was against the religion of the Buddhists to take life. At one time in the year the nuisance became so intolerable that 6*d.* was offered for every head of a dog, and the most brutal scenes were enacted: the tax would repress the increase of dogs. The result of Lord Torrington's financial management was to reduce the expenditure of the colony as follows:—in 1847, 53,441*l.* 10*s.*; in 1848, 15,223*l.*; in 1849, 11,115*l.*; total, 78,780*l.* expenditure in 1849 less than in 1846. In the first nine months of 1850, as compared with the same period in 1849, a further reduction of 16,408*l.* was effected, exclusive of the road department. In 1848 he was enabled to lay out nearly 10,000*l.* more than was anticipated in the repair and improvement of roads and public works. Even deducting the arrears, the total revenue of the first half of 1848, compared with the same period of 1847, [when a reduction of taxation amounting to more than 40,000*l.* was made,] exhibited only a decrease of 3574*l.* The exports had increased to an enormous amount; the imports of British goods and of every other article had increased; and industrious habits had sprung up among the people.

He came now to the rebellion, and to the charges founded on it that he acted in an illegal manner. It was very different dealing with an Eastern population and an European population: the treachery of the former might be inferred from the account by Major Davy of the murder of 200 English soldiers immediately after the treaty deliberately made in 1818. It was then thought that the loss of time and men was brought about by looking at matters too lightly in the outset. Lord Torrington recalled the circumstances under which we obtained the government of the interior of the island. When we took possession of Ceylon from the Dutch in 1796, we took the maritime provinces only: the Kandyan country was a separate country, left under the chiefs under their native king. In 1815 the Kandyan country came under our dominion through a treaty—negotiated, somewhat hastily and disadvantageously, by Sir Robert Brownrigg with the native chiefs. Unfortunately, the object of that treaty was understood in different senses by the parties to it. We undertook to do all the duty appertaining to the King of Kandy: the chiefs thought they would continue to govern the country as they did under the former king, and oppress the people and gather their revenue as before; whereas Sir Robert intended to govern the country as an English colony. That original cause of disaffection caused the rebellion of 1818, which took us two years to suppress and cost us a thousand men; as well as the various rebellions which had

taken place since, in 1823, in 1834—a very serious one—and in 1842, the "Pretender" in which was now undergoing in prison at Colombo a sentence of 21 years' transportation. There was a prevalent dissatisfaction among the head-men and priests of the island in 1848. Among the duties of the King of Kandy was that of appointing priests to the temples; but we refused to appoint the priests. The head-men viewed with dissatisfaction the advance of plantations into the midst of the great forests where their buffaloes had roamed at will; and the natives were jealous at the introduction of Coolies to cultivate the plantations. False rumours of every kind were spread. The evidence of Sir A. Oliphant before the Committee established the fact that the natives had been deceived into the belief that new taxes were imposed—"The people who came [under arms] to Kornegalle said, 'eighteen new taxes have been imposed on us, and we are come [ironically] to pay them.'" There were even rumours that a large French force was off the island to co-operate with the chiefs in restoring their independence,—a report ridiculous enough, but believed by the natives, and therefore to be taken into account by the Government. In reference to the assertion that Lord Torrington had not consulted Quartermaster-General Frazer, who commanded the troops in the rebellion of 1818, General Frazer himself stated in his evidence—"The intelligence of the outbreak had not, I believe, been an hour in Lord Torrington's possession when his Lordship sent for me, and, referring to my experience on former occasions, asked me to favour him with my sentiments and suggestions in regard to that event." All the letters received from the country were laid before General Frazer. It was his suggestion that martial law should be proclaimed in the districts of Matelle; and that reinforcements should immediately be fetched from Madras to aid the British troops quartered in various parts of the island, whose gross number did not exceed 800. The reports of civil servants agreed in representing that the people were universally implicated in a widely-spread insurrection. Mr. Wilmot, the advocate of the prisoners, considered that the "proclamation of martial law was imperatively demanded;" and he "did not think that it remained in force an hour longer than was essentially necessary for the entire suppression of the rebellion." Mr. Wilmot says—"It insured the capture of the king, a fact I had from his own lips; and until his capture had been effected, the rebellion might have been indefinitely protracted, to the total cessation of all mercantile and agricultural pursuits, and to the almost certain destruction of life and property." As soon as the Council could be got together, Lord Torrington submitted to them the whole of the information he had received relative to the insurrection, and the result was that the Council approved of his act in proclaiming martial law. Indeed, had he not done so, the coffee crop of 1848, valued in London at 748,311*l.*, would have been lost. Every man in Ceylon, whether soldier or civilian, approved of the steps he took. A public meeting at Colombo unanimously passed resolutions expressing their concurrence in the prompt and active measures of the Government to suppress rebellion in the Kandyan

district. The Legislative Council, by an unanimous vote, attributed the tranquillity of the island mainly to the energetic and prudent measures adopted by him during and after the disturbances of 1848. The *Colombo Observer*, a paper opposed to his policy generally, said —"We believe that the opinion is universal that great credit is due to the head of the Government, and all concerned, for the energy of the measures adopted in putting down the rebellion; and we therefore entirely concur in the deserved praise of his Excellency and Colonel Drought, and the military generally." But it had been urged that the martial law was continued longer than was necessary. Every person connected with the Government thought there were cogent reasons for maintaining it. Only a few proctors in the town of Kandy objected to the continuance of martial law—on the ground that the courts were closed and they were all starving. Mr. Baillie founded part of his charge of inhumanity on the fact, that when the troops were engaged only one of them was wounded, while many of the rebels were killed; but that was owing to the fact that the priming in the guns of the rebels was moistened by a heavy fall of rain, so that it only flashed in the pan; while Her Majesty's troops carried guns mounted with percussion-locks, which did not suffer from the wet. Another part of the charge was founded on the number of executions under the court-martial sentences: but the offences were grave—murder and treason, aggravated by firing on the Queen's troops; and the Supreme Court, which tried similar cases, sentenced to death 17 out of 34 whom it tried. It had been imputed to him that he refused to accede to the Chief Justice's recommendations to mercy: that was not correct. The Chief Justice made his recommendation "on the ground that great severity had been exercised by the court-martial;" Lord Torrington thought that to accede to a recommendation under those circumstances would have been a tacit censure on the courts-martial. It was charged that a priest had been shot in his robes, and an innocent man executed: the priest had no garments but his robes; and the other charge was now abandoned. As to confiscation, not an instance of it occurred, nor of sequestration. Of course, however, individual acts of wrong could not be prevented by the Government: Captain Watson was suspended, and put on trial, for an instance of such wrong. Lord Torrington concluded this part of his case by reading addresses presented to him during the latest period of his remaining in the colony. One of them, signed by every merchant of eminence in the colony, assured him, "notwithstanding all past differences," of their regret at his resignation; as he had "already been thanked by almost the entire independent European population for the speedy termination put to the rebellion, which once threatened destruction to all holding any stake in the colony, although some parties had endeavoured to make it appear as a mere village brawl." Another address, signed by George Elphinstone Dalrymple and 150 other European inhabitants of the central province, "put aside all considerations which from minor causes might have at any time influenced their feelings" towards him, and expressed "sincere regret" at his withdrawal, as

an event that would "have a most prejudicial effect upon the minds of the people and the future welfare of the colony." Conscious of inability to state his case in a clear and lucid manner, Lord Torrington appealed to Lord Stanley, who had considerable personal experience in Colonial affairs, if anything in the charges did not seem sufficiently answered or explained, to do him the kindness and justice of pointing out the points which appeared to require further explanation. Their Lordships might possibly come to the determination, before expressing any opinion on the case, that the matter required some judicial investigation. He denied that any satisfactory conclusion could have been arrived at on Mr. Baillie's resolution: it did not go far enough; it amounted simply to censure and nothing more: and the votes of the Committee were equally insufficient; for in no one instance did the Committee concur in the censure, much less in the charge made against him.

Two points remained, of a personal nature. It was stated, and most industriously circulated, and it was given in evidence before the Committee of the other House of Parliament, that he, in reference to the execution of an unfortunate criminal in Kandy, had used language of a very extraordinary description. Now, if the gentleman who made that statement had been in any way moderate in the terms in which he expressed his opinion, Lord Torrington should have remained silent. He had the good fortune to have had two gentlemen with him at the time it was alleged he used the words, and they were both ready to state that he never made use of the expression attributed to him; and he now begged to state to their Lordships most solemnly, upon his honour and word, that he never did make use of the expression which it was alleged he had uttered. The other point was thus disposed of by Lord Torrington. "In my opening address to your Lordships, I said it was not for me to make any comment on the censure that had been cast upon me. Gentlemen of greater ability and know ledge than I possess have thought the course adopted was right and proper: and that may be the case, but I must be allowed to differ from them. I have now another duty to perform, and I shall not shrink from performing it. I have to acknowledge that on the 3rd of May, 1849, I wrote a letter respecting an official person in the colony, and I admit there was a discrepancy between that and other letters I had written. [Lord Torrington was understood to refer to the letters written by him to Sir Emerson Tennent and Mr. Wodehouse.] I acknowledge the impropriety I was guilty of on that point. Nothing, I admit, could be more improper than my conduct: but I was irritated and worried by the circumstances around me, and I committed an act of impropriety and indiscretion for which I shall ever be sorry. I consider I did a great injustice on that occasion: but I am the only sufferer by that course. I have lost that office which it was my pride and happiness to possess, and, expressing my contrition for that single act of indiscretion, I throw myself on your Lordships' consideration."

Earl Grey thought his noble Friend had done right in calling the attention of the House to this subject, as he had been for two years and a half the mark of all kinds

of calumny, and garbled portions of the evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons had been published in Ceylon to his prejudice. To say that no abuses took place during the existence of courts-martial was more than any man, even the noble Duke (Wellington) could assert, but he would maintain that his noble Friend's administration of Ceylon had been only such as redounded to his credit.

The Duke of Wellington, in consequence of the allusion made to him, explained the course of conduct he had been accustomed to pursue in reference to martial law. He said—"My lords, I have in a foreign country carried out martial law. That is to say, I governed a large portion of the country by my own will. But I governed it by the laws of the country, and with such moderation that the political servants of the country and of the Government, whose forces were driven out, acted under my direction, and the judges sat in the courts of law and conducted the business of the country under my authority. I never was in such a position as the noble Viscount has been, and (continued the Duke, in a tone of some excitement) I protest against being called into comparison in any way whatever with him." With respect to Lord Torrington's defence, the noble Duke observed that it was quite impossible for the House to pronounce any opinion upon the matter at that time. The House had not a single paper yet before it, nor any part of that correspondence to which the noble Viscount had referred in some detail. Until those documents should come regularly before their Lordships, any consideration of the merits of the transactions was premature.

After a few words in explanation from Earl Grey, Lord Torrington's motion for papers was agreed to.

On the 27th of May, Mr. Baillie brought forward the resolutions already referred to, condemnatory both of Lord Torrington's administrative policy, and of the conduct of Earl Grey in giving the sanction and approbation of the Crown to those measures. The debate on Mr. Baillie's motion was kept up with great animation for two nights, and excited very considerable interest, the fate of the Cabinet being understood to depend upon the issue. He observed that this was no longer a question in which the interests of the colony were alone concerned—it involved the interest of all our colonies, the honour and character of the country, and the conduct of a Committee of that House; and these were the grounds upon which he had felt it to be his duty, as chairman of the Ceylon Committee, to bring the question before the House. He began by giving a detailed history of the proceedings of the Committee, and of the circumstances under which certain documentary evidence came before them, and then addressed himself to the other branch of the subject—the result of the Committee's inquiry. He should avoid, he said, matters of opinion, including the origin of the outbreak, and the expediency of declaring martial law; but he should call upon the House to decide whether the manner in which martial law had been carried into effect could be justified, especially after the disturbances had ceased, and the country was in

a state of tranquillity. After examining the nature of martial law, and the circumstances which call for the substitution of courts-martial for the ordinary tribunals, Mr. Baillie described the mode in which the courts at Matelle were constituted and their proceedings were conducted, laying great stress upon the opinion expressed by the Chief Justice of Ceylon, Sir A. Oliphant. That the country was tranquil when the courts-martial sat was proved by a proclamation of the Governor himself. After taxing Lord Torrington with misrepresentation, Mr. Baillie charged the Colonial Office with falsifying documents laid before the House, and then adduced evidence of other acts committed, he said, by the Governor of Ceylon under the supposed omnipotent power conferred upon him by martial law; proclamations ordering the confiscation of lands and property, and carried into effect in the most oppressive manner, particularly in the cases of Dulawe, Dewi, Nileme, and Golahella. He should then, he said, proceed to show how human life had been disposed of, and with this view he stated the case of the Buddhist priest, whose execution Lord Torrington had refused to stay at the request of the chief law officer of the colony, who had suggested that there was reason to believe he was innocent. Lastly, Mr. Baillie referred to the dispatches of Earl Grey, conveying a general approbation of the conduct of Lord Torrington in relation to the disturbances, which, in the language of his resolution, he considered "precipitate and injudicious," and "injurious to the character of this country for justice and humanity."

Mr. Sergeant Murphy, avowing that he spoke as the advocate of his friend Lord Torrington, entered upon a defence of his conduct. He complained that one particular part of Lord Torrington's administration had been invidiously selected for animadversion, depriving him thereby of the benefit of those parts admitted to deserve commendation. He then entered with forensic minuteness into the history of the insurrection, its formidable character, the necessity of martial law, of which he gave a definition very different from Mr. Baillie's, and the salutary effects of that measure, which, according to the competent testimony of Colonel Drought and other witnesses, had led to the prompt capture of the Pretender, without which tranquillity could not have been restored. He defended the proceedings of the courts-martial at Matelle, with which, however, Lord Torrington had no connection, and contrasted the number sentenced by those tribunals with that of the rebels convicted capitally by the Supreme Court, who were spared by the clemency of Lord Torrington. In the matter of the priest shot at Kandy, upon which, he observed, a charge of worse than judicial murder had been founded, Mr. Murphy gave a very full exposition of facts, which, he insisted, established the guilt of the prisoner and the regularity and fairness of the trial; and he denied that the Governor was bound to stay the execution upon the idle testimony of a proctor. The conduct of Sir A. Oliphant was inconsistent with the culpability of Lord Torrington, who, as the whole evidence proved, had exercised a wise discretion, and would, had he acted otherwise

in the peculiar emergency, have been guilty of a dereliction of duty. As to the confiscations, except the two cases of Nileme and Golahella, there had been no instance of actual confiscation of property. Mr. Murphy then diverged into a collateral history, in which Mr. Elliott, the editor of the *Colombo Observer*, Mr. John Selby, the brother of the Queen's Advocate, and the notorious Tickery Banda, were the chief agents, which, he alleged, were connected with a cabal against the Governor. If Lord Torrington, after acting to the best of his ability and with the soundest motives, leaving the island in a state of prosperity, was to be visited with censure, the House would establish a fearful precedent, and the sooner we gave up our colonial empire the better.

Mr. Ker Seymer repudiated all party feeling upon this question, which in his opinion involved the prosperity, perhaps the very existence, of our colonial empire, which required good government, and this, in a colony like Ceylon, meant a good governor. His impression from the evidence was, that the insurrection was not originally considered of importance, but that it had been afterwards exaggerated. It was alleged by Lord Torrington that martial law was a humane measure; whereas Colonel Braybrooke and the Queen's Advocate stated that the people had been driven by it from their homes, and were afraid to come back. This question, Mr. Seymer remarked, affected the Colonial Office more than Lord Torrington, and he pointed out instances in which the conduct of that office, with reference to this inquiry, was in his opinion censurable. The proceeding of Lord Grey, he thought, was the most important part of the question. When other colonies found that conduct such as Lord Torrington's had been entirely approved by the Colonial Secretary, the effect would be serious.

Earl Grosvenor shortly defended Lord Torrington.

Mr. Roebuck, notwithstanding the circumstances connected with the appointment of Lord Torrington, felt it to be his duty, after going through the evidence, to vote against the motion. Ceylon was termed a colony, but it was not so; it was an outlying possession, densely peopled with various races differing from us in language and religion, which had been gained by the sword and was maintained by force. Different tests were to be applied to such a possession and to a colony. He should test a Government like that of Ceylon, not by rules applicable to constitutional Governments, but by the result; and the question therefore was, whether security had been obtained there at the least expense of pain or suffering to the community. Although the obligations of the King of Kandy, who maintained the priesthood, had devolved upon us, our policy had weakened their power, and destroyed that of the chiefs and head-men, and all these classes had been exasperated against us. Mr. Roebuck then described the difficulties which beset Lord Torrington when he assumed the government of the island, which he represented as a hotbed of insubordination, discontent, and intrigue, and he then examined the grounds upon which Mr. Baillie rested his resolutions. The evidence negatived the allegation that martial law had been unnecessarily proclaimed; the tribunals which had administered it were

efficient and safe, and their proceedings deserved no censure, nor was there any evidence that while martial law continued the punishments were unnecessarily cruel. A priest had been shot, it was true, in his sacerdotal robe: this robe was a vest of yellow calico, and had it been removed, he would have been left naked. But if a priest engaged in rebellion, and was convicted, he should be executed as a priest by way of example. Then did Lord Torrington continue martial law too long? There was no proof of this; in short, there was nothing in the three Blue Books, except afterthoughts, which impugned the conduct of that noble Lord.

Mr. Hume declined to regard Ceylon, with Mr. Roebuck, as a possession to be ruled without constitutional government; and differed from his theory, that if the island was kept quiet, this result was sufficient. When Ceylon was conquered, we pledged ourselves to govern it according to certain rules; and the question was, whether Lord Torrington had violated these rules, and disregarded the dictates of humanity as well as the interests of the colony. Applying himself to the evidence, Mr. Hume complained that much of it favourable to Lord Torrington had been concocted between him and Sir E. Tennent. He contended that there had been no rebellion; disturbances there had been, but they were caused by taxes imposed by Lord Torrington, as shown by Sir E. Tennent, who admitted that the people, when they assembled, were unarmed, and that "no disaffection existed in the country." The taxes enforced upon the priests were peculiarly unjust in conjunction with the injudicious policy adopted by Lord Torrington towards that body, by direction of Earl Grey. The proclamation of martial law, which was not warranted by any evidence of its necessity, was, he contended, an abuse of power; the disturbance might have been suppressed by the civil arm. The responsibility of issuing this proclamation rested with Lord Torrington and General Smelt. To the employment of Colonel Drought in the disturbed districts—instead of Colonel Braybrooke—an experienced officer, Mr. Hume attributed the irregularities of the courts-martial at Matelle, which, he said, would disgrace any country; and he expressed his astonishment that Earl Grey should have approved the executions—murders, as he called them—confiscations, and outrages which had taken place under martial law. In conclusion, he maintained that the House had sufficient proof before it to affirm all the resolutions.

Sir J. Hogg stated the reasons why he, though a member of the Committee, came to a different conclusion from Mr. Baillie upon this question. In the first place, he vindicated the majority of the Committee from the grave and serious imputations which, he said, had been cast upon them by their chairman, and complained that this vote of censure had not been submitted to the Committee before it was moved in that House. What, he proceeded to ask, was the practical use of the motion? Lord Torrington was no longer Governor of Ceylon, and, if the censure was aimed at the Colonial Secretary, it should not have been confined to him. The first allegations against Lord Torrington—that the taxes had produced the insurrection, that the

disturbance was of a trivial character, and that there had been no need of martial law—had been negatived by adverse witnesses. The necessity of proclaiming martial law had been fully established; the resolutions seemed to admit it; the charges commenced with the continuance of martial law, contrary to the opinion of Mr. Selby. Sir James examined the evidence with great particularity in relation to this part of the case, and showed that the opinion of the Queen's Advocate was opposed to that of experienced officers. It was notorious that the insurrection was fostered by the priests and headmen; and as to the police putting it down, the whole police of Ceylon was intrusted to headmen. The regularity, the publicity, the fairness of the courts-martial were attested by Sir H. Maddock, Mr. Stuart (the deputy of Mr. Selby), and other witnesses. The one court-martial put prominently forward in the resolutions, Sir James said, he was content to make the standard by which to measure the others; and, in detailing the facts, he criticised with much severity the conduct of Mr. Selby in reference to the convicted priest, whose execution, according to that gentleman's evidence, Lord Torrington refused, in very reprehensible terms, to delay. With respect to the cases of Nileme and Golahella, they were liberated owing to distrust of the evidence against them; some of their property was, however, seized and sold, and he did not justify these irregularities. Sir James, in conclusion, defended Earl Grey, who, if he had withheld his approbation from Lord Torrington in the difficult circumstances in which he was placed, would, in his opinion, have held forth an example injurious to the interests of this country, and dangerous to the peace of her colonies.

Sir F. Thesiger was not afraid to avow that he had come to an opposite conclusion, taking a view of the question as narrowed in the resolutions. He lamented the attacks that had been made upon the character of the witnesses against Lord Torrington, which tended to convert a discussion of an important question as to the policy of the Colonial Office, into one of a personal nature. The motion was not, as Sir J. Hogg averred, an unmeaning abstraction; its practical use was, that of recording the opinion of the House upon the conduct of the Secretary of State, in approving, instead of censuring, the measures of a colonial Governor. In considering the policy of continuing, as well as proclaiming martial law, the motives and conduct of the insurgents must be ascertained; and Sir Frederick adduced portions of the evidence to show that the outbreak was really caused by the imposition of taxes and the apprehension of others among the mass of the people; that the "rebels," as they were termed by some witnesses, were a tumultuary rabble; and that their bond of union was soon broken. He did not dispute the right of the Governor to proclaim martial law, but it was justified only by necessity; it should be continued no longer than the necessity, and it should be carried out with as much justice and equity as the case allowed. With this view it was the duty of Lord Torrington to give definite instructions as to the constitution and proceedings of these terrible tribunals—the courts-martial. Sir Frederick insisted that no such

instructions had been issued, and described the severe measures adopted by Lord Torrington, and carried out by Captain Watson, in the Matelle district, whose proceedings, though his confiscations were illegal, had not been censured. He undertook to satisfy the House that there was no pretence for continuing martial law after the dispersion of the rabble at Matelle and Kornegalle; yet it had been prolonged from August until October, on the plea that the Pretender was at large, which was no justification; whereas, martial law was continued for three weeks after the capture of the Pretender. The real object of Lord Torrington, as he endeavoured to show, was not to recall the proclamation of martial law until an act of indemnity passed, although the country was in a perfect state of tranquillity. The constitution of the courts-martial, composed of young officers, the irregularities of their proceedings, the defective and suspicious character of the evidence, were commented upon by Sir Frederick, who contended that there was nothing to call for this summary process, since the Civil Court at Kandy, presided over by Sir A. Oliphant, was sitting at the time when these military courts were pursuing their bloody course. With reference to the conduct of Lord Torrington in refusing to delay the execution of the priest, on the application of the Queen's Advocate, he gave a very full exposition of the facts and circumstances, and pointed out the inconsistency of which Lord Grey had been guilty in sending back to the colony Mr. Selby, who, if his representation of the conduct of Lord Torrington was untrue, must have uttered a wilful and deliberate falsehood. If these resolutions were rejected, and the House should virtually express its approbation of these measures, the acts of the Secretary of State would become acts of the nation, and the result would inflict a fatal blow upon the character of the nation for honour and humanity.

Colonel Dunne entered into a defence of Colonel Drought, under whose directions the courts-martial were carried on, and of the proceedings of the courts.

Mr. Hawes, after replying to certain remarks of Mr. Baillie, applied to himself personally as a member of the Committee, observed that the two questions upon which the decision of the House must rest were, first, what was the state of the island at the eruption of the rebellion; secondly, supposing it to have justified the proclamation of martial law, was that law carried into effect with unnecessary severity? He reminded the House that 1848 was a remarkable year in Europe, the events of which produced a sensible influence throughout our colonial empire. Independently of this, the same causes were at work in the island which had produced the rebellion of 1842, and it had been distinctly stated by Chief Justice Oliphant from the bench, prior to the proclamation, that there was a rebellion —that it had been hatched by the priests, and that it had nothing to do with taxes. The authorities generally, civil and military, concurred in the necessity of proclaiming martial law: courts-martial necessarily followed; the only question, then, was, as to the proceedings under martial law in the disturbed districts. No complaints of unnecessary severity had been heard in the island at the time; the Legislative Council, before the

cessation of martial law, addressed the Governor approving its proclamation, and although Mr. Selby and Mr. Wodehouse were members of the Council, nothing was said of these alleged atrocities. Why were no complaints lodged before the magistrates, which would have insured redress? In point of fact, though confiscations were authorized by a proclamation, none took place. In justifying Earl Grey for having conveyed his approbation of Lord Torrington, immediately after receiving an account of the insurrectionary movement, and of its being put down, Mr. Hawes observed, fortifying his observation by reference to precedents, that this was conformable to the customary mode of procedure, and did not necessarily cover all acts done during the transactions. But he maintained that, in the circumstances in which Lord Torrington was placed, he was fully justified in the use he made of the formidable power given him by the proclamation of martial law. In no instance had he acted in opposition to his advisers, or even to public opinion.

Mr. Gladstone lamented the personalities which had been imported into this discussion, and especially condemned the injudicious course adopted by Mr. Sergeant Murphy in founding the vindication of Lord Torrington upon the vituperation of the witnesses against him. Upon the main question, he observed, it was most important for the House to understand that they were there to discuss the conduct of Her Majesty's Government,—the approbation conveyed to Lord Torrington in October, 1848, repeatedly reaffirmed after a flood of light had been shed upon all the circumstances of his conduct. The question was not of a mere error of policy; it ascended to the very highest matter—the main question being whether there had been a judicious and wise, or an unwise and wanton exercise of the high and solemn prerogative of determining when the span of human existence should be brought to a close. If the outbreak in Ceylon, in 1848, was really a rebellion, it was one of the shortest ever known; it lasted only two days; beyond that time there had been no assembly of armed men. The two heads under which Mr. Hawes had divided the question might be reduced to one; there was no question as to the propriety of proclaiming martial law; the question was, what was done after its proclamation? In considering this point, the origin of the outbreak must be kept in view; and, looking to the provocations which the Cingalese had received, there was much to palliate the rebellion, and to entitle the people to tenderness and mercy. What was there to justify the prolongation of martial law from the 16th of August to the 10th of October? He was not aware of a single testimony to justify it; and on this head a grave censure should rest upon the Government. But there was a far graver matter—the military executions. When the Government affirmed the proceedings of Lord Torrington, they assumed his responsibility; and the question was, whether that House would put itself in the place of the Government with reference to the execution of eighteen men, carried into effect after the suppression of the rebellion without the loss of a

life. He held this to be an unjustifiable effusion of human blood; the majority of these men having been, not priests or head-men, but common people, the tools of others. These were the grounds upon which he considered it to be the duty of the House to affirm the resolutions.

The Attorney General charged Mr. Gladstone with shifting the ground upon which the motion had been originally based. All was now abandoned, except the prolongation of martial law and the severity of the punishments. This was a question, he observed, demanding the closest examination of a vast bulk of evidence, which few Members had, perhaps, mastered, and upon which even the Committee had not reported. In opposition to Mr. Gladstone, he observed that there were reasons for the continuance of martial law, which Lord Torrington had intended to terminate as soon as the Pretender was taken, whose capture could only have been accomplished by the continuance of martial law. Mr. Baillie had alleged in his resolution that eighteen persons had been executed, and 140 others punished, not capitally. What would the House think when he proved that the whole number of persons convicted and punished in relation to the rebellion was only 64? This exaggeration was, however, moderate, compared with that of Mr. Hume, who had told the House that 384 persons had suffered. Even the number of 64 might seem to imply an excess of rigour, unless the circumstances of the rebellion and the character of the people were considered. Past instances of conspiracy and revolt, engendered by a dislike of foreign dominion, had shown that energetic measures were the true remedy with a hostile and discontented population—for the taxes were a mere pretext — with disaffected head-men and priests; and, with the experience of the past, it was the duty of the Governor to mete out punishment with regard to all these circumstances. If, instead of proclaiming and prolonging martial law, Lord Torrington had pursued a different course, and the result had been unfortunate, where would have been the limit of reproach? After reading a letter from Lord Torrington, denying a statement made during a preceding debate by Mr. Hume, the Attorney General concluded with an earnest appeal to the House to lose sight of every consideration that would prevent it from doing justice to the character of the accused.

Lord Hotham justified his conduct, as a member of the Committee, from some reflections of Mr. Baillie, from whose resolutions he dissented.

Lord J. Russell could not allow the debate to close without expressing the view which the Government took of the conduct of Lord Torrington and of the question before the House, which Mr. Gladstone had narrowed to two issues—the prolongation of martial law, and the number of executions. He took a rapid view of the general administration of Lord Torrington, who had in a few weeks suppressed a rebellion and eradicated its seeds; had left in prosperity a colony which he had found embarrassed, and the people tranquil who had been on the verge of a rebellion; and he observed that Mr. Baillie should have taken the whole result into

consideration, and not have fastened upon one or two points which he thought open to objection. The Government had not expressed any disapprobation of Lord Torrington's conduct in dealing with the rebellion; and, in his opinion, confidence ought to be placed in the Governor of a colony, and the Government ought not, as a Government, to throw censure upon measures of which he was more likely to judge rightly.

Mr. Disraeli asked why, with the sentiments he now expressed, the noble Lord yielded to clamour and granted the Committee so easily? He adverted to the strange doctrines which had been enunciated during this discussion. Mr. Roebuck had argued that Ceylon was not a colony; that it was gained, and must be held by force. Sir J. Hogg had laid down that the conduct of absent Governors must not be called in question; while the Ministers had withdrawn and sacrificed a Governor who, according to the Premier, had fulfilled the highest duties in the most complete manner. Touching upon the subject of the proceedings under martial law, Mr. Disraeli maintained that they were dangerous to the tenure of the colony; and observed that he looked to the responsibility of the Colonial Minister, with which he fixed him, not because he had approved these measures in the first instance, but because he had repeated and confirmed that approbation at a recent period.

After a brief reply by Mr. Baillie the House divided, when the motion was negatived by 282 against 202.

An important motion by Sir William Molesworth, involving the whole department of Colonial policy and expenditure, came on for discussion on the 10th of April. The subject was opened by the hon. Baronet in a speech of great ability, and replete with statistical information. The resolutions were in these terms:—

"That it is the opinion of this House, that steps should be taken to relieve this country, as speedily as possible, from its present civil and military expenditure on account of the Colonies; with the exception of its expenditure on account of military stations or convict settlements.

"That it is expedient, at the same time, to give to the inhabitants of the Colonies, which are neither military stations nor convict settlements, ample powers for their local self-government, and to free them from that Imperial interference with their affairs which is inseparable from their present military occupation."

Sir William began by stating the amount of the expenditure incurred by the United Kingdom on account of the Colonies. According to the last return for 1846-7, this amount was 3,500,000*l.*, the civil expenditure being 500,000*l.*, the military 3,000,000*l.* This charge had rapidly increased from 1,800,000*l.* in 1832; and the sum of 3,000,000*l.* did not cover the whole of the military expenditure; to this sum, which represented the actual disbursements in the Colonies, must be added those at home for the non-effective services, or a proportion of the deadweight, which he took at five-elevenths of the effective charge, or 1,000,000*l.*; making a total of 4,000,000*l.* The whole question as to the reduction of this expenditure resolved itself into the necessity of maintaining

44,000 or 45,000 men in the colonies. He contended that it was only necessary to garrison eight military stations with 17,000 men, which would cost 850,000*l.*, not much exceeding the charge for the Cape of Good Hope alone, with a Caffre war. The colonies, properly so called, in North America, the West Indies, Australasia, and South Africa, took 26,000 men, at the cost to this country of 2,600,000*l.* a year, about 8*s.* 6*d.* in the pound of our exports to the colonies, and nearly equal to their local revenue. If these colonies were governed as they ought to be, he contended that no troops would be required there at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, except for military stations and convict settlements. A military force demanded for colonial purposes should be paid by the colony; if for imperial objects, by the mother country. Sir William distinguished these several objects, and then examined the circumstances of each colony, and the reductions of imperial expenditure which might be effected in each. In the North-American colonies the military expenditure for imperial purposes, he thought, could be diminished by 400,000*l.* a year. In the West-Indian plantations there might be reductions to the extent of 250,000*l.* From the Australian colonies nearly all the troops could be withdrawn. In approaching the case of the South-African colonies, he took occasion to review the whole subject of the Caffre war, inquiring, first, who was to pay the cost; secondly, the causes which had led to the war; thirdly, what steps should be taken to protect the mother country against the expense of future frontier wars. He assigned reasons why the whole burden of the present conflict in British Caffraria could not be thrown upon the colonists. His inquiry into its causes embraced a comprehensive survey of the policy pursued by the local Government towards the native tribes, and a criticism, by no means favourable, of the proceedings of Sir H. Smith, who, with Lord Grey, he alleged, was responsible for this war. Unless we withdrew our forces from the Cape, he feared we must be prepared for a charge of 700,000*l.* or 1,000,000*l.* a year more than the value of the colony, which, having recently set this country at defiance, would be more than a match for Sandilli and all his people. In conclusion, Sir William estimated the ultimate saving in the military expenditure for the Colonies at 1,600,000*l.*, besides 130,000*l.* out of the civil expenditure.

Mr. Urquhart, who seconded the motion, wound up his speech by declaring, that if the good sense of the country did not speedily put down the Colonial Office, that department would, in a few years, destroy our colonial empire.

Mr. Hawes, though he could not dissent from many of the observations of Sir W. Molesworth, could not adopt the policy he inculcated, which he thought would be deeply injurious to the country. He had based his whole argument upon pecuniary considerations; on that ground alone he advised the voluntary abandonment of our colonial empire—a sacrifice which no country was ever known to make. He had excepted military stations; but it was difficult to say what were exclusively military stations. Mauritius, for example, was a colony of high military importance for the protection of our Indian

trade. Sir W. Molesworth had, he thought, overstated the military charges for the colonies; the gross annual amount of the charges, civil and military, was 2,358,000*l.*, from which 661,000*l.*, for military and convict stations, must be deducted; there remained 1,697,000*l.*, the whole of which Sir William proposed to strike out, thereby giving up a large portion of our colonial empire for any strong power to seize. There was no connection, Mr. Hawes contended, between self-government and imperial military expenditure for the colonies. The interests of the mother country could not be severed from those of her colonies; and if the course suggested by Sir W. Molesworth were pursued, whenever the colonies needed assistance it would be furnished, and then at an increased expense. Mr. Hawes entered upon a vindication of the policy adopted by the Cape Government and of the conduct of Sir H. Smith. Reverting to the question involved in the resolutions—whether the colonies should be surrendered for a saving of 1,600,000*l.*—he trusted the House would not adopt such a policy; but, to show that he met the motion in a candid spirit, he merely moved the previous question.

Mr. Adderley denied that this was a proposition to abandon all our colonies. Sir W. Molesworth proposed to do with all our colonies no more than Lord Grey had recently proposed to do with Canada; the proposition of the former being based upon a broad and sound principle, whilst that of the Government was a half measure. As a question of retrenchment, the motion could not be resisted, unless it were shown that the expenditure was absolutely necessary. It was not, however, a simple question of financial reform; the country could bear the loss of 2,000,000*l.*; but, if this burden upon the country paralyzed the colonies, and was creative of war, the voice of humanity as well as of patriotism condemned it. Mr. Hawes had argued that we must abandon the colonies, or retain the expenditure; whereas Mr. Adderley maintained that this expenditure corrupted the social state of the colonies, as well as their local Government, created a fictitious political economy, and was more injurious to them than to this country.

Mr. E. H. Stanley declined to enter upon the wide and complicated questions which Sir W. Molesworth had discussed in his speech, and should confine himself to his resolutions, which, if they meant anything, meant that we ought to be relieved from all civil and military expense on account of our colonies properly so called. There was some ambiguity, he observed, in Sir William's definition of "military stations;" he had been led into the fallacy of regarding as military stations only those that were emphatically so. But, even in the case of Canada, in the event of a war with the United States, it was something to have the command of the most vulnerable part of her frontier. Sir William, he said, had laid down broadly and distinctly the principle that the Imperial Parliament was incompetent or unwilling to legislate for the colonies. These, Mr. Stanley remarked, were commonplaces in colonial discussions. The records of the debates of the last two years furnished incontestable evi-

dence that Parliament was not indifferent to colonial affairs. To transfer, as Sir W. Molesworth proposed, all power to the Colonial Assemblies, would place it in the hands of bodies that must be, under all circumstances, more or less democratical. He did not say that this would not be a desirable Government, but when such a Government was sanctioned in the colonies, the mother country should retain some means of coercion, some remedy for an inevitable evil. Sir W. Molesworth and Mr. Adderley had represented the colonists as crushed and degraded; whereas the increase and prosperity of the Australian colonies had been more rapid and marvellous than those of the Western States of America. Upon the whole, he came to the same conclusion as Mr. Hawes, that the object of these resolutions was, to a certain extent, the abandonment of our colonies.

Mr. Cobden said that the speech of Sir W. Molesworth had not been answered. Mr. Stanley had altogether overlooked the interest which the English tax-payer had in this question. His argument as to the value of Canada told in favour of the motion: there could be no greater disadvantage than to have 1800 miles of frontier to defend. Mr. Hawes had condemned Sir W. Molesworth for treating this as a secondary question, and yet he had assumed that the only way in which we could keep our colonies was by spending this sum of 1,600,000*l.* The reduction of the public expenditure afforded the only means of securing a permanent surplus, and that reduction must be effected by curtailing the colonial expenditure. The colonies would be bound more strongly to us by common descent, identity of language, and of laws, than by the small bribe of civil and military expenditure.

Lord John Russell considered this a most important question, for it involved not only a sum of 1,600,000*l.* a year, but the maintenance or dissolution of the empire. The issue raised by the motion was, not merely the diminution of the military establishments, but the taking away of the whole of the military force from those colonies which were not convict or military stations. It was impossible to consider this question without endeavouring to trace the consequences of such a policy. Mr. Cobden thought the colonies would remain attached to us by identity of race; but this consideration would not govern all of them—Canada and the Cape, for example. It was also assumed that there would be perpetual peace, but a sudden turn of events might involve us in hostilities with some power in Europe, when the colonies might become the stations of hostile fleets and privateers. It was quite evident that, if the proposed plan were carried into effect, this country could not maintain its position and reputation in the world, and that foreign powers would be tempted to concert plans of attacking us. Reductions were in gradual progress in some of the colonies, but this was an attempt to apply the same rule at once to all. These were questions to be decided from time to time, under the supervision and control of the House, which he trusted would be exercised with a view to maintain the integrity of this mighty empire.

At this point the debate, after having occupied many hours, was adjourned. Circumstances after-

wards occurred which prevented it from being resumed on the day at first appointed, and a succession of other matters subsequently engaged the time of the House, and occasioned the motion to be postponed *sine die*.

No question connected with colonial affairs occupied a more prominent position in the public mind at this period, than the state of the important British settlement in South Africa. The internal condition of the Cape colony was indeed highly unsatisfactory. The British settlers had resented, in the strongest manner, the conduct pursued towards them by Lord Grey, in attempting to thrust a body of transported convicts upon them in defiance of their strong remonstrances, and as they alleged, in violation of his own express assurances to the contrary. Their minds were inflamed against the Home Government by a sense of these grievances, and by the withholding of that charter of constitutional self-government to which they considered themselves to be entitled. At the same time the renewal of hostilities on the part of the Caffre tribes threatened to involve this country in a warfare equally costly and inglorious. Both the political and the military embarrassments of the colony became the subject of repeated inquiry, and of some important debates in both Houses of Parliament.

On the 15th of April Mr. Adderley, one of the members for Staffordshire, who had taken an active interest in colonial policy, moved an address to the Crown, praying that a Commission might be appointed, to proceed to South Africa to inquire as to the best mode of adjusting the relations between this country and the Caffre tribes, and of determining the engagements entered into in the settlement of the extended territory. In introducing this motion Mr. Adderley observed that there was not at this moment a Government at the Cape; there was a Governor, but not even a Council, whilst a dangerous war raged upon the frontier, and our policy with relation to the native tribes had utterly failed. His object was, to put an end to this policy, and to wind up for ever the outstanding engagements with the tribes and settlers at the Cape, conceding to the colony a representative Government, which would then take upon itself the responsibility and task of its own administration. He set forth his objections to the amendment of which Lord J. Russell had given notice, to intrust the inquiry to a Select Committee of that House, and to Sir W. Molesworth's amendment of that amendment, the object of which was to relieve this country from any expense of wars with the native tribes. The circumstances which rendered his motion necessary were, he said, the endless recurrence of these native wars, the destruction of the lives and property of the colonists, perpetual irritation amongst the African tribes, enormous expenditure cast upon this country, and perplexity to the Imperial Government. Mr. Adderley reviewed the course of policy pursued by Sir H. Smith, his military colonization, his system of commissionerships, his mode of dealing with the destitution of the native chiefs, and with the influence of the wizards; and he insisted that this policy had resulted in failure and disgrace, the existing war being

waged, not against the colonists, but against the Government, to recover territory and the authority of the chiefs, which Sir Harry, at the instance of Lord Grey, had broken up.

Lord J. Russell, in moving his amendment, that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the relations between this country and the Caffre and other tribes, traced the history of the colony from its cession to us by the Dutch, when its limits had been extended to the Great Fish River. In 1819, a settlement, approved by the House, was formed at Graham's Town; the emigrants soon after complained of the depredations of the Caffres, and successive governors had endeavoured to remedy this mischief. The Fish River was found to be an ill-chosen boundary, and our frontier was extended to the eastward. The objectionable commando system having been abolished, in 1835 the Caffres ravaged the eastern districts, and a more costly system of military defence was necessarily adopted. Sir B. D'Urban carried his retaliatory hostilities beyond the Kei River, and declared that the security of the colonists required the extension of the frontier from the Keiskamma to the Kei. Lord Glenelg relinquished certain acquisitions of territory, and directed that treaties should be formed with the chiefs; but in 1845 fresh hostilities were commenced by the Caffres, which even the benevolent Sir P. Maitland charged to their treachery and rapacity, and he also suggested that our boundaries should be advanced to the Kei. Sir H. Pottinger adopted views not dissimilar, and laid down a system, ably detailed, for the protection of the colonists, and he thought the frontier should be extended to the Kei. The policy of Sir H. Smith had been based upon that of his predecessors, and, so far from his having been unjust to the chiefs, Sir Harry had been charged with an excess of lenity towards them. The present war had been kept at a distance from the colonists, which was so far good; but further measures were requisite, which ought to be considered dispassionately. The House could not say, he thought, "let the colonists have free institutions and take their own course at their own cost." He feared in that case this country would be responsible for serious consequences—a war of races, murder and rapine upon a large scale. Dismissing this alternative, then, there were, first, the plan of Lord Glenelg, of restricting rather than extending the colonial frontier, and making treaties with the native tribes, which had been fairly tried and had failed; secondly, the plan of Sir H. Smith and his three predecessors, of extending the frontier to the Kei, which would afford means of watching the motions of the savage tribes, establishing a line of ports as places of security. His opinion was, that this system was the most consistent with safety and with humanity. At the same time it was a plan which involved military movements and expense; and he thought it quite right that the House of Commons should delegate to a Committee the task of obtaining information and reporting their opinion whether it was a plan which the Government ought to adopt.

Mr. Vernon Smith said that he could not give his assent to either

motion, considering that this was a question entirely for the Executive Government, and that the appointment of a Commission to the colony in particular, would weaken the authority of the Governor. Mr. Smith entered at much length into the practical parts of the question, urging that the Cape was not a colony on whose account much expense should be incurred by the mother country.

Mr. Francis Scott supported the amendment, believing that the sending a Commission to the Cape would be highly prejudicial to that colony.

Mr. Mackinnon said the contest in Caffraria was the inevitable result of the contact of civilization with utter barbarism. No amalgamation could take place: the savage would retire farther and farther back until he disappeared altogether. These outbreaks would occasionally take place; nothing could prevent them. The amendment took a middle course, and he should support it.

Mr. Gladstone said the philosophical theory of Mr. Mackinnon did not much help the inquiry; the question was, were the incidents of that theory capable or not of being affected by prudent or impolitic conduct on our part? It was impossible to decide on whom the blame rested for the past; the future, however, was in our power. Like Mr. V. Smith, he did not agree with either proposition. As to the appointment of a Commission, he was not aware that anything could be done by a Commission that could not be done by the Governor. With respect to a Committee, not dwelling upon the old objection that it tended to shift the responsibility from the Executive Government, a Select Committee would hang up the question for two sessions, and it would be a bad instrument for such an inquiry. He thought the best Government for a colony was one in itself, but if there was to be a colonial Government in this country, let us have a Queen's Government. It was impossible to devise in this country the means of settling our relations with the Caffre tribes. The whole matter should be carried over as speedily as possible to the colony itself. The main ground upon which he objected to a Committee was, his anxiety to avoid giving a fresh Parliamentary sanction to the mischievous and unsound system of managing the affairs of our colonies at home. He did not wish to throw the costs of the colonial wars, with the management of their affairs, upon the colonists from motives of economy alone: a much higher principle was involved. The plague and scourge of war could only be kept down by the colony being responsible for its expense. He protested against the doctrine that a colony was to be treated like an infant, and that it was necessary to prepare it for free institutions. This was, in his opinion, a great practical and mischievous fallacy. Colonies should be founded in freedom.

Lord Mandeville supported the amendment.

Colonel Thompson argued that the best security against semi-barbarous tribes was to treat them with justice.

Sir E. Buxton did not think that the policy of Lord Glenelg had entirely failed. If the colonists were left to themselves, he feared the wars with the natives would be of an exterminating character,

as in all countries where the white man came in contact with the black. He prayed the House to return to the high principle laid down by Lord Glenelg, to treat the natives as we would wish they should, in similar circumstances, treat us.

Mr. Roebuck said we had no business in Caffraria, except on the understanding that we were about to plant there a people of higher intelligence, and this could only be done by the gradual annihilation of the native population. They might oppose cunning and artifice to knowledge and force, but it would be vain. It was an utter pretence, then, to talk of humanity, and the principles of the Christian religion, and the Decalogue; the black man must vanish in the face of the white. We must, therefore, make up our minds to the event. He still said "colonize;" he knew it could not be done without great suffering by the native population; he regretted this, but the end sanctioned it. How should it be accomplished? Just as in the case of the North-American colonies, by telling the colonists, "We will protect you against great powers, but against the aborigines you must defend yourselves." He severely condemned the proposition of Lord John Russell, which, he said, abrogated the functions of Government; he denounced it as a miserable subterfuge to escape responsibility, while lives as well as money would be sacrificed in the colony, and the great name of England perhaps prostituted.

Mr. Labouchere justified the course proposed by the Government by precedents. The report of the Aborigines Committee of 1837, he observed, cast a sacred duty upon the Government, which was bound to exercise the authority of this country to prevent the frightful consequences of allowing the passions of black and white men to be arrayed against each other.

Mr. Hume insisted that the time had come when the colonists should have self-government, and the management of their own affairs, which they were prepared to undertake. He hoped the House would not appoint a Committee, but he believed a Commission sent out to the Cape would be of great service.

Mr. J. Bell protested against the doctrine laid down by Mr. Roebuck, who had avowed the principle of doing evil that good might come. If a doctrine characterized by such a bloodthirsty and rapacious spirit were to be acted on, where would the mischief end? Who was to be the judge which of two nations was the more civilized?

Mr. S. Herbert disputed the precedents appealed to by Mr. Labouchere. But, independent of precedent, did this particular case, he asked, justify the appointment of a Committee? The circumstances of the case required the exercise of discretion in the colony or by the Government at home, and this attempt to delegate responsibility, while it was not justified by the circumstances of the case, would be detrimental to the public service.

Mr. Booker supported the amendment.

Mr. Hawes said the appointment of the Committee would not suspend the functions of the Government, while there was an advantage in having a Committee that could collect the fullest in-

formation, and satisfy the House that the policy of the Cape Government had been misrepresented.

Upon a division, Lord John Russell's amendment was carried by 128 against 60, and a Select Committee was appointed.

Towards the latter end of May, however, it transpired that the Government were about to send out some persons in an official character to the Cape, and Lord Wharncliffe put some questions to Earl Grey in the House of Lords upon the subject.

Lord Wharncliffe observed that when in the House of Commons Mr. Adderley moved for a Royal Commission, the Ministers had objected that it would interfere with the operations and impair the efficiency of the colonial authorities: they proposed a Select Committee, and the House agreed to the proposition, on the assurance that if the Committee should be of opinion that a Commission should be sent out, no objection would be made. The Committee had not yet sat, and had had no opportunity of expressing any opinion on the propriety of sending a Commission, yet one had been appointed. Who were the Commissioners? and what were their powers and objects?

Earl Grey said the objections made by the Government were to a Commission of inquiry. It still was Lord Grey's opinion that the appointment of such a Commission, as was proposed by Mr. Adderley, would be attended with inconvenience, though some of his colleagues differed from him on that point. Inquiry would throw but little light on the question of border policy. That policy had long been a settled one, and all parties had coincided in its principles; but great difficulties arose in applying the principles. But Sir Harry Smith required assistance while he was so much otherwise engrossed; and, in consequence, two gentlemen had been chosen who would act as his subordinate assistants in the separate commission which he held as High Commissioner among the border tribes, in deciding difficult questions and in putting the decisions into prompt execution. One of them was Major Hogg, late a Captain in the 7th Dragoons, who had raised among the Hottentots levies which had great influence in terminating the late Caffre war. The other gentleman was a graduate of the University of Oxford, who was well acquainted with and spoke with fluency the Caffre language; and who only returned to this country in May last, bearing with him the highest testimonials both from Sir Henry Pottinger and from Sir Harry Smith. In a few days, additional papers, explaining the state of affairs in the colony, would be laid on the table, and this Commission would be among them.

Subsequently the Chancellor of the Exchequer intimated, in answer to questions asked in the House of Commons, that the expenses of the Caffre war had considerably swelled. The latest reports seemed to negative the hope of a speedy termination of the contest, and it was feared that a sum beyond the original estimate would be found necessary.

On the 13th of June, in a Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that a sum not exceeding 300,000*l.* be granted towards defraying the expenses of the Caffre war beyond

the ordinary grants for the army, navy, and commissariat departments for 1851–2. The right hon. gentleman prefaced his motion by a brief explanation of the requirements for this purpose. The motion led to a lengthened discussion on the affairs of the colony and the war.

Mr. Adderley availed himself of the occasion to enter fully into South-African politics, being precluded by form from moving an address, of which he had given notice, praying that Her Majesty would bestow on the colony of the Cape of Good Hope the means of self-government.

Lord J. Russell replied to Mr. Adderley, justifying the course pursued by the Home Government, with reference to the subject of representative institutions and frontier policy.

In the debate which ensued, in which the principal speakers were Mr. Hume, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Vernon Smith, Mr. Bright, Mr. Labouchere, Lord Naas, and Mr. Wakley, Lord John Russell pledged himself to the declaration, that at the earliest practicable period a representative Government would be established at the Cape. The vote was then agreed to. Subsequently, on bringing up the report of the Committee of Supply, the same subject was resumed by Mr. Hume, who impugned the conduct of the Government for withholding from the colonists of the Cape a representative system which had been granted to them by letters patent.

Lord J. Russell, in reply, stated the mode in which a representative system had been granted to the Cape. The letters patent contained no distinct details, but only an outline of the system, to be filled up in the colony, and the scheme was to be sent home in the shape of ordinances for the decision of Her Majesty's Government. He explained the course adopted by Sir Harry Smith, who, instead of filling up the vacant seats of the council by nominees, completed that assembly, by which the new ordinances were to be framed, by members elected in the colony; and he detailed the result of that measure—the differences which arose in the Council, and the secession of Sir A. Stockenström and his colleagues. Those persons, he thought, had taken a most unfortunate course, since, but for it, the ordinances would have been transmitted to this country and received the consideration of the Home Government, and a representative constitution would now have been in force in the colony.

In the House of Lords, not long afterwards, the whole policy of the Home Government, in reference to the Cape colony, underwent a searching and protracted discussion, on a motion brought forward by the Earl of Derby. This was one of the most important debates of the session—the reputation and, as it seemed probable, the existence of the Government being involved in the issue.

The resolution proposed by the noble leader of the opposition party, and which he sustained in a speech of great eloquence and power, was in the following terms:—"That the papers laid before their Lordships, during the present and last session of Parliament, relative to the granting representative institutions to the Cape colony, be referred to a Select Committee." In the outset of his speech, Lord Derby rapidly sketched the late history of the Cape constitution. That colony

was one of the Crown colonies, originally acquired by conquest, and subject to the authority of the Crown. At first the Government was carried on by the authority of the Governor alone; he was afterwards assisted by an Executive Council; in 1834 that became the Legislative Council, nominated by the Governor, and comprising a majority of official members. In 1842 a petition was presented from the Cape, praying for a representative constitution. To that petition Lord Derby, then Lord Stanley and Chief Secretary for the Colonies, replied, pointing out certain difficulties in the way of adopting representative institutions, pronouncing no final decision, but waiting further information and explanation. In 1846 Lord Grey, then at the head of the Colonial Office, called for an answer to Lord Stanley's letter of 1842, which had been up to that time neglected. Sir Harry Smith, then Governor of the Cape, laid Lord Grey's dispatch before his official advisers. They expressed various opinions as to the expediency of introducing representative institutions, but unanimously agreed that there should be a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly, sitting at Cape Town, for the whole of the colony. Lord Grey referred the matter to the Board of Trade, who suggested that the Legislative Council should be elective as well as the House of Assembly, and that the Chief Justice should preside in the Lower House.

The report was sent to the Government at Cape Town; and the Governor was instructed that the details should not be included in the letters-patent, but should be supplied by the members of the Council on the spot.

In the interval, however, occurred those differences under which the Anti-Convict Association arose into being. Lord Derby felt that a great and grievous error had been committed on that point by Her Majesty's Government; for when pledges were held out, under the authority of the Crown, that convicts should not be admitted into certain colonies except when their labour was asked for as a boon, as it sometimes was, and when, in the teeth of all the public bodies of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope, convicts were sent out to it and their reception was pressed—he would not say on a reluctant colony, for reluctant was not the proper word—but on a colony unanimous in refusing their introduction, there was no other mild expression applicable to such transactions except that of great and grievous error. No error, he repeated, could be more great and grievous than to hold out, in the name of the Crown, any expressions or pledges respecting boons to be granted or privileges conceded, and then to recede from those pledges in spirit as well as in letter. The error on this occasion met with a grievous punishment, of which the example would be followed not only in the colony of the Cape but also in all our other colonies. The spirit of resistance had been evoked in a just cause, and had been carried to such an extent, that, after a vain struggle on the part of the Crown, its authority had been rejected and lowered in the colony; and not petitions, but threats and menaces, and even hostilities, had been directed against the Governor on the

spot, which compelled him first, and afterwards the Government at home, to succumb. To such an extent had the resistance been carried, that by dint of violence the Legislative Council was dissolved.

Lord Derby rapidly recited the subsequent history of the colony: the retirement of the four unofficial members of the Council at the Cape,—with whose view, however, that they could only act as a *constituent* body, he disagreed; the new instructions from Lord Grey, that the Governor should go on if he had as many as six members of Council,—a course which Lord Derby believed to be illegal; and the discovery of new difficulties in the way of completing the new constitution. Governor Smith said that the vacancies could not be filled up without exciting a ferment in the colony: he offered, if Lord Grey wished it, to proceed with the residuary Council, or to complete the Council by new appointments; but he thought that the introduction of representative institutions would be more practicable if it were provided for by "some instrument to be issued in England." Lord Derby cited again Lord Grey's proposal to carry on the government with only six members, and to appoint the Chief Justice speaker of the second chamber; the latter as a mark of his pertinacity, the former as a proposal decidedly illegal. Briefly referring to the opinion signed by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Kenyon, Lord Derby left it to be expounded by a legal authority in that House, whose opinion was entitled to still higher respect — Lord Lyndhurst. For himself he concurred in the Governor's opinion, that the final and satisfactory adjudication of this question could only be given by the authority and intervention of Parliament. He regretted to say, that after what had occurred—after the colony had been called upon to say what amount of respect should be paid to the Crown, whose powers were practically exercised by the Secretary of State—after the colony had seen the authority of the Crown so set at nought, unless the consent of Parliament were given to the constitution sent over on the authority of the Secretary of State, with whom a large portion of the colony were engaged in an angry and hostile war,—he believed there was little chance of such a constitution being acceptable to the colony. To an Act of the Imperial Legislature all sections of the community would defer; and that alone would solve the problem that had threatened the whole framework of the colony with dissolution, more especially if a power were reserved for the Legislature, so to be constituted by a majority, to alter and amend the institutions which in the first instance should be granted with the authority of Parliament. For himself, he might have hesitated to grant so large a measure of representative government as that now proposed; but as such a proposal had been made on such high authority, and as it had obtained the sanction of the colony and the implied sanction of the Crown, any danger or risk was to be encountered rather than not fulfil those expectations. The labours devolving upon such a Committee need not be of long duration; and even if it should add a week or a fortnight to the session, he believed that a small portion of the time of

Parliament would be well bestowed by conferring it upon this distant colony—torn by intestine convulsions and distracted by external war—weakened as it was by the disinclination of the colonists to stand by the Crown, towards which they were rendered disaffected by these disputes. The object he had in view was, that with the least possible loss of time a Bill should be passed during the present session, which should settle at once, and for a lengthened period, this most difficult and complicated subject.

Earl Grey rose to answer Lord Derby's speech. He defended his own conduct in referring the framing of the colonial institutions to the Board of Trade. In the case of the Australian Bill, he said, that course had given great satisfaction to the colonies, and had resulted in the passing of the Bill through Parliament by large majorities without any essential alterations. With regard to the opinion of counsel on the question of legality, Lord Grey contended that it did not apply. No legal opinion is of much weight until you see the case on which the opinion was founded, and in the present instance, being founded on a case in which the facts were wholly misstated, the opinion was valueless. The noble Lord pointed out at some length the mis-statements which, according to his view of the facts, the opinion involved. He agreed with Lord Derby that the Crown ought to adhere to its promises, and to fulfil them with as little delay as possible; and he declared that it was the intention of Government that the institutions should be brought into operation forthwith. He was sanguine enough to believe that, with the means now at the disposal of the Governor, the Caffre war would soon be at an end, and then the only obstacle to the completion of the constitution would be removed. Lord Grey further justified the course now taken by that adopted with respect to Jamaica in 1661. He deprecated the delay incidental to proceeding by a Select Committee, and ascribed much of the bad feeling at the Cape to Lord Stanley's measure respecting the emancipation of slaves in 1833, which provoked an insurrection in 1842–3. The sending of convicts to the Cape in 1849 might, he acknowledged, have been a mistake, but Government had been placed in extreme difficulty by the impossibility of sending convicts any longer to Van Diemen's Land. Earl Grey concluded his speech by descanting in bitter terms on the violent and unjustifiable conduct of the anti-convict party at the Cape, to whom the success of Lord Derby's motion would operate as a direct encouragement.

The Earl of Malmesbury supported the motion and severely reprobated the policy of the Secretary for the Colonies. Lord Cranworth expressed his opinion in favour of that noble Lord's construction of the law.

Lord Lyndhurst entered at some length, and with great perspicuity, into the legal bearings of the question. The Cape of Good Hope was a conquered colony: the Crown therefore had powers to make laws for it. After a certain time, and in consequence of the increase of the European population, it was considered prudent to give the colony a Legislature; and a legislative power was given to it, by the name of the Legislative Council. If they looked to the constitution

of that body, they would find it consisted of two parts. It was constituted of not more than twelve nor less than ten members; six of whom were to be official persons dependent on the Crown, the remainder to consist of persons representing the interests of the inhabitants of the colony, and who were placed in the Council to form a check on that part of it nominated by the Crown, thus being a primary element in the body. It was evident that these persons had been so considered by the officers of the Government at the Cape; for when they came to discuss the propriety of extending or contracting the free element, they regarded it as an element to check the nominees and officers of the Crown. Thus the legislative body consisted of two parts, one arbitrary, the other intended to be a check on that arbitrary part, and representing the inhabitants. In the case of Grenada there had also been a conquest of the colony —the Crown gave a promise to confer a legislative authority on the colony, and issued a commission which, in April, 1763, authorized the assembling of a Council in the colony whenever its circumstances admitted of its meeting. The Council was not called till the end of the following year, and in the mean time the Crown passed a law to legislate for the colony; but it was held this law was invalid, because the Crown had not reserved to itself any power of legislation, as it was said to have reserved in the present case. A most deliberate and comprehensive judgment was delivered in that case. But Lord Grey referred to general words contained in the instructions of 1847. They were to be found in all such instructions, and in the Grenada case there were precisely the same words; there was the same power given: and what said Lord Mansfield? He said that, "if there be a popular right given to an Assembly, or to any part of the Legislature, notwithstanding those general words, that could not be rescinded nor recalled by the Crown." The Crown might remodel the other parts of the Legislature, might recall the Governor or displace the members of the Executive Council, but had no power over that branch of the constitution which represented in any way the popular element. That was an authority of the gravest kind; the same general words were used — the case would be found reported among the State Trials; the commission corresponded with this. Could these general words be interpreted as Lord Cranworth contended? What! that the Crown should grant a free constitution to-day, rescind it to-morrow, re-grant it again the next day, and so from time to time, according to the caprice and whim of successive Governments? But, supposing there were any real justice in this point, what was the case afterwards? Letters-patent were issued declaring that the Legislative Council, so constituted, should continue to legislate for the colony until the writs for the election of members under the intended new constitution should be issued. Supposing the Crown could have exercised that power, here was an absolute grant that this Legislative Council should be continued in the form it then took, until a future period; here was an absolute grant of legislative power for that time; there was no qualification, no reservation, no restriction, but an absolute and entire grant

for that time. Now, when the Crown granted a franchise or liberties of any description, whether to the inhabitants of a district or of a colony, the grant was irrevocable; it could only be put an end to by surrender, by Act of Parliament, or by forfeiture established by proceedings in a court of justice; and there was neither of these here. That grant, then, of May, 1850, by which the then Legislative Council was to continue for the period pointed out in the letters-patent and not yet expired, whatever construction might be put upon other clauses of the Commission, deprived the Crown of the right of interfering till the arrival of the period referred to.

But it had been argued that there was a reservation of certain powers to the Crown. When there was a reservation of this description, the power could not be extended beyond the nature of the reservation. What was the reservation here? Why it gave a concurrent power of legislating. It did not import that the Crown might rescind the acts of the Legislative Council; the words did not go to that extent, nor would they admit of it. The manner in which the power was to be exercised was pointed out in the reservation—by the Privy Council or by Parliament. But there was nothing of the kind here; nothing but instructions under the sign-manual. Instead of a Council having a popular element in it, the popular element was taken away; instead of consisting of ten persons at least, the Council might consist only of six, and those six be all official men. A free Legislature was turned into an arbitrary one.

Departing from the mere question of law, Lord Lyndhurst concluded with an eloquent peroration calling upon Lord Grey to break through these uncertainties and perplexities, to complete the work at once, and seize the opportunity of framing a constitution adapted to the colony; so that the colonists might at least *see* it before the end of the Caffre war. Why not send out the constitution to be proclaimed as soon as the circumstances admitted? It was to this constitution, these institutions, the people were aspiring. This simple course would restore peace and tranquillity.

The Lord Chancellor controverted the legal positions taken up by Lord Lyndhurst. He argued that the Grenada case did not apply, because the letters patent of 1847 were not the grant of a constitution, but only the *promise* to grant a constitution, and authorizing certain measures for that purpose to be taken by the officers of the Crown. He called upon the House not to weaken the hands of Government. The carrying of the motion would be but a party triumph, and would increase the feelings of animosity now existing in the colony.

The Duke of Argyll said, he did not believe that the motion had been brought forward in a party spirit, yet he could not give his vote in favour of it, because, although the noble mover had not proposed it with the view of a vote of censure, some of his supporters had advocated it in that sense, and such was the light in which it would be regarded by many minds, and more especially in the colony itself. In such a vote of censure on the Government he, the Duke of Argyll, was not inclined to concur, because he

thought that, with the exception of the convict case, in which some mistakes had been committed, the conduct of Earl Grey towards the colonists had been marked by a liberal spirit. With regard to the proposed constitution, although he could not approve the plan of making the Upper House a partly elective body, he should not feel justified on that ground alone in passing a censure on the Government.

Lord Wharncliffe said, he could not concur in a vote of censure, but he expressed himself dissatisfied with Earl Grey's assurances.

The Duke of Newcastle was disappointed at the statement of Lord Grey. If he could have given an assurance that, by orders in Council, we could now send out to the colonies not merely draft ordinances, but a constitution, the matter might well be left in the hands of the Executive. But by the plan now proposed a new apple of discord would be thrown down in the colony. In the next session it would be found that the constitution was no farther advanced, and the feelings of the people would be more exasperated than ever. He (the Duke of Newcastle) desired to pronounce no vote of censure on the Government. He desired nothing but legislation upon this subject with a view to the settling of differences in the colony. The Governor himself had stated, in the strongest manner, that this question must be settled in England. He said it would be impossible to revive the Legislative Council, and that any attempt to do so would only be to expose the Government to aggravated defeats. He (the Duke of Newcastle) thought that the peculiar position in which the Government was placed rendered the proposed mode of proceeding justifiable, if not desirable. The Government was placed in this position, that, being obliged to submit to constant defeats upon questions of importance, it had not sufficient control either to prevent or to enforce legislation. It was far better that legislation of this kind should emanate from individuals in authority, and under the sanction of a Committee, than as a Bill introduced in that House by the noble Lord who stood in the position of leader of an opposition party, or by any independent members of that House.

The Earl of Derby replied.—He characterised the Lord Chancellor's answer to Lord Lyndhurst as a play upon words, unworthy of the occasion. He intended to rake up no party quarrels, nor to pass any censure upon the Government, or upon Lord Grey: but he believed legislation to be indispensable, and he thought that a very few days would enable a Select Committee to lay before Parliament a Bill which would obtain general approval.

On a division the numbers were—

Contents	68
Non-contents	74
Majority against Lord Derby's motion . .	6

A motion involving the character and proceedings of a distinguished subject of the British Crown was proposed by Mr. Hume in the House of Commons, on the 10th of July. For some time previously imputations, emanating chiefly from a section of politicians known as the "Manchester" or "Peace" party, had been freely thrown out against

the conduct of Sir James Brooke, the Governor of Sarawak. These charges reflecting deeply on the honour and humanity of the eminent man who was the object of them, though generally discredited by well-informed persons, could not fail to make some impression on the public mind, and, although the mover of the resolution now referred to was apparently actuated by no friendly spirit to the party accused, yet the discussion to which the motion gave rise unquestionably redounded to his advantage. Mr. Hume moved that the House should pray the Queen, first, that she would issue a Royal Commission to inquire into the proceedings of Sir James Brooke, and especially into the attack by the East India Company's forces under his direction upon the wild tribes, called the Sakarran and Sarebas Dyaks, on the night of the 31st of July, 1849; and secondly, that she would take the opinion of the judges on the legality of the holding by Sir James Brooke of the following apparently incompatible offices:— . . . . . "namely, of soveign ruler of Sarawak, he being a British subject; of Her Majesty's Commissioner and Consul-General to the Sultan and Independent Chiefs of Borneo, he, Sir James Brooke, residing at Sarawak, where there is no independent chief; and also of the appointment of Governor of the British settlement of Labuan, distant 300 miles from Sarawak, at which British settlement Sir James Brooke has not been actually present more than a few months during the last three years."

Mr. Hume reprehended the attempt made on the last occasion when this subject was introduced, to give a public question the appearance of a squabble between two individuals; and he explained that any seeming delay which might have occurred was due to the extreme difficulty he had experienced in obtaining the documents which ought to have been forthcoming. Stating how his attention had been first called to the subject of the slaughter of the Dyaks by an extract from a Singapore paper, he narrated the successive attempts which he had unsuccessfully made to procure information from Government. Finding it impossible to get information from the Government or the East India Company, he resorted to naval officers who had commanded on the Bornean stations: from the letters he had received in reply he read a great number of extracts, proving, in the opinion of the writers, that the Dyak tribes, unlike the Malays, were not pirates, and that their expeditions of boats were only the means of carrying on intertribal wars. Some of these officers he named; the others, he said, would be ready to give their evidence before a Commission. He then argued, that even if these Dyaks were pirates, they had been slaughtered with unnecessary promiscuousness, instead of being captured and condemned judicially. In reference to the various offices held by Sir James Brooke, Mr. Hume argued, that as an English subject he could not legally hold those relations to the Sultan of Borneo which he held as Rajah of Sarawak; for he had not the sanction of the Crown to do so.

The case in defence of Sir James Brooke was opened by Mr. Headlam, who said that, before last year's discussion, he had had no knowledge of the subject, nor acquaintance with Sir James. He con-

sidered the proofs that the Dyaks were pirates to be overwhelming. Mr. M. Milnes and Mr. Henry Drummond vindicated with great warmth the personal motives and character of Sir James Brooke. Mr. Cochrane produced a letter from Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane expressing in very strong terms his approval and admiration of that gentleman's acts.

Mr. Gladstone remarked on the evident personal animosity that existed in some quarters against Sir James. Expressing his own admiration of that distinguished man; expressing also his objections to the motion, both that it was too multifarious, and that it too obviously took the tone of a personal charge against Sir James Brooke, although he was not in command of the forces whose tactics were condemned; and giving his opinion, after an examination made with all the pains in his power, that the balance of testimony was in favour of the opinion that the tribes destroyed bore the character of pirates, though not formidable ones; he yet acknowledged the painful conclusion that the work of destruction was promiscuous, and to some extent illegal—a large portion of 500 human beings having been put to death without legal warrant. With this impression, he thought there should be inquiry.

Lord Palmerston replied to Mr. Gladstone, that he had assumed the Dyak pirates to have been destroyed after they ceased to resist, whereas it was the peculiar character of those pirates never to surrender. He concluded a brief but emphatic speech, by expressing his conviction that the House would, by an overwhelming majority, "proclaim to the world that Sir James Brooke retired from the investigation with untarnished character and unblemished honour."

Mr. Cobden recapitulated the allegations of Mr. Hume. He denied the piratical character of the Dyaks, and maintained that Rajah Brooke was not putting down piracy, but, by the aid of the nation's ships, waging war with his own neighbours for the purpose of possessing himself of their territory.

Colonel Thompson said, he utterly disbelieved in the existence of Dyak pirates in Borneo.

On a division the numbers were as follows—

For Mr. Hume's motion	19
Against it	230
Majority	211

A statement of some interest regarding the progress made by naval and diplomatic operations towards the extinction of the slave-trade, was made by Lord Palmerston, towards the close of the present session, in Committee of Supply. Mr. Hume having asked for some explanation touching the vote for 60,000*l.* on account of captured slave-ships, Lord Palmerston gave the following statement:—

"On the coast of Africa, the trade may be said to have been almost extinguished north of the line, for the moment at all events, with the exception of the two points Lagos and Porto Novo. The propensity only survives among the chiefs: the people are learning to trade with us, and are anxious to extend the legitimate traffic in the products of the country. Besides oils, ivory, &c., hitherto exchanged, a good species of cotton has lately been reared with such success as to promise a large supply to this country. The Portuguese Government

has co-operated with us heartily; at Loando and the other chief Portuguese stations on the coast, the slave-trade is so paralyzed that most of the slave-traders have suspended their business, and many have altogether transferred their ships, their capital, and their energies, to trade of a legitimate character. On the eastern coast of Africa, the Imaum of Muscat has given us facilities never before conceded; the consequence has been, that in the rivers towards the southern extremities of his dominions, where a great slave-trade has hitherto been carried on for the supply of Brazilian and Portuguese traders, barracoons have been lately destroyed capable of holding several thousands of slaves.

"On the coast of Africa, then, by the vigilance of our cruisers, by the effect of our treaties with native chiefs (treaties, I am happy to say, observed almost universally with the greatest fidelity), by the progress made by Liberia, within the extensive territories of which country the slave-trade was suspended, and by the hearty co-operation of the Portuguese, French, and American officers,—for whose zealous, active, and intelligent aid, our Commodore expresses the deepest gratitude,—very much indeed has been done towards effecting the great object for which this country has so long and so energetically laboured."

The chief point to which slaves hitherto were sent was Brazil. But early last year our cruisers concentrated on that coast, and Lord Palmerston addressed "earnest communications" to the Brazilian Government: the consequence of which was, that the Brazilian Government, in September last, passed a law making the slave-trade piracy; and otherwise exerted that vigour, and put forth that power in the suppression of the trade, which they ought long since to have exerted. In the last eight months they had almost extinguished the trade with Brazil; so that in 1850 the number was not one-half of what it was, and in the first quarter of this year it would be hundreds in place of thousands. In a word, the Government of Brazil had co-operated most efficiently with us towards effecting this great object. We had laboured under a great misconception in supposing that the Brazilian nation, as a nation, were clinging to this trade. The only persons active in promoting it had been certain Portuguese factors. There had been in the course of the last few years a powerful, active, and intelligent anti-slavery party growing up in Brazil, acknowledged by the Government, supported by newspapers, and having representatives in the Parliament of Brazil. The result of all this was, that the Brazilian Government had lately employed several cruisers to co-operate with the British in seizing slave-traders on the coasts, in destroying barracoons, and in releasing slaves; and many slave-dealers had been banished. As many as 140 slave-dealers had transferred their capital to legitimate trade; one, a member of the Fonseca family, had lost, in consequence of the late active operations, no fewer than 81 vessels, each of the estimated value of 2500*l.*, or nearly 200,000*l.* in all. Floating capital in Brazil, to the extent of 1,200,000*l.*, previously engaged in the slave-trade, had been lately withdrawn from that pursuit and invested in a bank in Lisbon. This statement was received with much cheering.

Sir John Pakington observed that an impression prevailed that while the trade with Brazil had decreased, that with Cuba had increased. Lord Palmerston replied, that the trade had been reduced in Cuba to a very low amount. Mortality among the slaves had appeared to cause a display of greater activity, but the Spanish Government had given their assurance that they would do their utmost to prevent it.

Great satisfaction was expressed by many Members at the favourable account given by the Foreign Secretary of the success of the operations against the slave-trade. Some days later, however, Mr. Hutt, who in the preceding year had moved the resolution in the House of Commons condemnatory of the African squadron, took the opportunity to make some qualifying statements with regard to the trade, Lord Palmerston's explanation having been given in his absence. Mr. Hutt contended that the progress made was not owing to the squadron, but to the new policy of Brazil, and also to the joint influences of a terrible epidemic in Brazil, which had deterred speculators; and of a previous glut in the trade. The present undoubted depression could not, Mr. Hutt thought, be regarded as permanent. Lord Palmerston partly admitted and partly contested these positions; mainly relying on the fact that the price of slaves in Brazil had doubled, which showed the pressure of a demand there.

A considerable sensation was excited about this period by the publication, in the form of a pamphlet, of two letters addressed to Lord Aberdeen by the right hon. W. E. Gladstone, on the subject of the State Prosecutions of the Neapolitan Government. The known character and opinions of the writer of these letters added weight and authority to his narration of facts, which he attested from personal observation, and to the charges of flagrant injustice and oppression which he deliberately made against the Government of King Ferdinand. Just before the end of the session the subject was noticed in the House of Commons, Sir De Lacy Evans putting a question to the Foreign Secretary with reference to Mr. Gladstone's statements. The gallant Officer said:—"From a publication entitled to the highest consideration it appears that there are at present above 20,000 persons confined in the prisons of Naples for alleged political offences; that these prisoners have, with extremely few exceptions, been thus immured in violation of the existing laws of the country, and without the slightest legal trial or public inquiry into their respective cases: that they include a late Prime Minister, and a majority of the late Neapolitan Parliament, as well as a large proportion of the most respectable and intelligent classes of society; that these prisoners are chained two and two together; that their chains are never removed, day or night, for any purpose whatever: and that they are suffering refinements of barbarity and cruelty unknown in any other civilized country." Sir De Lacy Evans consequently desired to know if the British Minister at the Court of Naples had been instructed to employ his good offices in the cause of humanity for the diminution of these lamentable severities, and with what result?

Lord Palmerston, in answer to this question, paid a very emphatic

tribute to the course taken by Mr. Gladstone at Naples in investigating wrong and suffering. Concurring in opinion with him, that the influence of public opinion in Europe might have some effect in setting such matters right, he (Lord Palmerston) had thought it his duty to send copies of Mr. Gladstone's publication to the British Ministers at the various Courts of Europe, directing them to give copies to each Government; in the hope that by affording them an opportunity of reading it, they might be led to use their influence for promoting that which was the object of Sir De Lacy Evans's inquiry, and a remedy for the evils to which he referred. Much cheering followed this announcement.

CHAPTER VI.

MISCELLANEOUS.—THE NAVIGATION LAWS—*Discussions in both Houses on the Policy of the Act of* 1849 *for the Removal of Maritime Restrictions—Lord Derby presents a Petition from the Liverpool Shipping Association, and enters at length into an Examination of the Effects of the Free-Trade Policy on Shipping—He is answered in an able Speech by Earl Granville, who declares that the Return to a restrictive Policy is impracticable—Remarks of the Earl of Hardwicke and Earl Grey —Mr. Herries, in the House of Commons, moves an Address to the Crown praying the Adoption of a retaliatory Policy towards non-reciprocating Foreign States—He descants at length upon the Impolicy of the Free-Trade System and its injurious Effects on Navigation— Mr. Labouchere and Mr. James Wilson combat his Arguments with statistical and other details—Mr. Disraeli advises the withdrawal of the Motion on the ground of Negotiations actually pending with Foreign Powers—Remarks of Lord John Russell and Colonel Thompson— Motion by leave withdrawn.* PARLIAMENTARY REFORM—*Debate on the Bill brought in by Mr. Locke King to assimilate the Elective Franchise in Counties to that of Boroughs—Speeches of Mr. Fox Maule, Mr. Bright, Sir B. Hall, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Disraeli—On a Division the Bill is lost by* 299 *to* 83—*Motion by Mr. Henry Berkeley in favour of the Ballot supported by Mr. Hume and Captain Scobell, and carried against the Ministers by* 87 *to* 50—*The Motion, however, produces no further result.* ST. ALBAN'S ELECTION—*Gross Bribery alleged to have been practised at that Borough—Bill proposed and carried for appointing Commissioners to investigate the Mode in which the Election had been conducted.* PEACE POLICY—*Mr. Cobden's Proposition in favour of a reciprocal National Disarmament—Speeches of Mr. Cobden, Mr. Mackinnon, Lord Palmerston, Mr. Roebuck, Mr. Hume, and other Members—Several Members advise the withdrawal of the Motion in consequence of the language held by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs—Mr. Cobden accedes to that suggestion.* MARRIAGES OF AFFINITY—*The Bill rejected in the preceding Year for legalizing Marriages with a deceased Wife's Sister is again introduced in the House of Lords—Earl St. Germans proposes and argues in favour of the Measure—The Archbishop of Canterbury declares himself opposed to the principle of the Bill, and moves its postponement for six months— The Bishops of Exeter, St. David's, and Norwich, support the Amendment—Lord Campbell argues forcibly against the Bill—Lord Gage supports the Measure—On a Division the Amendment is carried by a Majority of* 34. THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND CONVOCATION—*Discussion in the House of Lords on the Motion of Lord Redesdale on this subject—The Archbishop of Canterbury argues with much force against*

the revival of Convocation—Important Speeches of Lord Lyttelton, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Bishop of London, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Argyll, and the Bishop of Oxford.

THE operation of the late measure for the repeal of the Navigation Laws was brought under discussion in both Houses in the course of the present session. The more important debate took place in the House of Lords, and was originated by Lord Derby, who, on presenting a petition to the House from a commercial body, complaining of the injuries which they alleged to have resulted to them from this relaxation in the maritime code, took the opportunity of entering at some length into the merits of the question.

The petition was from the Liverpool Shipping Association: it stated that the petitioners were owners of a large tonnage of shipping, and that they found all the anticipations of evil effects which they urged against the last alteration of the Navigation Laws had been realized in practice; and it complained of a number of disadvantages which the British shipowner laboured under, especially from the want of reciprocity by foreign nations in refusing us that participation in their shipping trade which we yielded to them.

In reference to the burdens and disabilities due to our own legislation, — such as the heavy amount of duties on marine insurance, the extraordinary fees charged by British consuls abroad on British shipping, the practice peculiar to this country of giving salvage rewards to officers of the Royal Navy, the encouragement given to the seduction of seamen from the mercantile into the Royal Navy, and the restrictions in reference to the employment of British seamen and apprentices, —Lord Derby argued generally, that before the repeal of the Navigation Laws these burdens were cheerfully borne by the shipping interest, because they were necessary to support the military navy and prosperity of England; but when the shipping interest were deprived of the advantages they obtained under the Navigation Laws, the least they expected was to be freed from burdens and restrictions to which foreign shipowners are not subject. The illiberality of foreign nations, in refusing us reciprocity, he illustrated by the examples of France and Spain, with their high prohibitive import-tariffs, making a difference against British shipping of cent. per cent. in favour of the home shipping; and of the United States of America, who declared the California trade to be a coasting trade, which they would not open to foreign ships, though the voyage from New York to California was a voyage round the world. He adduced some statistics, not to show that our trade had been diminished by the repeal of the Navigation Laws, but to support the point which shipowners advanced, that that measure had so reduced the amount of freight by unfair and unequal competition that it was almost unremunerative, especially on the long voyage; and that though there had been an increase in the foreign trade, the foreigners had reaped the advantage, and not the British owners. In 1849 the total tonnage inwards was 5,579,461, in 1850 it was 6,071,269, in 1851 it was

6,113,696; the increase last year was 42,427. But the British share of that tonnage in each year was 4,020,415, 4,390,375, and 4,078,544; showing a *decrease*, last year, of 311,831. And in the same periods the foreign share was 1,559,046, 1,680,994, 2,035,152; showing an increase—larger than our decrease—of 354,258. In the clearances outwards the increase on the total shipping, beyond last year, was 477,070; but of this increase foreign shipping got 278,488, and English shipping only 198,582. The disproportion was still greater for the last four months than for the last year. Arguing on these general facts, Lord Derby concluded with the question, whether Her Majesty's Government meant to counteract this state of things by the exercise of the retaliatory power placed in their hands by Parliament?

The Earl of Granville, in answer to Lord Derby, laid before the House a series of facts to show that the repeal of the Navigation Laws had not been injurious to the mercantile or shipping interests.

On the repeal of the law, Her Majesty's Government communicated the fact to Sweden, Holland, Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, and the United States. Sweden at once announced her intention to remove all restrictions. Holland had displayed a liberal spirit, and after negotiation resolved to give us equality both in her foreign and colonial trade. If Belgian restrictions remained against us, there were greater British restrictions against Belgium; our duties were the more exclusive. Negotiations with France had produced large and liberal concessions; and the Government was still negotiating, in hopes of terms yet nearer to what were deemed fair. The negotiations with Portugal promised speedy and satisfactory results. Spain held out; but her policy would plainly injure herself more than us. To the generosity of the United States we made an appeal in reference to the indirect trade with California; but there was not much to be obtained from the generosity of nations. However, we had entered beneficially into the direct trade hence to California; and if the Government of the United States still excluded us from the indirect trade, there was reason to believe that that trade would itself suffer, and that a larger direct trade in European commodities hence to California would spring up, in which we should secure a full share. It was no doubt true that the high freights which American ships got to California were a great assistance in making the long voyage round the world; but we ourselves reaped much advantage from the ability we now enjoyed to take freight from New York and the Atlantic cities of the United States to China and the East Indies—a similar link in the long voyage for us, to that round to California for the Americans. It might be true that foreign ships had reaped large advantages from entering on the rivalry with us in our direct trade; but there was reason to believe that we in our turn were entering into the rivalry of the direct trade of those foreign nations in even a greater degree. Returns made by the United States Government showed an increase of foreign shipping there in their direct trade, greater than the increase of foreign shipping here of which we complained at home. In the first six months of 1850, nearly 70,000 tons of British shipping entered the ports of the United

States with freights from *third* foreign ports, whence they could not have brought freights at all under the old law: 10,000 tons of British shipping left New York alone for China, the first voyages to that country that British ships ever made from United States ports. Though our American rivals had no doubt contended stoutly for the Indian trade, our tonnage in that trade increased: the tonnage outwards had been, in 1848, 453,128; in 1850, 522,056; in 1851, 562,495. Mr. Lindsay had launched nine new ships in the past year, of from 800 to 1200 tons burden; he had had them built by contract as the Americans do, and had for the first time made his captains partners in the concern. Mr. Duncan of Dunbar, who feared utter ruin to his 15,000 tons of shipping, was now the enviable holder of 30,000 tons. Mr. Wigram, instead of being driven abroad from the Thames with all his capital and skill, had established a new building-yard at Southampton, and was building at a greater rate than ever. Shipwrights were full of work; and it was impossible to find a shipbuilder who would bind himself to supply a ship at any certain time.

Every class must be allowed its prescriptive right to grumble. Very likely old and second-rate ships found less patronage; but men would hardly be pushing to a gigantic development a branch of trade that was only leading them to ruin.

Lord Granville expressed himself gratified that not one word had fallen from Lord Stanley which could delude the shipowners into the fallacious notion that there was the slightest hope of a return to the system from which the country had departed. In reference to the conversion of other countries to our more liberal policy, that event could not be expected with such rapidity while a great party, with a great leader at its head, was constantly insisting that our new policy was ruining the country; but for us, patience would be the best policy. Retaliatory measures might in some instances do ourselves injury; though it might become the duty of Government to consider whether at some self-sacrifice it ought not to use the coercive powers intrusted to it by Parliament.

The Earl of Hardwicke presented petitions from various parts, complaining of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and, after complimenting Lord Granville on his able speech, declared that he had never heard a statement so little calculated to restore confidence to a drooping interest. It appeared that Government would do all that it could for the shipowners in the way of negotiation, but it would do nothing else. The noble Lord dwelt at some length on the decay of the shipping interest, and concluded by warning the House of the decay of our maritime force.

Earl Grey defended the Ministerial policy, and, after a few words from Lord Colchester, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Another attempt to obtain a reconsideration of the question of the Navigation Laws was made at a later period of the session, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Herries, who entered at length into the subject in an elaborate speech replete with statistical details. The hon. Member began by calling attention to the case of the shipowners, who complained loudly of the great reduction which had been occasioned by the Act of 1849 in the rate of freights, whereby

their business was rendered to a great extent unremunerative. He produced a tabular statement showing that an average reduction had taken place of not less than 30 per cent. in the freights of vessels trading from various foreign ports to those of England. Mr. Herries then adduced evidence from Parliamentary returns, to show that, whereas, from the year 1842 to 1849, there had been a nearly proportionate increase of British and foreign tonnage inwards and outwards, in 1850 there had been a decrease in the tonnage of British ships inwards, as compared with the preceding year, of 184,000 tons, and outwards of 43,000; while, on the other hand, there had been an increase of foreign tonnage inwards to the extent of 548,000 tons, and outwards of 406,000. Comparing the returns of 1850 with the average of the three preceding years, Mr. Herries stated the result to be to the disadvantage of British shipping inwards to the extent of 414,000 tons, and outwards of 578,000 tons, as compared with foreign shipping. He also cited Lloyd's Register to prove an actual decrease since the repeal of the Navigation Laws in the amount of British shipping. He complained that since that Act passed, no steps had been taken by the Government to give effect to that clause, commonly called the Retaliatory Clause, by which the Queen in Council is empowered to adopt countervailing measures towards foreign countries refusing to reciprocate the privileges held out to them by England. Mr. Herries considered that our Government had begun at the wrong end in removing the restrictions imposed by the Navigation Laws, without first being assured of a reciprocal policy towards ourselves from foreign nations. As it had turned out, other countries had shown little disposition to reciprocate our liberality. With the exception of Sweden, Denmark, and the northern States of Europe, which had an obvious interest in such a relaxation, almost every nation had kept aloof from us. Belgium, Prussia, France, Spain, Portugal, and America, had all declined to imitate our example. The United States, notwithstanding the liberal assurances held out to us originally by Mr. Bancroft, had maintained their own restrictive system. For this, indeed, Mr. Herries, entertaining the views he held on the subject, did not blame them, and the result of their policy was exhibited in the more rapid increase of American shipping, as compared with British, for some years past. It had been alleged by the advocates of the new system, that there had been no falling off, but rather an increased activity, in ship-building in the last year; but to this allegation Mr. Herries opposed the petition lately presented by himself, which bore the signatures of some of the largest shipbuilders in the country, and which stated the fact of an unexampled depression in their business. It was an additional hardship upon the British shipowner, that, while he was unprotected against foreign competition, he was subject to the burthensome condition of being obliged to man his vessels with a certain proportion of British seamen. Such a condition was plainly at variance with the free-trade doctrine of resorting to the cheapest market for everything. In conclusion, Mr. Herries cited an observation which had been made, at the time when the Act of 1849

was under discussion, by a distinguished American statesman, to the effect "that when England consummated that act of her commercial revolution, she dug the grave of her political power." He ended by moving an Address to the Crown, praying that measures might be adopted pursuant to the clause referred to in the Act of 12 & 13 Vict. cap. 29, for countervailing the disadvantages to which the British shipowner was now exposed.

Mr. Labouchere encountered Mr. Herries' arguments by others of a directly opposite description.

He began by reminding Mr. Herries, that he himself had been assailed by exactly similar representations when he was associated with Mr. Huskisson's reciprocity measures. He also quoted recent speeches by Mr. George Frederick Young, evincing that gentleman's hostility to reciprocity, and therefore his antagonism to Mr. Herries. Mr. Labouchere showed that there had been a corresponding decrease for 1850 in the exports and imports of the United States: but it was idle to take single years. The lowering of freights was explained by the fact, that the removal of restrictions on trading with third countries enabled vessels which made voyages in ballast to diminish the cost by carrying cargoes in that part of their voyage. The British Consul at Philadelphia, in a dispatch of the 12th of May, 1851, stated that out of 111 British ships entering the port in 1850, 18 came from a third country, which they could not have done before the repeal of the Navigation Laws. In the first four months of 1851, out of 50 British vessels entering Philadelphia, 15 brought cargoes from foreign ports —from Cuba, Porto Rico, Pernambuco, Cadiz, and Palermo. He added—"Vessels from British America, which, after disposing of their cargoes of fish in the West Indies, generally came to this country in ballast, now bring sugar and molasses, and then return homewards with cargoes of breadstuffs." Mr. Labouchere thought the House would at once see how important the new trade was which had been given to the British shipping, by doing away with the absurd restrictions upon our trading with the United States. He could multiply cases, but it was unnecessary.

But for the relaxing of those restrictions, we should have lost the trade with California—a great and increasing trade. He saw that in one month no fewer than 18 ships had arrived from Australia with cargoes for San Francisco. Statistical returns established the fact, that the progress of shipbuilding continued; although there was some diminution in numbers, the average tonnage was larger. Already considerable progress had been made with negotiations for reciprocal treaties: we had obtained reciprocity with the Baltic powers, Holland, Sardinia, and the United States, and negotiations were at that very time proceeding with France, Spain, and Belgium.

Mr. G. F. Young followed up Mr. Herries' arguments, but carried them still further in favour of absolute restriction. He stated it to be the fact that in 1850, 1100 ships had left the United States for California, many of them with the intention of taking away our Eastern trade.

Mr. James Wilson supported Mr. Labouchere in an argumentative speech, which he fortified by

a considerable amount of statistical details.

Mr. Disraeli, after ridiculing the announcement that negotiations were proceeding with so small a number as three foreign States, admitted, at the same time, that the fact opposed a difficulty in the way of the present motion.

Ministers had announced, that under the clause in question they were engaged in active negotiations with three powers. Under these circumstances, he did not see how his right hon. friend the Member for Stamford could press to a division a motion which might interfere with those negotiations. Such being the case, he thought his right hon. friend, having obtained a full discussion of the question—(*Cries of* "Oh, oh!") He had no doubt that gentlemen on the back benches of the Ministerial side of the House, who were not in office, and therefore not responsible, were prepared for anything, even for interference with negotiations now in progress; but the Opposition had some responsibility. Therefore, when the Government virtually stated that the proposed amendment would interfere with negotiations with three powers, he could not see how, after that, the amendment could be proceeded with, and he hoped his right hon. friend would not press his amendment to a division.

Lord John Russell indulged in some sarcastic remarks upon this sudden discovery of an insuperable difficulty in the way of the motion. The noble Lord expressed his concurrence with those who had vindicated the policy of the Act of 1849.

Colonel Thompson declared his opinion, that this outcry for protection meant nothing else than this—that a bonus should be given to the producer at the cost of the consumers, who were the taxpayers of this country. As for retaliation upon foreigners, it was like what was called, in vulgar phrase, cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. There was a two-fold benefit arising from freedom of trade: there was the benefit of receiving his productions from the foreigner, which we enjoyed; and there would be the other benefit, if the foreigner would agree to accept it, of sending our productions to him. Because we could not obtain the latter of these benefits; we were asked by Mr. Herries and his friends to deprive ourselves of the former.

The motion of Mr. Herries was then, by leave, withdrawn.

An account has been given in the second chapter of this volume of the motion of Mr. Locke King at the beginning of the session, for leave to bring in a Bill to assimilate the franchise in counties to that of boroughs, and of the signal defeat sustained by the Government, by a majority of 100 against 52 in favour of the motion.

Mr. Locke King brought in his Bill pursuant to the leave thus given, and moved the second reading on the 2nd of April. He observed that the position of the advocates of the measure was greatly improved by the division which had taken place, amounting to nearly 2 to 1 in favour of the principle. Even Lord John Russell had acknowledged the deficiencies of the Reform Act, and Sir James Graham, after being present at the discussion, had abstained from voting. The duty of legislating on the subject, Mr. King considered to be urgent. The House had not even an outline of the

plan contemplated by the Ministry, and unless that plan were an extensive one, it would not satisfy the country. Mr. King read statements, showing that while the constituencies of the boroughs had increased, those of the counties had diminished, and he urged the House to assent to a measure founded on just principles, moderate in its extent, and simple in its provisions.

Mr. P. Howard supported the Bill.

Mr. F. Maule hoped Mr. King would not press this measure, which, he admitted, had been undertaken by him *bonâ fide*. He concurred in what had been said by Lord J. Russell, that the class comprehended by the Bill was perfectly worthy to enjoy the franchise; he believed that the time had come when an extension of the franchise might be conceded; and the noble Lord had most distinctly given the House and the country to understand that, had not other measures of importance intervened, he should have introduced this session a measure for the improvement of the Reform Act. He deprecated a bit by bit system of reform; he warned Reformers that their measures could be carried only by union among themselves, and that there was a party in that House which did not recognise the necessity of reform, and was opposed to the party by which measures of reform had been carried. He asked them to place themselves under the banner of one who had led them to the greatest of those measures, and from whom they could not withdraw their confidence without postponing further reform for an indefinite period.

Sir Benjamin Hall was inclined to accept the pledge now so distinctly given, and leave the matter in the hands of the Government. A majority of the House had affirmed the principle of the Bill, and he thought it would be unwise to force on a division which, judging from the aspect of the House, it was evident would be adverse to the Bill.

Mr. Bright had listened to the speech of Mr. Maule with considerable satisfaction; but Lord John Russell, he remarked, had not indulged the House with anything so distinct. He had admitted that the class was entitled to the franchise, but had, at the same time, suggested constitutional reasons why a franchise suited for boroughs was not suited to counties. He (Mr. Bright) thought the House might discuss this Bill in order to see whether it should not form part of the proposed general measure. This was not a question of principle, as regarded the suffrage, but merely one of limit. If the noble Lord would frankly say what kind of proposition he intended to submit to the House — whether large and generous, or small and peddling—and give some outline of the principles upon which it would be founded, he had no objection to the Bill being withdrawn, or even negatived, on the express understanding that the question would be considered in a generous spirit.

Mr. Clay, Colonel Romilly, Mr. Pigott, and other members, joined in advising Mr. Locke King not to press for a division. Mr. Hume dissented from this view. He said he had been too long in the House to trust to Ministerial professions. They had been called upon to unite, but who had divided the Reformers but Her Majesty's Ministers? Mr. T. Dun-

combe also expressed his distrust of the reforming professions of the Government.

Lord John Russell put it to the House whether it was advisable to adopt one portion of electoral reform now and another portion hereafter, instead of having one entire scheme for the extension of the suffrage at once before the House. He had been asked to give some disclosure of the nature of the changes he intended to propose, but he thought it inexpedient now to do so. Considering the advances made by the country since 1831, and the defects inseparable from any great legislative measure, he repeated that he was of opinion that it would be desirable at the very commencement of the next session to consider a measure for the extension of the franchise.

Mr. Disraeli briefly defended his party from imputations which had been made against it. He repudiated the description of the Opposition given by Mr. Fox Maule, in the course of his almost convulsive effort to reconstruct a Reform party, "as being banded against every species of Parliamentary Reform;" and while in a broad view accepting the Act of 1831 as a "great settlement," he yet entirely protested against what was popularly understood in a political sense as the principle of "finality." However he pledged himself to oppose any measure of Parliamentary reform flagrantly having for its object the retaining and confirming in power of some political section; or the displacement of the proper territorial influence and power which he believed to constitute the best security for our liberties, and the best means of retaining that stable and confirmed character which the institutions of this country have preserved.

After some other speeches, Mr. King briefly declared that he left his Bill in the hands of the House. A division then took place with the following result:—

For the second reading .	83
Against it	299
Majority . . .	216

Another movement in the direction of Parliamentary Reform, and attended with very similar results, was made by Mr. Henry Berkeley, who, late in the session, renewed his annual proposal for the adoption of the Ballot at Elections. The hon. Member, in support of his motion, recapitulated the usual and well-known arguments on the necessity of protecting voters against intimidation and undue influence, and he replied to Lord John Russell's assertion that the present electoral system "worked well" by asking how that could be said of any system which deterred one-third of the electors from recording their votes, which gave to certain peers the power of returning 98 Members of Parliament by direct interference, and coerced agricultural voters like a flock of sheep. But even supposing that it did work well, a good end was effected by means the most abominable and unconstitutional. In illustration of the actual working of the system, Mr. Berkeley drew attention to certain transactions at elections which had occurred since his motion was made in the last year, whence he deduced evidence of the prevalence of intimidation, a greater evil in the system than corruption itself, and one which pressed with peculiar severity upon

the agricultural tenantry, many of whom he described as degraded into actual slavery. Mr. Berkeley relieved the details of the subject by several humorous illustrations and anecdotes, and concluded with an appeal to high authorities in support of the ballot, and by calling upon Lord John Russell to reconsider this question for the sake of the people of England.

Mr. Ellis seconded the motion, and bore testimony to the great amount of coercion and intimidation practised by both political parties upon all descriptions of voters, but especially upon the tenant-farmers.

Mr. Hume considered that the arguments of Mr. Berkeley were unanswerable, and impressed upon the Government the importance of granting a concession which he believed was essential to the future welfare of the country. The motion, however, he said, aimed at only a part of his object; he had, therefore, moved as an amendment, to extend the elective franchise to all men of full age rated to the poor; to limit the duration of Parliament to three years; and to make the proportion of representatives more consistent with the amount of population and property. He urged at some length the expediency of these several changes, expatiating upon the evil consequences which had arisen and would arise from delaying them, and he warned the noble Lord that unless the ballot formed a part of his scheme of reform next session it would not give satisfaction. As it was desirable to obtain the opinion of the House upon this question of the ballot, he should not move his amendment, but support the original motion.

Captain Scobell, adverting to the means which had been employed in the late election at which he had been returned for Bath, said he could not, as an honest man, abstain from declaring on this first occasion of his addressing the House, the absolute justice, expediency, and necessity of sheltering men in the exercise of rights which the constitution gives them. If any better plan than the ballot could be produced, let it be substituted, but none having been suggested, they were bound, as practical and honest men, to carry that out.

The House having divided, Mr. Berkeley's motion was carried against the Government by 87 to 50.

The Bill of which the introduction had thus been sanctioned, was brought in and read a first time, but made no further progress.

A case of flagrant corruption which was brought to light this session in the borough of St. Albans, led to the adoption of the same summary mode of proceeding which had before been applied to certain other constituencies proved to have been tainted with extensive bribery. A petition had been presented, complaining of the return of the sitting Member, Mr. Bell, on the ground of bribery, and was referred in the usual manner to a Select Committee. But all the efforts of that tribunal to prosecute their investigation into the proceedings at the election were baffled by the parties implicated. Several of the witnesses who were produced declined to answer questions tending to criminate themselves, while others, from whom inconvenient disclosures were apprehended, were clandestinely conveyed away out of the reach of the Committee, after

having been summoned to appear before it. The Committee succeeded in tracing the abduction of these parties to a person named Edwards, an active agent for many years past in elections at St. Albans, but they totally failed in eliciting the facts alleged in the petition, or in connecting the sitting Member with any corrupt transaction. They were consequently obliged to declare Mr. Bell duly elected, but at the same time they reported to the House their impression that gross and extensive bribery had prevailed, and that Edwards had been concerned in abstracting the witnesses. The House committed that person to Newgate, where he remained till the end of the session, and they passed a Bill authorizing the appointment of commissioners to inquire into the mode of conducting the last and previous elections at St. Albans, with a view to the disfranchisement of that borough, if the charges made against its character should be established.

Mr. Cobden renewed this session, though in a somewhat modified shape, the motion which he had unsuccessfully proposed in the preceding year, having for its object the promotion of a pacific understanding among the nations of the world by a mutual reduction of armaments. Mr. Cobden premised that, in speaking of warlike preparations, he alluded not to armies—which on the Continent were maintained for the suppression of domestic foes—but to navies and fortifications. He then showed, by quotations from speeches and reports, that in France, as in this country, the navy estimates were framed with reference to what the other State was supposed to be doing: the consequence of which policy, he observed, was not only to keep up irritation, but to encourage exaggerated reports of the armaments of the two countries, the increased preparations of each reacting upon and provoking the other. Mr. Cobden quoted a passage from the recent speech of the First Lord of the Admiralty in moving the navy estimates for the present year:—

"It was impossible to fix upon what was necessary in their own establishment without looking to the establishments of foreign countries. He might, however, observe, that they had had sufficient proof in the course of the last year, that a gallant, active, and intelligent people, not far from themselves, had not by any means neglected their naval establishments and naval power."

The phrase thus quoted had induced Mr. Cobden to give notice of his motion this year. In reference to navies, he put all other countries out of the question. The Russian fleet was large, but of such a nature that it wisely staid at home: manned by landsmen, it would be a laughing-stock to our sailors. The United States of America set us a wise example by the moderation of their naval expenditure. The convention between this country and the United States for keeping our mutual armament on the American lakes at only two or three small vessels formed a good precedent: Mr. Cobden believed that we had now actually no vessel left on that station. What could be more absurd than the game of seesaw which England and France were playing? If we made a friendly proposal, doubtless France would be glad to entertain it. Mr. Cobden stipulated for nothing specific; he only wished the effort to be made. The time was propitious.

"Compare," he said, "the present state of things with that which existed twenty-five years ago. At that time there were but two posts a week between London and Paris, on Tuesdays and Fridays. Down to 1848, thirty-four hours were allowed for transmitting a post to Paris: we now go in eleven hours. Where there used to be thousands passing and repassing, there are now tens of thousands. Formerly no man could be heard in our smaller towns and villages speaking a foreign language, let it be what language it might, but the rude and vulgar passer-by would call him a Frenchman, and very likely insult him. We have changed all that. In this the first year of the second half of the nineteenth century we have seen a most important change. We are witnessing now what a few years ago no one could have predicted as possible. We see men meeting together from all the countries in the world, more like the gatherings of nations in former times when they came up for a great religious festival; we find men speaking different languages, and bred in different habits, associating in one common temple erected for their gratification and reception. The Government of the country should put itself in harmony with the spirit of the age, and should endeavour to do something to follow in the wake of what private enterprise and public opinion are achieving. One step taken in that direction would be attended with important consequences, and would redound to the honour and credit of any foreign Minister, who, casting aside the old and musty maxims of diplomacy, should step out and take in hand the task now humbly submitted to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs."

Mr. Urquhart disputed some of the positions of Mr. Cobden, and censured the foreign policy of the Government.

Mr. Mackinnon discussed the subject of war in the abstract, and with respect to the motion, which he did not disapprove, he recommended that the Foreign Secretary, who had kept the country so long at peace, should be left to take the steps he thought fit to effect the object.

Lord Palmerston said, however little he might think the method by which Mr. Cobden endeavoured to give effect to his principles the best calculated to attain the end he proposed, he subscribed implicitly to the general tendency of his views.

He first, however, claimed some credit for the results of his own policy. "I trust the part it has been my lot to take in administering one department of the affairs of this country has shown that there has been nothing in my conduct in any degree inconsistent with the opinions I am now professing; for, however it may be the fashion with some persons, in that easy, colloquial, jaunty style, in which they discuss public matters, to declaim against modern diplomatic and international intermeddling, yet at least I can appeal to facts. I can appeal to the fact, that during the considerable period for which I have been responsible for the conduct of the foreign relations of this country, though events have happened in Europe of the most remarkable kind and attended with great commotions of public feeling, and great agitation in the social and political system of the Continent, — although during that

period events have happened which have brought the interests of England, I will not say into conflict, but into opposition, to the interests of other great and powerful nations, yet, at least, the fact is that we have been at peace; and that not only has peace been preserved between this country and other nations, but there has been no international war of magnitude between any of the other great powers of Europe. If, then, on the one hand we are taunted with perpetually interfering and intermeddling in the relations of other countries, we ought at least, on the other hand, to have the credit of the fact that that interference and intermeddling have been accompanied by the continuance of peace."

After briefly stating his opinion that nations were not yet wise and philanthropic enough to allow us to dispense with the means of self-protection, and the objections which he felt to be bound and fettered by a negotiation from which he could not foresee any practical result, the noble Lord thus continued:—

"If the motion should be agreed to, I should certainly feel, in entering upon the negotiations, that there could not be any possible prospect of coming to any profitable conclusion. I shall be ready to adopt the motion and speech of the hon. gentleman as the expression of an influential Member of this House, responded to, I hope, by the unanimous feeling of the whole House of Commons, that not only do we hope that the relations between England and France will be, but that we almost think—if common sense actuates those who on both sides have the management of affairs—they must be, as far as human foresight can go, friendly towards each other; that those mutual suspicions and reciprocal jealousies which may from time to time have misled the calculations of those who in each country have had the management of affairs, will disappear, and that mutual confidence will take the place of reciprocal distrust. I am glad the hon. Member for the West Riding has taken advantage of this meeting of the world to declare in his place in Parliament those principles of universal peace which do honour to him and the country in which they are proclaimed. I trust that my hon. friend will be satisfied with the expressions of approbation with which the sentiments he has expressed have been received by the House, and with the expression of the determination of Her Majesty's Government—who feel as ardently on the subject as any man in this country or in the world can do—that, as far as their influence and power and persuasion may extend, they will, so long as it may be their lot to have anything to do with the affairs of the country, use every effort in their power to avert the misery and calamities of war. I trust the hon. gentleman will be content with this, and that he will not press his motion to a division, a course which may be liable to misconstruction, and from which it may be thought that those who oppose the motion differ with him as to the end he seeks to accomplish, instead of merely objecting to the method by which he endeavours to effect it."

Mr. Roebuck expressed his general admiration of the propositions of the noble Lord, but did not admire the manner in which he had treated the motion. He

approved of the end, but disliked the means; whereas the means were simple and practical. If a solemn resolution of the House of Commons, not founded upon fear, should commission the Foreign Secretary—careless of the petty jealousies of diplomacy — to say openly to France, "We desire peace, and ask you to aid us in this great work," we should exhibit a noble spectacle to mankind, and set an example to other nations.

Mr. M. Gibson denied that the proposition of Mr. Cobden would reduce this country to a dependence upon the forbearance of other nations, or disable us from repelling an attack. He merely asked the Foreign Secretary to act, with reference to the reduction of warfare, upon the same principle as that he had adopted in increasing it—namely, by opening a communication with France and making mutual reductions as we had made mutual augmentations.

Mr. Hume supported the resolution, the object of which, he said, was to reduce our armaments to the footing upon which they stood before the unfortunate Syrian dispute. If the Government desired to promote amity with France and reduce our establishments, they ought to adopt the resolution, the withdrawing of which would imply that it wanted the support of the House.

Several hon. Members, among whom were Sir R. Inglis, Sir H. Verney, Mr. Brotherton, and Mr. Pryse, suggested to Mr. Cobden, that after the speech of Lord Palmerston, so nearly in the direction which he desired, his object might be better attained by not going to a division. To the advice thus given, Mr. Cobden acceded. Declaring his great satisfaction at the tone of the discussion on all sides, he withdrew his motion, pledging at the same time his firm support to the principles involved in it, in justice to those out of doors, who take a deep interest in the question.

Lord Palmerston again observed that what he objected to was the particular mode recommended of arriving at the result which all desired,—namely, the obligation to enter into negotiation with France. He begged, therefore, not to be understood as undertaking that the Government would enter into that negotiation: the Government must be considered as perfectly free to use its discretion in all circumstances that might arise.

The motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.

The Bill for legalizing the marriage of widowers with their deceased wives' sisters, which in the preceding session had been lost in the House of Lords after passing through the Commons, was this year brought into the Upper House in the first instance, the charge of the measure being undertaken by Earl St. Germans. The noble Lord moved the second reading on the 25th of February, in a speech which he illustrated by a good deal of research and statistical details. He began his argument by laying down the position that the Mosaic law was not binding on Christians. After quoting passages from Jeremy Taylor, Bingham, and several other divines and jurists in proof of this statement, Lord St. Germans proceeded to contend that such marriages were not in contravention to the principles of the New Testament dispensation. He showed by refer-

ence to the results of an investigation into the subject which had lately taken place, that no less than 830 marriages of this nature had occurred within a short period in London and its vicinity, within a circuit of seven or eight miles from the General Post Office. The number had been continually progressive, so that it was evident that public opinion was unfavourable to the prohibition. In a district of the midland counties, including the Potteries, the number of cases recently discovered was 625 out of a population of about 500,000.

When it was considered how many respectable and moral people had disregarded the present law, being satisfied that these marriages were not prohibited but permitted by the law of God, their Lordships would, he hoped, be of opinion that it was dangerous to teach persons of such a class to live in perpetual breach of the laws of the country.

The opposition to the Bill was led by the Archbishop of Canterbury on religious grounds, which he urged in a gentle and tolerant spirit towards opponents, but with firm confidence as acting in the discharge of a public duty. He considered that the question was decided by the 18th chapter of Leviticus.

The passage in the 16th verse of that chapter, relied on by the supporters of the Bill, was of such uncertain interpretation that no argument could be based on it. In reference to the many mischiefs alleged to be the consequences of the present state of the law, it was no doubt to be lamented that this or any other law, divine or human, should be transgressed; but the part of the Legislature must be, not to lower the law to the standard of the practice, but to elevate the practice to the standard of the law. Very grievous mischiefs arose from all unlawful connections—from the practice of concubinage, for instance; but we do not for that reason think of dispensing with the obligation of marriage, or legitimatize the guiltless progeny of a guilty connection. The Archbishop moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Bishop of Exeter went over the general arguments in favour of the Bill with great minuteness. He maintained that as a bishop of the Church of England he was bound to call these marriages incestuous.

He gave a new interpretation of the 16th verse of Leviticus xviii.; one which he had received from Dr. Milner, the Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge. The verse which in our translation stands, "Neither shalt thou take a wife to her sister, to vex her, to uncover her nakedness, beside the other in her lifetime" — when literally rendered is, "A woman unto sister thou shalt not take, to uncover nakedness, during life." There are no pronouns in the sentence. The phrase "during life" or "in life" is one of emphasis, one of the strong expressions ordinarily used in Scripture; it applies unquestionably to the life not of the *wife*, but of the *sister*, and implies that the event shall *never* take place.

The Bishop of St. Davids went a certain way with Lord St. Germans in his argument, but was compelled to differ in the practical conclusion to which he asked the assent of the House. He could not take such high ground as the

Bishop of Exeter, because he was not satisfied that the prohibition which at present existed against these marriages was immediately and directly founded upon the law of God. In his opinion, the ordinances of Leviticus were part of a moral law; but it did not follow that every particular ordinance relating to this subject should possess the character of an immutable moral law. His impression was that in this case too many attempts had been made to accommodate Scripture to a preconceived opinion. Such being his views on the religious part of the question, he next came to consider it in a social light, and here he thought that Lord St. Germans had failed in proving that the existing law was inefficient, or that it caused dissatisfaction among any great class of the community. On the contrary, by far the greatest portion of society in England was opposed to the measure now before the House, and it was unanimously condemned by public opinion both in Ireland and Scotland. While he sympathised with those who had brought suffering on themselves by transgressing the existing law, he did not consider that they had made out a sufficient case for altering the law.

The Bishop of Norwich said that if the noble Lord who introduced the measure had based it upon broader principles of religious toleration he should not have been indisposed to support his motion; but he could not agree to a measure which, however it might give relief to a comparatively few individuals, would sacrifice the comforts and the domestic happiness of the greater portion of the people of the United Kingdom of England and Ireland, and especially of Scotland.

Lord Gage supported the measure. He pronounced the existing law tyrannical in its operation against the poor, while it was not required by scriptural authority, by nature, nor by public policy.

Lord Campbell opposed the Bill at considerable length. He characterized the agitation on the question as one that had arisen "purely from a purpose of personal interest." It was instigated by those who had violated the law or made engagements which the law forbade. They began by retaining counsel and solicitors, by sending lecturers over the country, by writing pamphlets, and by holding public meetings, at which their advocates spoke from the platform. It was by having taught people that these marriages are lawful that they had occasioned, in many instances, the law to be broken; and then they brought forward those breaches of the law as arguments in favour of now altering the law of marriage. Before the Commission there was examined the then Bishop of Melipotamus, a gentleman who had since received a more sounding title, but of whom upon no occasion would Lord Campbell speak with the slightest disrespect. When that reverend gentleman was examined before the Commission, he mentioned what were the doctrines and practices of his church, and showed that the Roman Catholic Church looked much less to Scripture than to the power of the clergy to enact laws for themselves. He also stated, in the most express manner, that since the Act of 1835 passed, making these marriages void, although they could not among the Roman Catholics be celebrated without a dispensation, he had

continued to grant dispensations permitting such marriages. So that here was the source of a large number of instances in which the law of the land was entirely set at defiance, and marriages encouraged in direct violation of it. But the proportion of these incestuous marriages has been monstrously exaggerated. He had been assured, by those having the best means of information, that they were not more numerous than instances of bigamy; an offence which, from his own experience, he knew to be exceedingly common in the counties of England. If, then, Parliament were to pass the present Bill because the law had been violated, we might, for the same reason, pass a law sanctioning bigamy. The arguments founded on the example of Protestant Germany and America proved too much: if we take the example of Germany, we should make marriage a matter of contract only during convenience; and if that of America, we should have to dissolve the marriage bond upon frivolous grounds, which the feeling of the country would be shocked to act upon. Lord Campbell hoped that the Bill would be rejected by such a majority as would render hopeless the attempt to alter the law.

After some remarks from the Bishops of London and Ossory against the Bill, the House divided, when there appeared—

For the second reading .	16
Against it	50
Majority . . .	34

The Bill was consequently lost.

A discussion of much interest to members of the Church of England, in reference to the corporate jurisdiction of the National Establishment and its relations with the State, was raised in the House of Lords on the 11th of July, upon the motion of Lord Redesdale. The noble Lord stated his views to the House in a temperate and discriminating speech. Moving formally for a copy of the petitions presented by the clergy and laity of the province of Canterbury to both Houses of Convocation on the 5th of February last, he reviewed the objections to renewing the synodical action of the Church, and portrayed the evils which arise from the absence of Convocation. It was legal, and had only fallen into disuse. Fatal disputes were feared; but they did not arise when Convocation existed, and do not arise in the governing bodies of other religious denominations, as in the case of the Church of Scotland and the communities of Dissenters. Peace did not exist at present; but only the violent obtained prominence and control; so that the Church was either paralyzed, or represented by unauthorized persons. The stream of opinion in favour of granting the Church her old liberty of synodical action was flowing so fast that at last it would be impossible to withstand it.

The Archbishop of Canterbury declared himself unfavourable to the revival of Convocation, mainly on the grounds of apprehension of increased dissension and controversies. If the assembling of Convocation were to end in reconciling some conflicting rubrics, or in supplying the deficiencies of others, or in the change of a few obsolete words or questionable phrases, the result would be little worth the cost. Thus far you

would disappoint; go further and you would excite. Where we had now a smothered fire, hotter perhaps than was agreeable, but still manageable, we should raise a conflagration which it would require all Her Majesty's prerogative to extinguish.

After giving some account of the early history of Convocation, and showing that it was in fact a very uninfluential body for about a century after the Reformation, the most reverend Prelate thus proceeded:—"After the Revolution matters were altered. The history of Convocation during the reign of Queen Anne is a history of altercations between the Upper House and the Lower. It soon appeared that a body so constituted was ill suited to the purpose of solemn deliberation or wise legislation. The last disputes were ended, as former disputes had been, by a timely prorogation; and since the year 1717 it has never seemed expedient to the Government for the time being to advise the Sovereign to issue a licence for the dispatch of business in Convocation. Now, what can we reason from but from what we know? What grounds have we for believing that more advantage or less injury to the Church would result from the assembling of Convocation now than in the reign of Queen Anne or George I.? But the noble Lord who has brought on this debate has pleaded for Convocation on the ground that every religious body has such meetings; and the argument at first sight seems reasonable. There may, however, be privileges which are not advantages. There may be privileges which it is not desirable to claim. Between independent bodies of religionists and the Church of England no parallel can be established. They are not involved in the constitution of the country. They may meet, and deliberate, and resolve, without constituting that anomaly in Government, an *imperium in imperio*. And, after all, is peace or harmony the result of those meetings? The conferences of the Wesleyan body, whenever they have led to a change in the mode of government, have ended in separations and secessions. And I doubt whether the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, which might be best compared with ours, though different in a very important particular—I doubt whether that is always a scene of peace and harmony. In the diary of the late Dr. Chalmers I find these words, 'May 8. A meeting of presbytery. I dislike its atmosphere, though it is my duty to enter it, and, if possible, to soften and transform it.' And again, 'May 9. A most tempestuous day in the presbytery.' Certainly, my Lords, the General Assembly, if it did not contribute to occasion so fatal an event, did not prevent a disruption of the church in that country, the most serious which has ever occurred in any church since the Reformation. ('Hear, hear.') At all events, the benefit which is expected of self-regulation and independent legislation would be dearly purchased if purchased at the cost of confidence on the part of the people. And we must shut our eyes against all experience if we do not foresee this danger, if we believe that it would not rather foment than allay divisions. No one can lament more than I do the existence of such divisions. No one would be more ready to concur in any measure

that might seem likely to remove them. But in spite of those divisions, and notwithstanding its want of independent action, the Church of England enjoys the best of all privileges, the means of extensive usefulness. During the last 30 years she has founded 1000 new parishes at home. She has established 20 new episcopal sees in our colonies abroad. She is supporting schools, not indeed without assistance, for which we are most grateful; but still, as the principal instrument in every village of the land, she is exerting herself, and successfully exerting herself, to supply the spiritual wants of her increasing population. That she might do more if all her sons were united together in the same mind and in the same judgment, I am not prepared to deny. But I do not believe that the assembling of Convocation would be the means of promoting such union, and therefore I cannot agree with the noble Lord in desiring the assembling of Convocation." ("Hear, hear.")

Lord Lyttelton expressed his desire for the revival of Convocation, as promising, by further discussion and explanation, to smooth the way to peace; at all events he thought peace was purchased at a great cost with the sacrifice of life and freedom. He explained that he meant by Convocation "a representative body, including the laity as well as clergy." The Archbishop of Dublin, who next spoke, referred to his views as expressed long ago in print. He thought the government of the Church by the clergy exclusively would not be tolerated in these days. The Duke of Argyll remarked that great misapprehension prevailed as to the nature of the old English Convocation, which was a purely clerical body, convened not to regulate ecclesiastical affairs, but to assent to taxes on the clergy. The difficulty of forming a new tribunal arose from the want of any traditionary model on which it might be formed. Earl Nelson believed that the greatest danger now impending was that the Government should neglect this question.

The Marquis of Lansdowne declared that no sufficient grounds had been stated to induce him to consent to the introduction of so novel and important an element into the constitution of the State. He was not prepared to say, whatever his apprehensions of the innovation might be, that if he saw any prospect by the introduction of such an element, however new, of obtaining that unity and peace in the Church which must be the object not only of every member of the Church of England, but of every good subject in this realm, he should not be prepared to embrace it or any measure that could effect so desirable an end; but when he remembered what had been the result of ecclesiastical bodies meeting in Convocation, he confessed he entertained no such confidence as would induce him to be a party to the scheme proposed, or to prolong the existence of such a body without being able to govern its proceedings, or to say into what ways of controversy it might be directed. When it was said that these were matters for the Crown to control, he would ask if the exercise of that control would contribute to the peace of the Church or to the restoration of her tranquillity. ("Hear, hear.") No one could look to the controversy that had so unhappily occupied us without seeing the

possibility of a great difference of opinion, of passion, and of agitation arising in this assembly. But it was said when those differences arose that the Crown might step in and induce them to forego and regulate the controversy. Was it to be supposed that in such a temper of the meeting and in the very heat of discussion that the Crown was at once to interfere to allay the controversy and to put an end to the discussion which agitated men's opinions and consciences, when history proved that such attempts had signally failed? He had been surprised to hear the noble Lord who introduced this motion allude to the Council of Trent. In that case great assiduity, talent, time, and industry had been employed in a series of transactions which we had the satisfaction of having had recorded by one of the greatest writers of controversial history. And what had been the result? It was but a series of ineffectual efforts to obtain that peace and concord in the Church which was so desirable, but which, after the lapse of many years, left the Church in Europe in a state of fatal discord and inquietude. He could not entertain any such hope as that Convocation would lead to different results. If, indeed, he saw any better means of eliciting the opinion of the members of the Church on these matters he should be glad to embrace it, and to bring it to bear on the better government of the Church; but till he saw that power distinctly pointed out he could not, for one, nor, he believed, could Her Majesty's Government make themselves a party to try an experiment so important, so new, and so perilous. ("Hear, hear.")

The Bishop of London declared his opinion to be, that unless some representative body, combining the representation of all classes in the Church, should be permitted to assemble and deliberate, the time was not far distant when the Government and heads of dioceses would be placed in a position of great embarrassment.

The Bishop of Oxford entered into a discussion of the question in its religious aspects, but not without a reference to political results. He was desirous of going back to that which was established when the Apostles said that they met together to consult for the welfare of the Church, and that because they did so consult they spoke such words as seemed good to the Holy Ghost for the general good. That which he desired to see granted to the Church of England was no priestly domination, no episcopal tyranny. There was no remedy for the evils that had crept in by reason of the recent divisions in the Church, and no power for that necessary self-expansion, if the Church of England did her duty, unless power for her own internal regulation were given to her—a power which should bring together her discordant elements, and blend them in one harmonious operation. It was not and never had been the condition of the Church of Christ to have perfect unity of opinion. It could not be. He believed that the constitution of men's minds made it impossible. Some must incline to Calvinism and others to Arminianism. The office of the Church of Christ was not to extinguish all those differences of opinion; but it was, nevertheless, possible that Christians should exist together in harmonious co-operation, according

as it had been arranged by the Divine Founder of the Christian religion. If, however, the Legislature would handle the living body which was dwelling amongst them as some mere instrument of human device—if they would attempt by their external legislation to make it speak a language which it had not derived from its Author, and to do acts which it could not justify by His precepts—then, where they promised peace they would find death; where they promised success they would find failure; and they would finally be left as incompetent as ever any unchristian nation had been to deal with the corruptions and unnumbered evils of a Church which, as a body politic, they had to administer.

The motion was then agreed to.

CHAPTER VII.

ADMISSION OF JEWS TO PARLIAMENT—*A Bill for this object is again introduced by Lord John Russell early in the Session—Sir Robert Inglis repeats his Protest against the Measure—On the Second Reading being proposed, Mr. Newdegate moves that it be postponed to that day Six Months—He is supported by Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Wigram, Sir Robert Inglis, and Colonel Sibthorp—Lord John Russell, Mr. Roebuck, the Solicitor General, and Mr. J. A. Smith speak in favour of the Bill—A Division takes place, and the Bill is read a second time by a Majority of* 25—*The Third Reading passes without a Division—In the House of Lords the Second Reading is moved on the* 17*th of July by Lord Chancellor Truro—His Speech—Earl Nelson opposes the Bill, and moves its rejection in the usual form—The Bishop of Norwich, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Duke of Argyll support the Measure—It is opposed in an argumentative Speech by the Earl of Shaftesbury, followed by the Earl of Winchilsea and Lord Abinger—On a Division the Bill is lost by* 144 *to* 108—*Mr. Alderman Salomons, a Member of the Jewish Community, lately elected M.P. for Greenwich, determines to take his Seat—He repeats the Oath of Abjuration at the Table of the House of Commons, but omits the concluding Words "on the true faith of a Christian"—Being directed by the Speaker to withdraw, he at first takes his Seat in the House, but afterwards retires below the Bar—A discussion commences, but is postponed to a future day—On the* 21*st Mr. Salomons again enters the House, and takes his Seat on the Ministerial side of the House—A stormy discussion ensues, and three Divisions take place, on two of which Mr. Salomons himself votes—Mr. Bethell delivers an opinion in favour of Mr. Salomons' competency to sit upon taking the Oath as he had done—Sir F. Thesiger maintains the contrary opinion—Mr. Salomons is called upon, and addresses the House in a short Speech—The House having affirmed by* 231 *against* 81 *the Motion that Mr. Salomons should withdraw, he refuses to do so unless compelled—The Sergeant at Arms is then directed to remove him, and he retires—The next day Lord John Russell moves a Resolution denying the right of Mr. Salomons to sit until he has taken the usual Oath—The question is debated at considerable length during two evenings, but after several Amendments and Divisions the original Motion is finally carried by* 123 *to* 63—REMAINING BUSINESS OF THE SESSION—*Bills for regulation of Capitular and Episcopal Estates, for improved Administration of the Woods and Forests, and for the Removal of Smithfield Market*—LAW REFORM—REGISTRATION OF DEEDS—PATENT LAWS—CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT BILL—CREATION OF NEW JUDICIAL OFFICES IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY—*Lord John Russell's First*

and Second Plans—Opinions of Legal Members of the House—Outline of the Measure as passed—Close of the Session—Occupation of their New Chamber by the House of Commons—The Prorogation of Parliament on the 8th of August—Address of the Speaker and Her Majesty's Speech—Remarks on the Session—Its small legislative results—Effect of the Papal Aggression on the progress of Parliamentary business. CONCLUSION.

THE Session of 1851 witnessed another attempt, but attended with the same unsuccessful result as in former years, to remove the disability of members of the Jewish persuasion to sit in the Legislature. At an early period after the meeting of Parliament, Lord John Russell moved for a Committee of the whole House on the mode of administering the oath of abjuration to Jews. On his motion the resolution of the House, passed on the 5th of August, 1850, was read as follows:—

"That this House will, at the earliest opportunity in the next session of Parliament, take into its serious consideration the form of the oath of abjuration, with a view to relieve Her Majesty's subjects professing the Jewish religion."

The noble Lord said but few words in support of his motion, declining to enter at that stage into the well-known arguments often urged by him on the subject. Sir Robert Inglis renewed his former objections to the measure —that Christianity is part of the constitution and law of England, and that Jews are consequently debarred from legislating for the community. He was supported by Mr. Plumptre and Mr. Newdegate; the original motion being advocated by Mr. Wegg Prosser and Mr. M. Gibson. The House went into Committee, and passed a formal resolution: and Lord John Russell had leave to bring in his Bill founded upon it. The second reading of this measure being moved on the 1st of May, Mr. Newdegate moved the postponement of that stage for six months. He supported his motion by a speech embodying the often-urged objections to the admission of Jews to Parliament, which he strengthened by reference to the experience of France and the example of Prussia. He said that since the admission of Jews into the Parliament of France, the church of that country had gradually been alienated from the State; the character and constitution of that church, which were eminently national, had been gradually superseded by ultramontane principles, and the clergy were gradually leaning more and more towards Rome. The Cabinet of Prussia had refused to consent to the admission of Jews into Parliament unless they renounced the anti-social and anti-national doctrines of the Talmud, and the Jews had cast back the offer made under that condition.

Lord John Russell stated that he thought the preponderance of argument was against the opinion, supported by the high authority of the late Mr. Charles Wynn, that a Jewish member can take the oath as Baron Rothschild had taken it, omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian." Deference to the House of Lords was an additional reason with him

for not acting on Mr. Wynn's view. But if the House of Commons acted with such deference to the House of Lords on a question affecting the election of members of the House of Commons only, the House of Lords ought, on the other hand, to consider what is fairly due to the people of the United Kingdom and the privileges of the Commons House of Parliament, and to the general feeling in favour of removing all political and civil disabilities from the Jews on account of their religious belief.

The other speakers in favour of the Bill were Mr. Roebuck, the Solicitor General, and Mr. J. A. Smith. On the other side, Mr. Wigram, Sir Robert Inglis, Mr. Goulburn, and Colonel Sibthorp opposed the measure. A division taking place, the amendment was negatived, there being—

For the Bill	202
Against it	177
Majority	25

The majority for the Bill being smaller than that of the preceding year, the announcement of the division was greeted with considerable cheering by the Opposition.

Some further debate took place upon the third reading, but no division was called for. Sir Robert Inglis said he regarded the Bill as one of the most unhappy measures ever brought before Parliament, but after the division in favour of the second reading he would not do more than record his strong repugnance to make a sacrifice of the Christian character of the Legislature, which no earthly advantage could compensate.

Lord John Russell defended his measure, and made some reference to the recent election for Greenwich, at which a member of the Jewish community, Mr. Salomons, had just been returned. He also introduced an appeal to the House of Lords, founded on the mutual respect of each House for the privileges of the other. When that other House of Parliament came to consider this Bill, he hoped they would recollect that there had been of late a very great sensitiveness shown with respect to the privileges of the House of Lords. He would not say it was an undue sensitiveness, but, with regard to a Bill now before them (the Court of Chancery Bill), it was known that objection had been taken to a clause of that Bill—not to its substance, for that was right; and not to its object, for that was laudable—but because it did that which the House of Lords deemed it right to do, and that which it ought to do by itself. He should therefore cease to insist upon that clause; and he should propose to leave the House of Lords to determine, whether by this clause, or by what other means, they could attain the object which the Legislature had in view. But the deference which he was ready to pay to the privileges of the House of Lords when they considered them in danger, he claimed for this House when, for the third time, this House declared its opinion that the Jews ought to have seats in the House. When two bodies of constituents in this country had so acted, he thought it right for the House of Lords to consider whether this was not a matter in which the people might be left to their own choice—whether, after such elections, it

was not due to the representatives of the people, and the great body of the people themselves, to allow them to consult their own wishes on the subject.

Mr. Newdegate thought that, under the circumstances, it was a work of supererogation once more to express his opinion against the Bill. Mr. Plumptre and Mr. Hodgson expressed in strong terms their repugnance to the measure, and referred to the diminished numbers that had supported it on the second reading. Mr. Henley also repeated his protest against the Bill. It was then read a third time and passed.

But the ordeal of danger which this measure had to incur, was in the House of Lords. The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading in that House on the 17th of July. The noble and learned Lord reinforced the standing arguments for the Bill with long extracts from Vattel, Dr. Mendelssohn, a Jew, and Robert Hall of Leicester, to establish the natural justice of the claim; he enlarged on the liberal sentiments of the Jews; and the charitable spirit which ought to influence a Christian Legislature. He called upon the Peers of England not "to harden their hearts against the Jews, like Pharaoh."

Earl Nelson opposed the Bill, arguing, that although the words "on the true faith of a Christian" were not introduced into the oath of abjuration purposely to exclude the Jews, still, being there, they had been used for that purpose in two subsequent Acts. He moved that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. The measure was supported by several Peers with the usual arguments. Lord Wodehouse, indeed, objected to the Bill that it was limited to the relief of Jews, instead of abolishing all religious tests in relief of all religious persuasions. The Archbishop of Dublin argued that true Christianity does not meddle with "the things that are Cæsar's," even though Cæsar should be an idolatrous Emperor; and that it was not right to restrict the free choice of Christian electors. The Earl of Carlisle supported the same views. The Earl of Wicklow would not exclude Jews, while Socinians were admitted; and he blamed the Government for having narrowed the scope of their Bill. The Bishop of Norwich considered the spirit of exclusion more injurious than beneficial to Christianity. The Duke of Argyll controverted the arguments of Lord Nelson. The noble Earl said, "If the words were not in the oath I would not wish to insert them, but being there, I am not prepared to strike them out." What was the reason assigned by the noble Earl for his reluctance to strike out the words? Because the act would appear, in the eyes of the people, an abandonment of Christianity. The force of the objection, as far as it went, must be admitted by all; but might not the objection be removed by instructing the people in the historical fact, that the words were not introduced into the oath for the purpose of establishing any principle, and that their omission would involve no abandonment of principle?

The opposition to the Bill was supported at considerable length by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who contended, with much earnestness, that there ought not to be the slightest yielding in the principle incumbent on the British Legis-

lature, to make all its laws, directly and indirectly, in accordance with the laws of the Gospel: for Christianity was the Alpha and Omega of all public and private morality, and the Jews were necessarily anti-Christian. The Earl of Winchilsea emphatically declared that he never could consent to renounce the Christian character of Parliament. Lord Abinger and the Earl of Galloway spoke on the same side. The Lord Chancellor briefly replied, and the division took place as follows:—

Contents . .	Present	60
	Proxies	48
		—108
Non-Contents	Present	82
	Proxies	62
		—144
Majority against the Bill		36

The decision of the Legislature against the claims of the Jews to be admitted by an Act of Parliament being thus pronounced, Mr. Alderman Salomons, the newly-elected Member for Greenwich, determined to try another mode of obtaining a solution of the question. Acting under the advice of his lawyers, and following to a certain extent the course pursued by Baron Rothschild, the worthy Alderman presented himself at the table of the House of Commons, on the 18th of July, to take the oaths. At his own desire the oath was administered to him on the Old Testament. When he came to the words, at the conclusion of the oath of abjuration, "upon the true faith of a Christian," he declined to repeat them after the clerk, and was thereupon directed by the Speaker to withdraw. Mr. Salomons, however, sat down upon one of the benches on the right of the chair, but, the Speaker repeating that he must withdraw, Mr. Salomons took his seat upon a bench behind the bar, usually occupied by peers and distinguished visitors, and consequently considered to be without the House; Sir B. Hall, one of the Members who introduced the hon. Alderman, observing, that although he had withdrawn in deference to the command of the Speaker, he insisted upon his right to take his seat.

In answer to Sir Benjamin Hall, who inquired whether the Government would instruct the Attorney General to prosecute Mr. Salomons in order try his right to sit, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, observing that Lord J. Russell was unavoidably absent, stated the course which he recommended the House to pursue. The questions raised by this proceeding were two —the right to sit in the House, and the liability to penalties. He thought that time should be afforded for considering these questions; that no further proceedings should be taken at present, but that the whole matter should stand over until Monday, the 21st.

Mr. T. Duncombe said he was unable to understand what was the question of which the consideration was to be resumed on Monday.

Sir F. Thesiger felt himself in the same difficulty as Mr. Duncombe. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said two questions were raised. With respect to the first, as to the seat, he (Sir Frederick) had no doubt that Mr. Salomons, by refusing to take the whole of the oath of abjuration, was utterly incapable of sitting in the House. There could, therefore,

be no question upon that point, which had been settled by a resolution of the House last session. Upon that occasion, when Baron Rothschild refused to take the entire oath of abjuration, he (Sir Frederick) had moved that the Speaker should issue a new writ; but he was opposed by Sir J. Romilly, then Attorney General. He had since carefully considered the question, and had come to the conclusion that, where a person elected to a seat in that House refused to take either of the oaths, the seat was void.

After some remarks from Mr. B. Osborne, it was agreed to defer further discussion till the 21st.

On that evening the discussion was resumed, the Speaker commencing by reading a letter addressed to him by Mr. Salomons, pointing out, that all notice of his demand to subscribe the oath of abjuration, and declare to his property qualification, had been omitted from the printed votes, and requesting that the minutes might be corrected. The Speaker explained that as Mr. Salomons had made this demand *after* he had been directed to withdraw, the statement referred to in the letter was not before the House. Sir B. Hall then asked the Ministers whether they were disposed to prosecute Mr. Salomons, to which Lord J. Russell answered in the negative.

On the suggestion of Sir Benjamin Hall, Mr. Salomons now entered, amidst vehement cries of "Order!" and "Chair!" interspersed with cheering, and took his seat below the gangway on the Ministerial side. The Speaker called upon him to withdraw, which not being complied with, the cries of "Withdraw!" became loud and angry. Lord John Russell rose amid the storm, and Mr. Osborne ran up to the Speaker and placed a paper in his hand. Mr. Salomons was again requested to withdraw. He did not move; and the Speaker said, that since his order was not obeyed, it remained with the House to enforce it.

On this appeal, Lord John Russell moved that Mr. Alderman Salomons be ordered to withdraw from this House. To this Mr. Osborne moved an amendment, to the effect that, Mr. Salomons having taken the oaths in the manner most binding on his conscience, he is entitled to take his seat. Loud cries instantly demanded a division; but Mr. Anstey rose, and, amidst much interruption, referred to the omission in the minutes; and then, annoyed at the disorder of the House, he moved the adjournment of the debate. This motion was negatived by 257 to 65, Mr. Salomons himself voting with the minority.

Mr. Milner Gibson then proceeded to put some questions to the Speaker, as to whether the sense of the House upon the oath of abjuration had been taken this session, and whether a resolution of the House last session (in the case of Baron Rothschild) was binding in the present case. Mr. Gibson was proceeding with these inquiries, but Lord J. Russell objected to the Chair being thus interrogated, observing that the House had resolved last session that the Baron de Rothschild could not sit in that House "until he had taken the oath of abjuration in the form required by law."

Mr. Anstey entered very copiously into the technicalities of the

question, and called upon the House to do justice by admitting the hon. Member for Greenwich, because, first, the Act 1st and 2nd Victoria had placed Jews in all respects on a footing of perfect equality with others in the matter of oaths; secondly, the oath was not a lawful oath, and the House had no authority to impose it; and thirdly, assuming its legality, he had taken the oath in the form prescribed by law.

Mr. Hobhouse considered that grave difficulties might occur if Mr. Salomons should be required to withdraw. Any person elected to a seat in that House might sit and vote at the risk of incurring penalties. Minors had sat in the House, and he cautioned the Speaker not to expose himself to penalties, since a court of law might take a different view of the question.

The Attorney General said, the question appeared to him to be a very simple one. The Act of Parliament positively and peremptorily prohibited any member, until he had taken certain oaths (including the oath of abjuration), from sitting and voting in Parliament. The House was not to allow a person to take upon himself the risk of the penalties; it was a matter within its exclusive jurisdiction, and if a member declined to take the oaths in the manner required by law it was the duty of the House not only to obey the law, but to enforce it. Some had contended that Mr. Salomons had taken the oath; but upon that point the House came to a solemn decision last year. He admitted that the exclusion of Jews from the House was a mere accident in legislation and that it was a disgrace to our statute book; at the same time, the House, acting in a judicial capacity, had but one duty to perform—to administer the law as it was.

Mr. M. Gibson observed that the House was placed in a position of more than ordinary difficulty by the discord of legal opinions, the law officers of the Crown differing from each other, and the chief law officer of a former Government being at direct issue with both. There might be embarrassments in the question, but as exclusion would be a penalty not only upon Mr. Salomons, but upon the constituency which had returned him, he should have the benefit of the doubt. Putting the only reasonable construction upon the state of the law, he came to the conclusion that, under the statute of Victoria, the House would be justified in allowing a Jew to omit the words "upon the true faith of a Christian." At all events, the law was not sufficiently clear to enable him to pronounce a deliberate opinion that Mr. Salomons was not entitled to sit in that House.

The Solicitor General explained and justified the course he had taken in the case of Baron de Rothschild. He did not acquiesce in the decision of the House in that case; but, that being a judicial and binding decision, if the oath of abjuration had not been taken as that decision required it to be taken, and there being a mandatory clause in an Act of Parliament, the simple corollary was, that the House could not permit Mr. Salomons to sit there.

After some remarks from Mr. Clay and Mr. C. Villiers in favour

of Mr. Salomons' right to sit, Lord J. Russell said, he had been prevented from moving a resolution by the entrance of Mr. Salomons into the House, which had compelled him to call upon the House to support the Chair. The question, therefore, simply was, whether or not Mr. Salomons should be required to withdraw—a question upon which there ought to be no doubt; for even those who considered the resolution of last year erroneous, might say "Let us respect it as long as it exists." He acknowledged that he thought the state of the law most unsatisfactory; that the words "upon the true faith of a Christian" were formal only, and were so treated in the case of Quakers; yet the same words, in the case of Jews, were considered as not of form but of substance, which was an unjust distinction.

Mr. Bethell said, in his opinion, by the common statute law, as well as by the resolutions of the House, the oath of abjuration had been well and legally taken by Mr. Salomons, and the House had no authority to require him to withdraw. A member was entitled to require the oath to be administered to him, and the House was bound to administer the oath, according to law, which prescribed that it should be administered in a manner binding upon the member's conscience. This latter principle applied to any particular set of words contained in the oath; and Mr. Bethell, in an elaborate argument, endeavoured to show that, whether the words in question were, as he thought, only the sanction of the oath, or a part of the oath, the manner in which Mr. Salomons had taken the oath, he having been permitted to take it upon the Old Testament, satisfied the law.

Sir F. Thesiger took an entirely opposite view of the law, though he agreed with the hon. Member that the House had brought itself into a difficulty by allowing the oath to be taken on the Old Testament. If Mr. Bethell had proved that the words in question were of form, and not of substance, he would undoubtedly have demonstrated that, inasmuch as every person should take an oath in the form binding upon his conscience he might omit these words. Sir Frederick, however, argued that these words were not a formula; and he urged the absurd consequences of allowing persons, on the ground of scruples, to omit words in an oath which were part of its substance. Mr. Alderman Salomons, in his opinion, had been contumacious, and, having disobeyed the orders of the House, he should have been prepared to concur in a vote that he be committed to the custody of the Sergeant at Arms. The noble Lord had taken a milder course, and he consented to his motion.

Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Bright, Colonel Thompson, and Mr. Muntz, opposed the resolution, and argued strongly in favour of the claims of the Jews to sit. They relied on the precedent of Mr. Pease, the Quaker, who had been excused from taking the oaths, and on general principles of religious liberty.

Sir R. Inglis thought the course pursued by Lord John Russell was most consistent with the dignity of the House, and with the requirements of the case. Mr. New-

degate charged Mr Salomons with having grossly violated the orders of the House.

Mr. Crowder said, the real question was whether Mr. Salomons had taken the oath of abjuration. It was impossible for the House to decide this question, which was a question of law, except as judges. He had no legal doubt upon the subject; he could come to no other conclusion than that Mr. Salomons had not taken that oath, and he supported his conclusion by a reference to the statutes and the resolution of the House. Where the terms of an oath were prescribed by law they could not be altered without an Act of Parliament.

Mr. J. A. Smith said he had been requested by Mr. Salomons to state that he had voted upon the last division, but as the present question was personal to himself, he should retire, but by so doing did not abandon one tittle of his rights.

Upon a division, Mr. B. Osborne's amendment, that Mr. Salomons was entitled to take his seat, was negatived by 229 against 81. The division being over, Mr. Salomons again entered the House amid shouts of "Withdraw." Regardless of this cry, he again took his seat on the Ministerial side of the House. The discussion was now resumed, and Mr. Hobhouse called upon Mr. Salomons to state the course he intended to pursue. On this Mr. Salomons rose. The loud cries of "Withdraw" were stifled by still louder cheering. He addressed the House as follows:—

"I should not have presumed to address you, Sir, and this House, in the peculiar position in which I am placed, had it not been that I have been so forcibly appealed to by the hon. gentleman who has just sat down. I hope some allowance will be made for the novelty of my position, and for the responsibility that I feel in the unusual course which I have judged it right to adopt; but I beg to assure you, Sir, and this House, that it is far from my desire to do anything that may appear contumacious or presumptuous. Returned, as I have been, by a large constituency, and under no disability, and believing that I have fulfilled all the requirements of the law, I thought I should not be doing justice to my own position as an Englishman or a gentleman, did I not adopt that course which I believed to be right and proper, and appear on this floor, not meaning any disrespect to you, Sir, or to this House, but in defence of my own rights and privileges, and of the rights and privileges of the constituents who have sent me here. Having said this, I beg to state to you, Sir, that whatever be the decision of this House, I shall abide by it, provided there be just sufficient force used to make me feel that I am acting under coercion I shall not now further intrude myself upon the House, except to say that I trust and hope, that, in the doubtful state of the law, such as it has been described to be by the eminent lawyers who have addressed you, no severe measure will be adopted towards me and my constituents, without giving me the fairest opportunity of addressing the House, and stating before the House and before the country what I believe to be my rights and the rights of my constituents. I believe the House never will refuse what no court ever refuses to the meanest subject in the realm,

but will hear me before its final decision is pronounced." (*Much cheering.*)

Mr. Bright and Sir De Lacy Evans pressed the adjournment of the debate, which had been moved by Mr. Anstey. Mr. Osborne advised Mr. Salomons to keep his seat until he should be taken into custody. Lord John Russell urged the House to support the authority of the Speaker and its own dignity.

Divisions then took place, first on the question of adjournment, which was negatived by 237 against 75; then on the original motion of Lord John Russell, that Mr. Salomons be required to withdraw, which was carried by 231 against 81, Mr. Salomons again voting in both divisions.

The Speaker now directed Mr. Salomons to withdraw, but as he did not comply, the Sergeant at Arms touched him lightly on the shoulder; Mr. Salomons then stood up and said he yielded, and the Sergeant at Arms conducted him below the bar.

Mr. Osborne asked whether Mr. Salomons, having taken his seat, voted three times and spoken, the Ministers would now prosecute him. Lord John Russell answered that if the Member for Greenwich wished to be prosecuted, he had no doubt some one could be found to undertake that office. The noble Lord stated that he should, on the following day, propose a resolution similar to that adopted in the last year in Baron Rothschild's case. The next day accordingly Lord John Russell moved a resolution to the following effect:—"That Mr. Salomons is not entitled to vote in this House or to sit in this House during any debate until he shall take the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law." He observed that this matter had been fully debated last year, when he had specified the statutes which rendered it incumbent upon the House to require that the portion of the oath excepted to by Mr. Salomons in the oath of abjuration should be taken before a member could take his seat. Some had made it a question how a Jew should be excluded when a Quaker had been admitted; but there was a very great distinction in point of law between the case of a Quaker, when Mr. Pease was admitted, and the case of a Jew when Baron Rothschild came to take his seat. He regretted and complained of the state of the law; but as that distinction existed he was bound to move the resolution.

Mr. Chisholm Anstey moved an amendment, to the effect that the Attorney General be ordered to prosecute Mr. Salomons for having sat and voted without taking the oath in the required form; but, on the suggestion of Sir B. Hall, the amendment was withdrawn to admit of another by Mr. Bethell, who moved that, "Baron de Rothschild and Alderman Salomons having taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and also the oath of abjuration, in the manner in which this House is bound by law to administer the same, are entitled to take their seats as members of this House." This question, he observed, had not yet been fully discussed. The 9th George I. threw upon all subjects of the realm, Jews included, the obligation of taking the oath of abjuration, and that obligation was to be discharged by the Jews in the form and manner laid down in the statute 10th George I. The Legislature, by 10th George I., declared

that the rule adopted in courts of justice, in administering oaths to Jews, should be followed in other places with reference to the oath of abjuration, which was a political or civil oath—a mere creature of the Legislature, not known to the common law. In the case of Mr. Pease the House had taken upon itself to modify this oath, and it had no authority to mould an oath except by giving a construction to the statute; yet, having admitted Jews to take the oaths at the table, it refused to adapt this oath to the circumstances of Jews. If the House declined to follow this precedent, he entreated it to consider whether it was not fit to appoint a Committee to take the law upon this particular point into consideration.

The Attorney General (Sir Alexander Cockburn) briefly explained the view he took of the question, which was not a question of policy, but of law; the House was bound to act judicially after ascertaining the true sense and construction of the Act of Parliament. The simple point was this —the Legislature having imposed a certain oath to be taken by a member before he took his seat in that House, and that oath containing a certain form of words, did it, when it imposed the necessity of taking this oath, intend these words as a formal incident, or as an essential part of the oath? He admitted that this point was not free from doubt; but those who contended that this oath might be modified had misapprehended the history of this oath, which Sir Alexander traced from the statute 3rd James I., and from which he drew the conclusion that the Legislature intended the words in question to be a substantial part of the oath. The precedent of Mr. Pease had been pressed, but there was a wide distinction between the cases. From the 7th and 8th William III. there were precedents for the relief of Quakers in regard to this oath. He freely acknowledged that Roman Catholics were the object of this oath; that it was never intended to apply to Jews; but, unfortunately, the enactment was general; no subtlety of construction afforded an escape from it. The law was anomalous and unsatisfactory, and there was abundant reason for altering it; but however grievous the state of the law, that House could not assume the right to alter it by its own authority.

Mr. John Evans controverted the positions of the Attorney General, contending that the words in question were not of the substance of the oath, but merely a formula, which might be adapted to the circumstances of the party swearing. Mr. Napier, on the other hand, argued that the words "upon the true faith of a Christian" were of the matter of the oath, and though the *modus jurandi* might be altered according to the exigency, yet the *juramentum* itself could not. If the House by its own resolution could dispense with the positive words of the statute, it would assume a power of setting aside the law.

Mr. Aglionby, after hearing the conflicting arguments of the lawyers, adhered to those who held that Mr. Salomons had taken the oath as required by law.

Mr. Henry Drummond, though no lawyer, felt assured that it could not be law that any person taking a statutory oath might omit as many words as he pleased. He had always objected to Jews sit-

ting in that House upon principle; but he could not take advantage of a law never intended to apply to Jews in order to carry out his principle. If a motion were made to exclude Jews *eo nomine*, he would vote for it; but he would not fight in ambush against them behind a dyke raised to keep out a Sardinian Prince.

Mr. Anstey supported the view of the law taken by Mr. Bethell. At all events he considered that the difficulty, if there was any, was removed by the Act of 1st and 2nd Victoria.

Sir R. Inglis contended that, even admitting that the words in question were introduced into the oath by accident, there never was a time in which the oaths were not administered upon some symbol that would exclude members of the Jewish persuasion.

Upon a division the amendment was rejected by 118 against 71, and another motion proposed by Mr. Bright for the adjournment of the debate, was negatived by 119 to 69. Mr. George Thompson then moved as another amendment that the following words be added to Lord John Russell's resolution:—"And that this House, having regard to the religious scruples of the hon. Member for Greenwich, will exercise its undoubted privilege in that behalf, and proceed forthwith to cause such alterations to be made in the form and mode of administering the said oath as will enable the hon. Member to take and subscribe the same." Mr. Thompson also threw out some censures on the conduct of Lord John Russell in reference to the transaction before the House.

Lord John Russell complained of the manner in which the latter part of this debate had been conducted, and repelled indignantly the attacks which had been made upon him. It appeared to him, he said, that the House was fully competent to decide the question before it, and was bound to do so. He considered that the emancipation of the Jews from all political disabilities was a great public cause connected with religious liberty, in which he meant to persevere, though in a due and regular course, by asking the House next session to assent to a Bill, believing that if there was a considerable majority of the House in favour of such a Bill, and the voice of the country supported that opinion, they would not have to wait long before, in due course of legislation, a statute would be passed; but he would not vote that to be law which he believed to be contrary to law.

Mr. Bethell urged the House not to adopt the resolution, which contained a wretched truism, deciding nothing, and which would make the House ridiculous in the eyes of the country.

After another division on the question of adjournment, in which the Ministers had a large majority, Lord John Russell, in consideration of the lateness of the hour, said he would no longer oppose the postponement of the discussion, which was accordingly adjourned.

In the interval between the postponement and resumption of the debate, a petition numerously signed by electors of Greenwich, praying to be heard at the bar of the House in support of the right of their representative, Mr. Alderman Salomons, to take his seat, was presented to the House by Sir Benjamin Hall. An influential meeting was also held, and a similar petition was adopted and

numerously signed in the City of London, with reference to the corresponding case of Baron Rothschild, the Jewish Member for the City. These petitions came under consideration on the 28th of July, concurrently with the adjourned debate on Lord John Russell's resolution.

The Speaker commenced by communicating to the House a letter which he had received from Mr. Alderman Salomons, informing him that notices of actions for penalties had been served upon him in consequence of his having sat and voted in the House.

On the first order of the day, the consideration of the Greenwich petition,

Sir B. Hall, after adverting to the circumstances attending the election of this gentleman, to the position in which the House was placed with reference to the question, to the unsatisfactory arguments urged by the Government and the law officers of the Crown, and to the precedent of Mr. Wilkes, said that the electors of Greenwich considered that the resolution before the House would subvert their rights and those of the whole body of electors in the kingdom, and he moved that they be heard by counsel at the bar in support of those rights, pursuant to the prayer of their petition.

The Attorney General opposed the motion. The subject, he said, had been well considered, and very fully discussed in two sessions of Parliament, and it could not be expected that counsel could throw any additional light upon the question.

Mr. Anstey supported the motion, arguing that the House was pushing its privileges too far, and counsel would endeavour to show that the resolution was repugnant to the law of the land. By refusing to hear the advocates of the petitioners in support of their rights, the House would violate the forms as well as the substance of justice.

Sir F. Thesiger observed, that although a sufficient reason had been assigned by the Attorney General against agreeing to a motion for hearing a one-sided argument at the bar, there was another objection on the face of the petition, which prayed that the petitioners might be heard in defence of their undoubted right to be represented by the representative they had chosen. This right had never been disputed; the question was, whether the representative they had chosen had qualified himself by law to sit in that House.

Mr. Aglionby and Mr. Villiers spoke in favour of the motion; Mr. Newdegate, Sir John Hanmer, and Sir Robert Inglis, against it.

Lord J. Russell, being called upon, was perfectly willing to state his opinion, which was that the electors of Greenwich, in supposing that their rights were interfered with, had misapprehended the question before the House. No measure was contemplated which would interfere with the rights of the electors of Greenwich. A member returned to that House must comply with the conditions which the law required; it was thought that Mr. Alderman Salomons had not complied with those conditions; and this was a matter which concerned, not Greenwich only, but the whole kingdom.

After some remarks from Alderman Sidney and Mr. MacGregor in

favour of the motion, it was rejected, on a division, by 135 to 75.

Mr. R. Currie thereupon forebore to repeat the same motion in the case of Baron Rothschild, urging Lord John Russell at the same time to bring in a measure in the next session for securing to the electors of the kingdom their indefeasible right to return to that House the men they deemed best qualified to represent their interests. Mr. Anstey, however, moved that the petition from the electors of the City of London be taken into consideration, and that the petitioners be heard in support of its prayer by counsel at the bar. This motion was supported by Mr. Aglionby, Mr. B. Osborne, and Mr. T. Hobhouse; opposed by Mr. Newdegate and Sir John Tyrrell. On a division it was negatived by 77 to 41. The adjourned debate on Lord John Russell's resolution was then resumed. Mr. Anstey proposed an amendment, pledging the House to make such alterations in the words of the oath as would enable Mr. Salomons to take it.

Mr. Headlam considered that, great as were the evils attending the exclusion of Mr. Salomons, the House would not be justified in taking upon itself to cure them by its own inherent power. Whether the words in question were of the substance of the oath or of an adjuratory character, he could find no authority for omitting them. In the case of Quakers there was a statutory authority. These words were by law made a part of the oath, and it was the duty of the House to enforce them. There was only one constitutional mode of remedying the evil—by legislation, which would be a far more satisfactory method of settling the question.

Mr. John Evans again argued that on legal principles the words at the conclusion of the oath were capable of being varied according to circumstances. Mr. Anstey's amendment was then negatived, 50 members voting for, and 88 against it.

Mr. Bethell then addressed the House at some length on Lord John Russell's resolution. The question, he said, was now fairly evolved, whether a citizen of this empire should be excluded from a seat in the House on the ground of his religious faith? This question never was raised in the case of the Roman Catholics; they were excluded, not on the ground of their religious faith, but because it was believed that they held a particular political tenet—namely, that subjects might be absolved from their allegiance. This question having arisen, and the principle being at stake for which it was the pride of the noble Lord that he had struggled, he might, the moment that technicality was introduced, have risen in his strength and crushed the attempt. He might have appealed to a great principle, if he had faith in it, and the House and the country would have abided by it; he might have declared that the Jew, not excluded by common law principle, or by statute, ought not to be excluded by a wretched attempt to convert formal language into substance, to pervert words to a purpose utterly alien from their intent. But the noble Lord had played the game of his adversaries. If there were any difficulty in "another place," the Judges would

have been called in to deliver their opinion on the construction of the statute. But Lord John had refused to permit further discussion, and was now prepared to contend that the matter should not be put in a course of investigation and trial before the proper tribunals. Yet, do what he might, a trial in a court of law would be had, and the opinion of a court of law would be pronounced; and what would be the character attaching to the proceedings of the House, if, after preventing further discussion by this resolution, the law laid down by the House should be found to be at variance with the judicial, the rightful interpretation, of the Courts of Westminster Hall? He would ask Lord John Russell to leave the matter this session undetermined in that House, and in the meantime endeavour to obtain the interposition of the tribunal to which the constitution committed the proper interpretation of the statute.

Lord John Russell observed that Mr. Bethell had dexterously eluded the legal difficulty in this case, which convinced him that he had misgivings upon that point. This was not an original resolution of his (Lord John's), or the first time it had been before the House, which was only asked to reassert the resolution of last year. He had no objection to taking the opinion of a court of law upon a question properly belonging to a court of law; but the question before the House, whether a member had properly taken the oaths required by law, was not within the province of a court of law. If the actions against Mr. Salomons should throw any new light upon the question, there was no reason why the House of Commons should not avail itself of it.

After some further speeches in opposition to the resolution from Mr. J. Abel Smith and Mr. Anstey, the House came to a division.

For the resolution . . .	123
Against it	68
Majority	55

Little more remains to be added to our account of the Parliamentary proceedings of this year. Some measures, indeed, deserve notice on account of their intrinsic importance, but the subjects were not of that kind which imparts a permanent interest to the debates. Among these was a Bill for the better regulation of Capitular and Episcopal Estates, which passed both Houses just before the close of the session. Another was a Bill for the better Administration of the Woods and Forests, and for the separation of that department from that of the Public Works and Buildings. A Bill for the removal of Smithfield Market, strenuously opposed by municipal and local interests, but supported on the grounds of humane and sanitary policy by impartial public opinion, was carried after a close struggle in both Houses. The cause of Law Reform was strengthened by some important accessions to the statute book. Two measures, indeed, after being successfully carried through their earlier stages, were ultimately abandoned in the pressure of business at the close of the session; viz., a Bill for the Registration of Titles intended to facilitate and simplify the conveyance of land; and a Bill for the Amendment of

the Patent Laws, on which the amendments made in the Commons were returned to the Lords too late for consideration. But some other measures were more successful. An Act was passed to carry more completely into effect that amendment of the Law of Evidence, the principle of which had been sanctioned by the Legislature a few years before, the admissibility of parties interested as witnesses. The statute known as Lord Denman's Act had made all persons, except the actual parties to the suit, competent; the latter class, with some trifling exceptions, were now also made admissible. A very useful measure, of which the credit is principally due to Lord Campbell, was also enacted, to simplify the administration of the criminal law by abolishing certain formalities of proceeding, and diminishing the liability to a defeat of justice through technical objections. The principal law statute of the session, however, remains to be noticed, and it will deserve a more detailed account. The great inconvenience sustained by the public from the obstruction to business in the Court of Chancery, occasioned by the multifarious engagements of the Lord Chancellor, had for some time called loudly for a remedy. A measure to facilitate the proceedings in equity had been shadowed forth in the Queen's Speech, and Lord John Russell, in an early part of the session, propounded a plan for increasing the judicial strength of the Court of Chancery. This scheme was by no means favourably received by the House of Commons. It attempted to mitigate the evil without imposing an additional burthen on the public by the creation of new judicial offices; but the opinions of the most competent persons agreed in the conclusion, that without resorting to that expedient no effectual remedy for the existing grievance could be attained. Finding his first proposition unacceptable to the House, Lord John Russell deemed it the most prudent course to withdraw the Bill, and, upon further consideration of the subject, he submitted to the House, about the middle of June, another proposition more in accordance with the views expressed by the chief members of the profession in Parliament. The objects and character of this measure will be best explained by a short summary of the speech with which the Prime Minister introduced his motion for leave to bring in his Bill (No. 2) to improve the Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery. He reminded the House that at an early period of the session he had proposed a scheme, some parts of which had met with the general consent of the House, though great objections had been offered to others. He had then said that, seeing the condition of the judicial business of the Lord Chancellor, and the great importance of his political functions, it was desirable that means should be taken to relieve him of part of his duties; and the House had concurred with him upon this point. The House had also agreed that the Lord Chancellor should retain his political functions in connection with the Executive Government, and that he should still preside in the House of Lords as Speaker and upon appeals. He had then proposed, in order to relieve the Lord Chancellor, that other judges—the Master of the Rolls and one of

the common law judges—should sit with him, or, in his absence, carry on the business of his Court. To this proposal it had been objected that to take the Master of the Rolls from his own court would be injurious to suitors. He (Lord John) had endeavoured to collect the opinions of competent persons upon this subject, and Lord Cottenham had objected to this part of the measure. After giving the outlines of several schemes, and specifying the objections to which they are severally liable, Lord John described his present plan, which was recommended, he said, by a concurrence of opinion in its favour. He proposed that two judges, to be called "Judges of Appeal," should sit with the Lord Chancellor, and in his absence hear and decide causes or appeals. The only objection offered to this scheme was, that it gave an additional judicial force to the Chancery Courts, at a considerable additional expense. The noble Lord, after stating the results of certain returns, showing the amount of business disposed of by the present judges of those courts, remarked that, although while all those judges attended their courts the existing force was sufficient, should illness interrupt their attendance, an arrear of business occurred, and the whole machinery became deranged. His plan would provide a remedy for this evil, for, while the business of the Lord Chancellor's Court would not be arrested in the event of his illness or absence, the Bill provided that, should the Master of the Rolls, or either of the Vice-Chancellors, be kept from his court by illness, the Lord Chancellor might make an arrangement by which one of the judges of appeal should sit in that court and prevent arrears. With respect to the political and other functions of the Lord Chancellor, he observed that, in these times, when there was so general a demand for law reform, the Lord Chancellor, holding the highest position connected with the law, should be enabled to give his mature and deliberate attention to plans of reform, which he was unable now to do in conjunction with his engagements in the Court of Chancery. It was desirable, likewise, that the Lord Chancellor should be able to give his mind to political questions in connection with the Executive Government. The expense attending this plan would not fall heavily upon the public. He proposed that the Lord Chancellor, instead of 14,000*l.* a year, should receive 10,000*l.*; and the Master of the Rolls 6000*l.*, instead of 7000*l.* There would, therefore, be a saving of 5000*l.* a year. The two new judges to be appointed by the Crown would receive the same salary as the Master of the Rolls, 6000*l.* a year, to be paid out of the Suitors' Fund. His plan would enable him to make a very desirable change in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, where, on various occasions, considerable difficulty had been experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of judges, four being a *quorum*. There was, moreover, a constitutional objection to the Crown's selecting a puisne judge to be a Privy Councillor, to qualify him for sitting upon the Judicial Committee. He proposed, therefore, that the two judges of appeal should be Privy Councillors, and members of the Committee, and that three, instead of four, should be a *quorum*.

The plan thus propounded was discussed in a candid and able manner by the leading equity lawyers in the House. Mr. J. Stuart began by expressing some hesitation respecting the measure. He seemed distrustful of the novelty of the plan, and warned the House against the danger of pressing a measure of so much importance too hastily.

Mr. Bethell regarded this measure as an instalment of the reform that was wanted in the Court of Chancery, especially in conjunction with another Bill, which would relieve the Masters' office of great part of the pressure which now impeded its functions. The objection of Mr. Stuart was in the very spirit of Chancery delay. The scheme of the noble Lord was the result of the collective opinions of the most competent persons, and could not be termed ill-considered legislation. Mr. Bethell adverted to the evil effects of delay in the Court of Chancery, the causes of it, and the nature of the remedies, in order, he said, to show the great value of the measure now proposed, which, among other things, gave an appeal, not from a single mind to a single mind, but to a plurality of minds.

Mr. Walpole thought the measure, as far as he could follow it, deserved the approbation of the House and the public. Three important consequences would flow from it: first, all the courts would be sitting continuously; secondly, there would be a permanent Court of Appeal; and, thirdly, the Lord Chancellor, instead of being removed entirely from the Court of Chancery, would be continually refreshing himself by coming into the court and keeping up his familiarity with its practice.

After a few words from Mr. Ellice and Mr. Horsman,

M. Roundell Palmer said, the House was bound to acknowledge the great candour with which this whole subject had been considered by the noble Lord, whose plan he believed to be one that united a greater number of advantages than any other, while it was difficult to conceive a cheaper mode of securing its advantages. He thought the plan likely to meet with very general approbation; if it did not, he should despair of a remedy.

After a few words from Mr. Henley,

The Solicitor-General explained the difference between this Bill and the preceding, which was not a difference of principle. Mr. Bethell had referred to another Bill, which had been brought down from the other House, to enable Judges of the County Courts and Commissioners of Bankruptcy to take such references as the Lord Chancellor might make to them; and this measure would relieve the Masters' office, now choked with business. The House must not understand that this was the end-all of Chancery reforms. The preliminary step to such reforms, however, was to relieve the Lord Chancellor of his present weight of duty.

After some further discussion of a desultory kind, the effect of which was generally favourable to the Ministerial plan, leave was given to Lord John Russell to bring in his Bill. It underwent little alteration in its progress through Parliament, and received the Royal Assent in substantially the same shape as it had been proposed. The time had now arrived at which the Legislature usually expects a release from its labours.

The various Ministerial Bills, not abandoned or otherwise disposed of, were hurried through their final stages, and the 8th of August was fixed for the prorogation of Parliament. The ceremony was performed by Her Majesty in person, and was signalized by the circumstance that the House of Commons proceeded for the first time into the presence of their Sovereign from their new chamber, which, after several experimental sittings and many alterations, had been made ready for their occupation. The House, headed by the Speaker, and in more decorous order than had hitherto been observed, proceeded along the noble corridor that extends between the two Chambers, to the Bar of the House of Lords, when the Speaker addressed Her Majesty in these terms :—

"Most Gracious Sovereign—We, your Majesty's faithful Commons, attend your Majesty at the close of a laborious session; and, in tendering to your Majesty our last Bill of Supply for the service of the year, we have the satisfaction of stating to your Majesty, that, owing to the continued blessings of peace which Providence has vouchsafed to us, and the commercial and manufacturing prosperity of the country, the revenue has so far improved, as to enable us to make a considerable reduction in the public burdens. We have substituted a moderate duty on houses for the tax hitherto levied on windows, and we have thus carried into still further effect the work of sanitary reform which has distinguished the legislation of former sessions. Our attention has also been directed to various measures for the improved administration of justice. We have modified the law of evidence so as to secure a more complete and satisfactory investigation of truth; we have simplified many of the details both of criminal and civil procedure; and we confidently hope that the important addition we have made to the judicial establishment will so far facilitate the appellate jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery, as also of the Judicial Committee of your Majesty's Privy Council, that the expenses and delays which have hitherto been inseparable from their proceedings will, for the future, be materially diminished. The assumption of certain ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power has been to us a subject of much anxious and patient deliberation. We approached this difficult and delicate question in the spirit in which your Majesty was graciously pleased to recommend it to our attention; and we trust that the measure which we have passed may be found effectual to prevent any further attempt to encroach on your Majesty's supremacy, without in any degree infringing on the great principle of religious liberty. It is unnecessary for me to advert to other measures of minor importance, but exerting a material influence on the condition of the industrious classes, which have been matured during the present session. When carefully reviewed, they will manifest our earnest desire to preserve the prerogatives of the Crown, and at the same time to promote the social improvement as well as the moral and physical welfare of all classes of your Majesty's subjects. I have now humbly to pray your Majesty's Royal Assent to the Bill entitled 'An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service

of the Year,' and to appropriate the supplies we have granted in the present session of Parliament."

Several Bills having been handed in and received the Royal Assent in due form, the Queen read the following Speech, handed to her by the Lord Chancellor:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen—*

"I am glad to be able to release you from your attendance in Parliament; and I thank you for the diligence with which you have performed your laborious duties.

"I continue to maintain the most friendly relations with Foreign Powers.

"I am happy to be able to congratulate you on the very considerable diminution which has taken place in the African and Brazilian slave trade. The exertions of my squadrons on the coasts of Africa and Brazil, assisted by the vigilance of the cruisers of France and of the United States, and aided by the co-operation of the Brazilian Government, have mainly contributed to this result.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons—*

"I thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the service of the year.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen—*

"It is satisfactory to observe that, notwithstanding very large reductions of taxes, the revenue for the past year considerably exceeded the public expenditure for the same period.

"I am rejoiced to find that you have thereby been enabled to relieve my people from an impost which restricted the enjoyment of light and air in their dwellings. I trust that this enactment, with others to which your attention has been and will be directed, will contribute to the health and comfort of my subjects.

"I thank you for the assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the consideration of a measure framed for the purpose of checking the undue assumption of ecclesiastical titles conferred by a foreign power. It gives me the highest satisfaction to find that, while repelling unfounded claims, you have maintained inviolate the great principles of religious liberty, so happily established among us.

"The attention you have bestowed on the administration of justice in the Courts of Law and Equity will, I trust, prove beneficial, and lead to further improvements.

"I have willingly given my consent to a Bill relating to the administration of the land revenues of the Crown, which will, I hope, conduce to the better management of that department, and at the same time tend to the promotion of works of public utility.

"It has been very gratifying to me, on an occasion which has brought many foreigners to this country, to observe the spirit of kindness and good-will which so generally prevailed. It is my anxious desire to promote among nations the cultivation of all those arts which are fostered by peace, and which in their turn contribute to maintain the peace of the world.

"In closing the present session, it is with feelings of gratitude to Almighty God that I acknowledge the general spirit of loyalty and willing obedience to the law which animates my people. Such

a spirit is the best security at once for the progress and the stability of our free and happy institutions."

Upon the whole, the session of 1851 cannot be described as one very fertile in legislative results or valuable accessions to the statute book. One subject, indeed, overshadowed all the rest, and absorbed the attention of the House of Commons almost from the commencement to the close. The Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was the great achievement of the session. Introduced in February, it occupied the Houses in a protracted warfare till the end of July. The opponents were, indeed, comparatively few in number, but they maintained the unequal contest with singular pertinacity. Whether the result, after all, was worthy of the time and labour expended on it, may be still matter of controversy; but beyond all doubt, in devoting its attention so strenuously to this one subject, Parliament faithfully reflected the prevailing tone of public opinion. With this single exception, the Parliamentary transactions of 1851 will leave no signal trace on the records of history. But, if devoid of brilliancy on the one hand, they were unchequered by reverse or disaster on the other; and, though wanting in the interest which attaches to times of stirring change or political excitement, the period which they include may be described as signalized in no common degree by the blessings of successful industry, prosperity, and abundance; and by the virtues of loyalty, tranquillity, and contentment.

CHAPTER VIII.

FRANCE.—*Interpellations by M. Napoleon Bonaparte in the Assembly respecting Orders issued to the Army by General Changarnier—Discussion thereon—Election of Questors—Resignation of the Ministry—Formation of the Baroche Cabinet—Order of the Day issued by General Baraguay d'Hilliers, the new Commander-in-Chief—Hostile Motion by M. Remusat, carried in the Assembly—Report of Committee on the Conduct of the Executive in dismissing General Changarnier—Resolution of Want of Confidence in the Ministry, moved by M. St. Beuve—Debate thereon—Speeches of MM. Mouet, Baroche, Berryer, Lamartine, General Changarnier, M. Thiers, and General Cavaignac—Motion of M. St. Beuve carried—The Ministry resign—Formation of a Provisional Cabinet—Message of the President to the Assembly—Interpellations by M. Houyn de Tranchère—Letter from the Duc de Bordeaux to M. Berryer—Dotation Bill of the President brought forward by the Ministry—Report of Committee thereupon, rejecting the Bill—Financial Statement—Debate on Dotation Bill—Speeches of MM. de Royer, Dufougerais, and De Montalembert—Dotation Bill rejected—The President declines an offer of a Public Subscription—New Ministry formed by M. Léon Faucher—Speech by M. Léon Faucher—Hostile Motion of M. St. Beuve rejected—Proposition by M. Pascal Duprat respecting the Candidature for the Presidentship—Discussion respecting French Cardinals—Debate on proposal to repeal the Law exiling the Bourbon Family—National Guard Organic Bill—Speech of the President of the Republic at Dijon—Comments thereon in the Assembly—Petitions in favour of a Revision of the Constitution—The Assembly refer the Petitions to a Special Committee—Discussion in the Bureaux—Opinions of the Conseils Généraux throughout France on the Question of Revision.*

THE political events of this year throughout the Continent of Europe, with the exception of France, possess little or no interest. The vast congeries of States known under the general name of Germany, have relapsed very nearly into the same position and condition which prevailed before the revolutionary storm of 1848 burst forth. The only difference is, that absolutism has strengthened its defences, and, warned by the events of that and the following year, has converted Europe into an immense military camp. It was one of the axiomatic sayings of Burke, that "kings will become tyrants from policy when subjects are rebels on principle," and this seems likely to be fully verified in the case of the old monarchies of the Continent. The dream of German nationality with a Prussian or Austrian emperor at its head has vanished into air, and the sittings of the Frankfort Diet, as constituted in 1815, have been quietly

resumed, as if nothing had happened to disturb them. The whole of Europe, during this year, may be said to have enjoyed the blessing of profound peace, for even in France internal quiet was only momentarily interrupted by actual conflict. But events there happened which must have an important influence upon the future, and it is to that country that the annalist of foreign affairs has at present almost exclusively to direct his attention.

In the beginning of January the *Patrie* newspaper published what it asserted to be extracts from the instructions originally issued by the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris, General Changarnier, to the troops. They were as follows:—

"1. Not to accede to any requisition unless after having orders from the Lieutenant-General. 2. To be without pity for all National Guards found on the side of the insurgents. 4. Not to obey the Representatives. 7. To shoot on the instant all traitors. 8. To fall on all persons propagating false news, such as the death of the General-in-Chief. 11. All the soldiers abstaining from acting during the combat to be shot."

The publication of these "orders" caused considerable excitement, and on the 3rd of January M. Napoleon Bonaparte, in the Assembly, demanded the right to put questions on the subject to the Minister of War, General Schramm. The usual custom is to appoint a day on which the questions on which information is desired shall be put, in order to give time to the party addressed to be prepared with his answers; but on this occasion the impatience of the Assembly would allow no delay, and, after negativing several motions for an adjournment, the majority decided that immediate permission should be given to put the questions; General Changarnier himself voting with the majority. M. Bonaparte then, after a short speech, in which he characterized the orders to the troops as worthy of Radetzky or Windischgrätz, and a violation of the constitution, moved that "The Assembly, censuring the instructions given to the troops under the Commander-in-Chief, requests the Minister of War to modify them, and passes to the order of the day."

The Minister of War stated, that in desiring adjournment he did not wish for evasion. The interpellations related to a matter which had taken place 29 months ago, and on which it was impossible for him to give any explanations in an instant, as the document spoken of could not be found in the office of his department.

Several voices called for the order of the day "pure and simple," but General Changarnier begged leave to give the explanation the Minister of War was unable to afford.

"The document in question," he said, "does not exist; it never has existed, for if it had it could still be found. In spite of the care taken by the *Patrie* to make an erratum with intent that the order should be textual, I positively declare that no permanent or temporary instructions of the kind published have ever emanated from the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris. In those which he has considered it his duty to address to the troops under his orders, the constitutional right of the Assembly to order out the troops has never been called in question. It

is very true, that when, under the government of my honourable comrade, General Cavaignac, I was placed at the head of the National Guard, I published an order, which, when I united to that command that of the troops of the First Military Division, was also immediately communicated to them; that order, which I considered it my duty to issue, prescribed all the precautions to be taken to secure the regular transmission of orders and unity of command in time of combat. I may add, that all the Governments which have succeeded each other since that period have approved of that order; and the *Patrie* might, for the sake of having it correct, have taken it from the journals of the time."

After this the order of the day, "*pur et simple*," was loudly called for and almost unanimously voted, when the Assembly broke up in great agitation.

Next day a further proof of the hostility of the Assembly to the Ministry was given in the election of its officers for the month. It re-elected as Questors, General Leflo and MM. Baze and De Panat, three members of the opposition; and in the Ninth Bureau, M. Léon Faucher, the personal friend of President Bonaparte, was rejected, in favour of M. Lepelletier d'Aulnay.

The Ministry therefore determined to resign, and proceeded in a body to the Elysée, where they had an interview with the President, who accepted their resignations. He treated the conduct of General Changarnier in voting for an immediate inquiry at the demand of M. Bonaparte as an act of personal hostility to himself; and he was not sorry to find a decent pretext for removing from his important post an officer whose influence with the army he dreaded, and who had on more than one occasion thwarted his views and wishes. He had long felt himself under a kind of thraldom to General Changarnier, from which he was determined at the first opportunity to free himself, and he availed himself of the present crisis to put his purpose in execution. He declared, therefore, that he would accept no Ministry which was not prepared to dismiss General Changarnier.

This, of course, created no little difficulty, for the vote of the Assembly on the 3rd of January, when it, instead of censuring the conduct of the Commander-in-Chief, passed at once to the order of the day, was in fact a vote of approval of that formidable General; and, therefore, to dismiss him would be to do an act of direct antagonism to the Assembly. But at last a Cabinet was formed willing to take office on those terms, and it consisted of the following members:—

M. Baroche—Interior.
M. Fould—Finance.
M. Rouher—Justice.
M. Parieu—Instruction.
M. St. Jean d'Angely—War.
M. Drouyn de Lhuys—Foreign Affairs.
M. Magne—Public Works.
M. Bonjean—Commerce.
M. Ducos—Marine.

The following order of the day was issued by General Baraguay d'Hilliers on his appointment to the command of the army of Paris in place of General Changarnier:—

"Soldiers!—Called by the confidence of the President of the Republic to the command of the army of Paris, I think it neces-

sary to tell you fairly how I comprehend my mission.

"To maintain in the army placed under my orders the strict and severe discipline established by my honourable predecessor.

"To preserve to each rank the influence and authority to which it is entitled by the articles of war.

"To respect and cause to be respected on every occasion the rights and powers established by the constitution.

"To support energetically the authorities in the execution of the laws; such are our common duties.

"I feel assured that we shall not fail; your past reputation and mine are sure guarantees of that.

"BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS.

"Paris, Jan. 9, 1851."

The feeling of the Assembly towards the new Ministry was soon put to the test, for on the 10th of January M. de Remusat rose and said, that he expected, in presence of the grave and extraordinary facts proclaimed to France in the *Moniteur* of the morning, that Ministers would come forward and explain why the former Administration had withdrawn and the new one been formed. Their conduct, he said, was unaccountable. The silence of the Cabinet imposed upon the Assembly an obligation to speak. It would, he was sure, prove true to its mission. It had saved the country, and others had merely followed its footsteps. He accordingly called upon the Assembly to retire into its bureaux and devise measures commanded by the gravity of circumstances. Let the Assembly speak, and break a too long and generous silence.

M. Baroche, Minister of the Interior, said, that he felt a certain embarrassment in replying to the questions put to him by M. de Remusat. He had never questioned the eminent services rendered by the Assembly. Yes, it had saved France, but it was by the harmony that had invariably prevailed between the legislative and executive powers since December, 1848. He would appeal to the Assembly, and, if necessary, to the country itself. He would appeal to the conscience of those whose co-operation they hoped to obtain. ("Yes! yes!" "No! no!") "What!" continued M. Baroche, "I am asked to explain our policy, and you interrupt me by negative cries before you hear me. You wage war upon our persons and not on our policy." All were aware of the generous and constant efforts of the executive power since 1848, and it would be the height of injustice and ingratitude to contest the part that power had had in promoting a prosperity which the recent agitation had not yet impaired. He was asked what was the policy of the new Cabinet. It was indicated beforehand by their past acts. It was not for the pitiful honour of remaining on the Ministerial bench that he or any of his colleagues would consent to forget their past conduct. Their policy was to be found in the Presidential Message of the 12th of November, 1850, which had been applauded by the great majority of the Assembly. The Cabinet was determined to enforce respect for the constitution, that sheet-anchor of the country, and to persevere in a loyal and courageous defence of the rights and privileges of the Executive. That was the programme of the Cabinet—nothing more nor less. It would be judged by its acts. It wished to transact the business of the country, and would show itself actively devoted to its

interests. (M. Vezin:—"Your presence is an act of hostility against the Assembly." "Do not mind the interruption," exclaimed General Lebreton; "it is the expression of an individual opinion which we do not share.") M. Baroche, in conclusion, appealed for support to all those who were anxious to devote themselves with them to the interests of the country, and he trusted his appeal would be responded to by the former majority.

M. Berryer next rose, and said that he had not intended to speak, but after the vague and contradictory reply he had heard he could not remain silent. How did it happen that a Cabinet so united and unanimous, divided into two parts, had resigned after a vote of the Assembly, approving the conduct of General Chargarnier, who was attacked by a journal whose intercourse with the Executive was known? The General was called to account. The Ministry had nothing to say in the affair, since none of its members were in office at the time the document alluded to was issued, and yet, after the whole Assembly had given a solemn assent to the words of the General, the Ministry considered it the moment to tender their resignation! It behoved the Assembly to give the General a testimony of its high esteem and confidence. M. Berryer then asked why General Lahitte, who had avenged the dignity of France in a difference with a nation jealous of her prosperity and power, was one of the Ministers sacrificed? In conclusion, he called on the Minister to explain the motive of the retirement of that Minister and the rest of the Cabinet.

M. Baroche replied that the date of the retirement of the Cabinet sufficiently explained the motives of its resolution. They had adopted it after a series of acts which had wounded the feelings and dignity of the Administration. The Assembly might remember a certain discussion on an important point of which the Administration demanded the adjournment, and which the Assembly refused to grant. He was asked why he remained in office? It was because an appeal was addressed to his devotion and to that of his colleagues in the name of the general interest, and in consequence of a situation which could not last. He concurred with M. Berryer in his praise of General Lahitte's conduct, which was part of the energetic policy pursued both at home and abroad by the Cabinet. In conclusion, he begged the Assembly to postpone its judgment until the acts of the Cabinet were known.

M. Dufaure said that the question at issue was of a higher and graver order. The National Assembly was daily attacked by the Ministerial press in all parts of the country. It was described as in a state of constant aggression against the Executive. The Government press regularly copied articles published in England against that Assembly. He could make certain disclosures relative to the part the English press had acted in the reviews of Satory. Those attacks were calculated to bring the Assembly into disrepute. It was proclaimed unworthy of the nation it represented for the purpose of restoring in France a Government, which the existence during 36 years of a Parliamentary Government rendered impossible. Why those seditious cries, uttered by the troops, if criminal intentions

were not entertained? They had pre-occupied the Permanent Committee, who had had the generosity to keep its *procès-verbaux* under seal. M. Baroche said, "Judge us by our acts." Was not the dismissal of General Changarnier a sufficiently significant act? It was an additional insult offered to the Assembly, after its vote of approbation, which it could not but resent.

M. Rouher, Minister of Justice, repeated the declaration already made by his colleague of the Interior, and protested the sincere desire of the Cabinet was to maintain the constitution, and not to interfere with the right of the nation to confide its destinies to whomever it pleased. M. Dufaure had spoken of the attacks directed by a certain press against the Legislative power, and of seditious cries. Were the Opposition journals less sober in their attacks against the constitution and less audacious in proclaiming their factious sympathies? The Cabinet had thought proper to suppress the double command placed in the hands of General Changarnier by the decree of the 13th of June, 1850, proposed by M. Dufaure himself. In doing so it had merely carried into effect a clause of that decree of M. Dufaure, which stipulated that so abnormal a situation should cease the moment public tranquillity was restored in the capital.

General Bedeau, who followed, condemned the conduct of the Executive in not prosecuting the officers guilty of the seditious cries uttered in the plains of Satory, and in dismissing General Neumayer, who had recently refused to obey an order contrary to military regulations. The proof of the guilt of those officers could be arrived at, if the seals were removed from the *procès-verbaux* of the Permanent Committee.

M. Remusat declared himself dissatisfied with the explanations of the Cabinet, and insisted on the Assembly retiring into its bureaux, and appointing a Committee to draw up and submit to the Assembly an energetic resolution or proclamation to the people.

M. Baroche combated the motion, both as a member of the Assembly and a citizen. He entreated his colleagues to pause and weigh the gravity of the proposed resolution, which was without precedent in Parliamentary annals, and was a flagrant violation of the division of powers and of the rights of the Executive.

After the Minister had left the tribune, M. Dupin consulted the Assembly as to the "urgency" of the resolution moved by M. Remusat; which was adopted by a considerable majority.

The President was next preparing to put to the vote the immediate retirement to the bureaux, when a division was loudly demanded on all sides. A ballot took place, which gave the following result:—

For the motion . . .	330
Against it	273

The motion was accordingly adopted, and the Assembly retired into its bureaux.

The bureaux next nominated a Committee to draw up a report, and M. de Broglie was appointed president, and M. Lanjuinais secretary or reporter.

At the sitting of the 14th the report of the Committee was brought forward and read by M. Lanjuinais. The following are its most important passages:—

"Gentlemen—A few days back, in the sitting of the 3rd of Ja-

nuary, you approved the reply of the Commander-in-Chief of the army of Paris to the interpellations which had been addressed to him, and you accepted the homage which he paid to the right conferred on you by the Constitution to dispose of the troops necessary for your safety.

"The next day the Ministry was dissolved, and after eight days of laborious negotiations it marked its return to power by the dismissal of General Changarnier. It was under these circumstances that M. de Remusat, in the sitting of January 10, demanded explanations from the Ministry, at the end of which you adopted an order of the day *motivé*, declaring that the representatives should at once withdraw to their bureaux to nominate a Committee for the purpose of proposing such measures as the circumstances appeared to call for.

"Your Committee, named on the evening of the 10th instant, was retarded in its labours by the printing of the *procès-verbaux* of the Permanent Committee, and could only name its reporter last evening. After having heard several times the Ministers of War and the Interior, and deliberating *d'urgence*, your Committee not the less examined most maturely all the questions connected with the constitutional relations existing between the great powers of the State. But you must comprehend, Gentlemen, that the narrow terms prescribed to your reporter have not permitted him to present to you all the developments which are connected with this subject. However, as by their nature and the theatre on which the facts took place a mistake may be made as to their importance, we hasten to say to you that, in our opinion, there is not any reason to carry back the responsibility further than the Ministry.

"It is true that the President of the Republic, in his message of October 31, 1849, claimed for himself the general responsibility of the acts of his Ministers; but the constitution, the nature of things, and the practice both before and after the 31st of October, 1849, have maintained, and will always maintain, a real distinction between the Ministerial power and that of the President of the Republic.

"It is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact, that for a long time there has been on the part of the Executive power a tendency to place little confidence in our institutions, to consider as transitory and ephemeral the form of government under which we live, to disseminate amongst every rank of society doubts as to the future, to cry up the supposed benefits of an absolute government, and to aspire, within an undetermined time, after a sort of Imperial restoration.

"The tendency which we point out to you has not been opposed by the Government, and even has been encouraged by some of its acts. The seditious cries of '*Vive l'Empereur!*' were uttered at reviews; and a general officer, who resisted the impulse so given, was dismissed.

"The press, enjoying the privilege of being sold in the streets, has been full of insult and calumny against the National Assembly, apparently for the object of disparaging it and undermining its moral power; and, in fine, a more important act, and one which appears to us connected with the

preceding ones, the dismissal of General Changarnier, has attracted your attention.

"Each of these acts has been maturely examined in the Committee. The first, namely, the cry of '*Vive l'Empereur*,' not only was not punished, but even encouraged. The information collected by your Permanent Committee, and that in particular of the General-in-Chief of the army of Paris, does not leave any doubt as to the fact, nor on other facts of a nature to compromise military discipline.

"The Minister of the Interior has denied those facts, and to the acts which passed at Satory opposed the evidence of what he saw himself. The Minister might be right on some particular facts, but so absolute a denial, whatever may be the good faith of the person making it, appears to us to depart from the truth.

"The dismissal of General Neumayer is a fact still more grave, the circumstances of which you are acquainted with. That General, being asked by an officer under him whether he ought to give his men orders to cry out, replied that 'silence under arms appeared to him the attitude most in conformity with military discipline.' That was the only reason that caused him to be deprived of his command; and his dismissal took place in spite of the exertions to the contrary of his superior officer, the General-in-Chief of the army of Paris.

"It remains to us to speak of the act which led to the mission intrusted to us, the dismissal of the General-in-Chief of the army of Paris. Two circumstances mark its character: one, that this act is correlative with the facts already mentioned; and the next, that it took place the day after the Legislative Assembly had given to General Changarnier the testimony of its approbation.

"Your Committee has thought that it is in those circumstances that must be sought the real sense of that act. The explanations given by the Ministers have not changed its opinion. They have certainly stated that, for some time before the 3rd of January, the former Ministry had resolved to suppress the double command of the army of Paris and of the National Guard of the Seine, and to modify the conditions of that command. But the approbation given to the General by the Assembly caused several of the Ministers to hesitate. Then there were partial resignations, and next a collective one, destined to leave to the President a greater facility for the formation of a new Ministry. Negotiations took place with several members of the former Cabinet, on the basis of the suppression of the general command of the army of Paris. The negotiation showed, besides, that without that suppression, said the Minister, there could not be obtained from one of the general officers, as was desired, the acceptance of the portfolio of the War Department.

"These explanations would be plausible in ordinary circumstances. It is certain, in fact, that whether by its extent or by the extraordinary powers with which he is invested, or by the movement of troops and ammunition, the general command of the army of Paris had conditions altogether special, which the re-establishment of order could cause to be modified. But after

having maintained it in circumstances so favourable to the public peace as those in which we are now placed, it appeared to us evident that this abrupt dismissal, just after the vote of the sitting of January 3, had a political cause, which, in its relation to the tendencies alluded to above, might interest the dignity of the Assembly, and in that respect fall within the domain of your appreciations."

The Committee were divided in their ultimate opinion. Two members proposed the simple order of the day, seeing nothing in the conduct of the Ministry to justify or blame; three presented a resolution of distrust, not, however, on account of the dismissal of General Changarnier, whose position was irregular, and against which they had always protested. Six others declared that they placed no confidence in the Ministry, and another also expressed his distrust, but in different terms. Finally eight to seven agreed to submit to the Assembly the following resolution:—

"The National Assembly, acknowledging the right of the Executive Power to dispose of military commands, blames the use it made of that right, and declares that the General-in-Chief of the army of Paris preserves the title to the confidence which the National Assembly testified to him in the sitting of the 3rd instant, and passes to the order of the day."

Several amendments were moved on the presentation of this report, and amongst others one by M. St. Beuve, which was as follows:—"The Assembly declares that it has not confidence in the Ministry, and passes to the order of the day."

In the debate that ensued next day upon the report, M. Mouet strongly urged the Assembly to pass a vote of "no confidence" on Ministers, because they had imparted a bad direction to the affairs of the country, and because the last acts of the Cabinet fully justified it. Since October, 1849, Ministers had been the *complaisans* of a single power, and had done everything in their power to lessen the consideration of the other. He had no confidence in men who attempted to transform the national army into a personal army, and consequently into an instrument of ambition. M. Mouet then denounced the dismissal of General Changarnier as another and still graver attempt to humble the Assembly, and the Executive, from being a rival, he said, would soon be its superior. He then described the events which took place in the plain of Satory. The Minister of the Interior had denied them. Now he (M. Mouet) was present. It was he who had made the report which was embodied in one of the *procès-verbaux* of the Permanent Committee, and he affirmed that he had only stated the truth.

M. Baroche, Minister of the Interior, said that he should first reply to this last charge. He had been present at the fourth review, and was ready to admit that seditious cries had been uttered by a few men and companies. He had never denied that; but what he denied before the Committee was, that those cries had been encouraged, or that any disorders had occurred after the review. This fact resulted from the inquiries

he had ordered. The Minister then examined if the charge of having laboured to lessen the consideration of the Assembly was well founded; and yet it was before the majority such a charge was preferred! And what were the acts of the Ministry incriminated? It could not be the law on public instruction, the electoral law, and the law on the press, which had been ratified by the Assembly. All the acts of the Executive had been sanctioned by its votes and by public opinion. Should he not also have felt astonishment and indignation when, during the prorogation, three members of the Permanent Committee waited upon him to complain of his neglecting to adopt measures to prevent the realization of an imaginary plot denounced to that Committee? Should he not feel indignant at being suspected of participation in such an attempt, if it had been serious and real? M. Baroche then reminded the Assembly of its enthusiastic reception of the message of the President of the Republic, which had been regarded as a pledge of reconciliation calculated to avert for a long time all causes of division between the powers. He next examined the theory of responsibility developed by M. Lanjuinais in his report, and contended that its authors meant to strike higher than the Cabinet. The Minister then stated that the suppression of the double command given to General Changarnier, which one of the speakers had described as a constitutional guarantee, was resolved upon long before the vote of the 3rd of January. That vote had not hastened the measure; on the contrary, the breaking up of the Cabinet and the reconstruction of another, had retarded it by some days. The double command had become a third power between the only two recognised by the constitution.

"He was an obstacle," cried M. Houyn Tranchère.

"An obstacle to what?" retorted M. Baroche.

"An obstacle to the cries of *Vive l'Empereur*," exclaimed M. Tranchère.

"He was not always an obstacle," replied M. Baroche, "and I only refer the Assembly to the cries uttered at the review held in May, 1849, by the President of the Republic and General Changarnier. Those cries were then regarded as constitutional, and are now declared to be prohibited by military regulations. Did General Changarnier publish his order of the day of the 2nd of November between the third and fourth reviews? No, the General proposed no measure of repression. The Assembly was jealous of the free and full exercise of its constitutional rights. Why should not the Executive feel the same desire? The provisions of the decree of the 13th of June, 1849, were formal. The exorbitant authority placed in the hands of the General was to cease the moment tranquillity was restored in Paris. No! That act was not an attempt against the dignity of the Assembly. As respected the idea of restoring the Imperial *régime*, the oath taken by the President of the Republic, and renewed in his message, victoriously refuted such a suspicion. The President would continue to accomplish his duty, and nothing but his duty. He had pledged his honour, and would redeem his pledge. His affirmation and past conduct were the

best guarantees he could offer against the alleged dangers the constitution was said to be exposed to from his government."

On the 16th, M. Flandin said that the events which took place during the prorogation—the cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"—the dismissal of General Neumayer, and the military banquets—betrayed, he admitted, an Imperialist tendency. But he asked, did it behove the two chiefs of the monarchical parties, who unfortunately divided the country, to come forward and denounce that tendency—they who seized every opportunity of bringing republican institutions into disrepute, declaring them ephemeral and doomed to destruction? Did it behove men who were ready to cry "*Vivent les Bourbons!*" "*Vivent les Orleans!*" to charge the Ministers with hostility towards the constitution? What happened during the prorogation, besides the reviews of Satory? A Permanent Committee was elected, in which the republican element figured in an imperceptible minority. The duty of its members was to remain at their post—that is, at the seat of the Committee. Whither did some of them proceed? Six went to Wiesbaden, and others to Claremont. Was that the accomplishment or the desertion of their duties? Well might M. Pascal Duprat ask M. Thiers, in his bureau, if the safety of the Republic required his journey to Claremont. (Here M. Thiers interrupted the speaker, but the President would not permit him to explain.) M. Flandin, continuing, said that he did not believe in a monarchical restoration, and was certain that the brave soldiers who, in the plain of Satory, cried "*Vive Napoleon*" and "*Vive l'Empereur!*" in the bottom of their hearts cried "*Vive la République!*" The executive power should naturally be preoccupied by those journeys, and the President of the Republic had thought proper to put an end to all doubts and apprehensions by sending to the Assembly his message of the 12th of November—that pledge of a patriotic and signal reconciliation. He had accepted it as such, because he perceived in it the beginning of a political system more conformable to the wants of the Republic, and because the President renewed in it, for the second time, the oath he had taken to the constitution. M. Flandin then inquired the causes of the dismissal of General Changarnier, who, he agreed with M. Baroche, had grown into a third power of the State. General Cavaignac was justified in declaring in the Committee that if any blame was to be attached to the Cabinet, it was for not having adopted that measure two years ago. M. Flandin might differ in opinion with the members of the Administration, but having had the honour of knowing several for the last 25 years, he could not but credit them when they affirmed that the measure was commanded by the gravest motives. The General was a new mayor of the palace, and Louis Napoleon could not submit to be a *Président fainéant*. He applauded his resolution. The President was right in dismissing a man whose successes in the Assembly were construed into as many checks for his Ministers. The latter acted manfully in tendering their resignations, after the Assembly had refused, at the instigation of General Changarnier, an adjournment of 24 hours, to enable them to

inquire into a fact abruptly submitted to the Minister of War. The Ministers could not but declare to the President that the majority appeared to follow General Changarnier rather than the Cabinet; that they could not remain under the control of the General, and be indebted to him for the support of their majority. He commended their resolution, and should have imitated it under the same circumstances. After the retirement of the Ministers, General Changarnier stood face to face with the President, and, in his opinion, it was the General who should be sacrificed; for no member of the Assembly, he was sure, would, in consideration of his eminent services, consent to grant him the permanency of an exceptional and exorbitant authority, and erect into a third power of the State the military power represented by General Changarnier. The existence of the Assembly was not threatened, and it consequently did not need the sword of a general officer for its protection. M. Flandin then examined the resolution of the Committee, which he described as unreasonable and contradictory. The Assembly recognised the incontestable right of the Executive to dispose of the military command, but it blamed the use it made of it. Why? Because it had not met with its approbation. In conclusion, he thought that, if there was any culpable person in the affair, it was the President himself, who was held responsible by the fundamental law, in spite of the nice constitutional fiction drawn by the Committee.

M. Berryer, who followed, said that he felt it is duty to explain to the Assembly the real motives that induced him to concur in the severest blame of the last act of the Government. The constitutional right was questioned by none, but he would appeal to the recollection of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, he was sure, would bear testimony to the prodigious effect produced by a similar dismissal under the Monarchy. He condemned that act because, unless all eyes were closed to evidence, it denoted a real tendency to a change of policy, dangerous for the internal peace and derogatory to the dignity of the country abroad. The parties were now in presence; they were on the eve of the *rendezvous* assigned to them by the Constitution itself for its entire or partial revision. Why, then, wonder at the agitation that manifested itself? Did not the message, so much admired, speak of the instability of the institutions? France was actually placed in a precarious and transitory situation. Why was Louis Napoleon proclaimed by six millions of citizens? It was because the name of Bonaparte ("Say Napoleon," cried M. Pierre Bonaparte) was connected with the downfall of the first Republic. He had given him his vote on account of his respect for his personal character, which he had long since appreciated. After the Revolution of February, he had written to the electors of the departments of the Mouths of the Rhone, that he retained the political opinion he had professed during 58 years of his life, but that if they returned him he would prove himself the vigilant defender of the interests of his country. He then described the endeavours he had made to unite all parties since that period. As respected his journey

to Wiesbaden, he would give the fullest explanations. When men belonging to another party, whom he esteemed and commended, repaired to England to assist at the dying moments of a Monarch who had reigned over France, he had proceeded with a number of his friends to Wiesbaden, to see another exile who had been a stranger to all recent political events, and had never forfeited his rights to the respect of the nation. He was exiled because he could not lay his foot on the French soil, which his ancestors had conquered and constituted into a glorious and powerful monarchy, without being the first of Frenchmen — their King. (*Applause and murmurs.*) He went thither in obedience to a feeling of respect and sympathy to accomplish a political act. He had developed before the Prince that policy of union which he had practised in France for the last three years. He had found all his sentiments engraven in his heart. The Prince had expressed to him a detestation of plots and civil war, and protested against all idea of conspiracy or attempt at a surreptitious restoration. M. Berryer knew not what Providence reserved to his country. The present Ministers might continue in office, or, for what he knew, they might have no successors; the walls of that hall might be kept standing, but he feared they would be occupied by the *mutes,* either of demagogy or of an absurd absolutism.

M. Berryer was followed by M. de Lamartine, who, in the course of a lengthened speech, said, that when the inheritor of the greatest name in modern history came forward as a candidate for the Presidency, he had signed the temporary exile of him the *prestige* of whose name might lead astray the country. The moment, however, universal suffrage had proclaimed him, considering himself a citizen and a well-wisher of his country, he resolved to stand by him whilst he kept within the bounds of the Constitution. Not having voted for him, he could not be suspected of Elyséan prejudices, and could examine his acts with entire impartiality. The present crisis was the most dangerous the country had had to traverse since 1848. At that last period the anarchists were in the field, whilst now the Cabinet had to combat the more formidable combination of the passions of men, roused to exasperation against the principle of the existing Government.

Next day (the 17th of January), M. Baroche again defended himself and his Ministry at some length, when he alluded to the visits paid by M. Berryer to the Duc de Bordeaux at Wiesbaden, and by M. Thiers to the Orleans family at Claremont. With respect to the latter, he said he conceived that men who owed so much to a fallen monarch should not abandon him in misfortune. The President of the Republic felt it himself, and told his Ambassador that, although he was the representative of the Republic in London, he thought it quite natural that he should visit in affliction an august family, who had admitted him into their intimacy. The President had likewise completely approved the conduct of a distinguished member (M. Thiers) of the Assembly, who had repaired to Claremont to present his homages to the august exiles. That member had told him (M. Baroche) "I hope I may have an opportunity to explain that journey. I went to Claremont to salute a

King I had dearly loved. After his death I seated myself between the Duchess of Orleans and the Count de Paris. There was no King of France nor King of the French at Claremont. If such a title had been given in my presence I should have retired, for I never will recognise a title that is not sanctioned by the laws of my country." ("He said an absurdity," exclaimed M. de Mornay. *Agitation.*) At Wiesbaden the case was widely different. There was a Sovereign who, to use the expression of M. Berryer, bore in him the principle of public sovereignty as the heir of a long series of royal ancestors, and who could only return to France as her King. The Legitimists had alone broken up that majority. The Cabinet, however, disdained and did not fear manifestations having for their object the restoration of either the elder or younger branch of the Bourbons.

General Changarnier next rose and said, that when he was invested with the supreme command of the army of Paris five parties divided the country—the Legitimists, Orleanists, the Moderate Republicans, the Demagogues, and men desirous of establishing an Imperial dictatorship without either glory or genius. He had favoured none of those parties, nor been the instrument of any conspiracy or conspirator. He had proved himself the defender of the laws and order; the promoter of that tranquillity indispensable to commercial transactions; and he prided himself in having been accessary to the re-establishment of the peace which the capital and the whole of France now enjoyed. He had, he repeated, favoured no faction nor conspirators, and he was certain that the Ministers would not deny that his presence at the Tuileries had been useful to them. His sword had been replaced in its scabbard, but was not broken, and would ever be found at the service of his country.

M. Thiers said, that he reluctantly appeared at the tribune on such an occasion, and proclaimed with the deepest chagrin his secession from the ranks of the supporters of the Cabinet. Ever since his election he had voted, first for M. Lamartine, afterwards for General Cavaignac, and finally for the Government of M. Louis Napoleon. He had cordially cooperated in every measure calculated to strengthen his authority and assist him in the accomplishment of his mission, with the firm determination, the moment he put forward any pretensions, to oppose them. He then explained the part he had taken in the election of the 10th of December. Had the Moderate party adopted another candidate, the current of the masses favouring Louis Napoleon, it would have been divided, and General Cavaignac raised to the Presidency. After his elevation the President had done him the honour of consulting him. M. Thiers had recommended him to call into his councils men who had not been long in office, because they would be exposed to the attacks of parties. The President having long resided out of France was not aware of her wants. He was frightened at the ardour of the public mind, and he wished to occupy it by some enterprise or war abroad, or some great popular creation, calculated to seduce the imagination of the masses. M. Thiers combated the first, as one of those immense faults com-

mitted, under more excusable circumstances, by Napoleon. He advised him to do everything to re-establish security, and he now claimed for the Legislative as well as the Executive power a share in the prosperity which the country enjoyed. The dismissal of the Cabinet of M. Odillon Barrot, by the message of the 31st of October, 1849, proved that if the Bonapartist family had become familiar with Republican ideas, it had not become so with those of representative government. The majority, which had supported that Cabinet, had not seceded from its successors; and yet, under such a system, it was indispensable that an Administration should possess the confidence of the Assembly. M. Thiers and his friends had drawn no unfavourable comparisons, and continued the staunch supporters of the Government. Some agitation having manifested itself, in consequence of the Socialist elections of Paris, the President had again done him the honour of consulting him. M. Thiers had recommended a modification in the Electoral Law, and a Committee had been appointed to amend it. The Government wished the Committee to assume the responsibility of the presentation of the law. ("You are in error," observed M. Baroche, "the Government was anxious to present the law itself.") M. Thiers denied it, at the same time that he consented to share the responsibility of a law which had restored security to the Republic. It was feared that its promulgation would have been the signal of an insurrection. This apprehension, however, was not realized, thanks to the energetic attitude of the army of Paris and of its intrepid chief, and also to the prudence of the demagogical party, who renounced attacking public order by arms. A few days afterwards, the Ministry presented the Dotation Bill. He frankly admitted that he had granted it with reluctance, because it tended to pervert the institution of the Presidency. The majority voted the dotation, and thus proved that it was disposed to subscribe to any sacrifice for the sake of union; for had they rejected it, it would have destroyed the good harmony between the Legislative and Executive powers, and divided the great party of order. He and his friends, he repeated, had given the President sound advice: they refused to accept portfolios, but invariably supported those who were in possession of them. M. Thiers then related the circumstances of his journey to Claremont, in the terms mentioned by M. Baroche. He had gone to visit on his dying bed a Monarch whose policy he had combated at the same time that he cherished his person. He could not suffer him to die without paying him a last homage. He had apprised the President of his intention, who left him the liberty of his affections. The Comte de Paris was called before him by no other title, for it was the sole title conferred upon him by France. M. Thiers then proceeded to express his affliction, nay indignation, at the cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" uttered in the plain of Satory, whether they were encouraged or not by the Government. It reminded him of the era of the Cæsars, when the legions proclaimed the Emperors. It was certain that General Neumayer had been superseded in his command because he prohibited those cries.

On the following day General Cavaignac rose to explain the motives that had induced him and two of his colleagues to condemn the resolution of the Committee. When the harmony existing between the majority and the Ministry appeared compromised by the proposition of M. Remusat, some of his friends asked him what were his feelings on the subject. He replied, that he viewed those new dispositions of the majority with reserve and coldness. He had ever waged a legitimate opposition to the Government. From the military reviews to the speech of M. Berryer, he and his party cared little who should be the conqueror, but they had a right to feel uneasiness at the use that might be made of the victory. The rupture between the Ministry and the majority had placed them in presence of two adversaries. The choice was delicate. In that alternative he had recollected the numerous grievances of his friends against the Government. Most of those adduced in the course of the debate were common to them. The laws on public instruction and the electoral law had raised an insuperable barrier between them, particularly after a member of the Cabinet had come forward to proclaim from the tribune that the revolution of February was a catastrophe. Under these circumstances he should have readily voted for the resolution moved by M. St. Beuve, declaring that the Ministry did not enjoy the confidence of the Assembly. But the speech of M. Berryer had deeply wounded him in his convictions, when he stated from the tribune that there was a Prince, whose mere appearance on the French territory would at once supersede the national sovereignty. He could not agree with him, that France was advancing towards a period when the form of the Government could be legally changed. He could not accept that theory. Under the monarchy it was forbidden to contest the principle of the institution. It was fully justified in doing so, for any Government that allowed its principle to be discussed was doomed to perish. The Constitution of 1848 had not invented national sovereignty and universal suffrage They pre-existed, and nobody had a right to suppress them. The Assembly had afterwards heard another eminent orator, some of whose admissions had given him much pleasure. But he could not agree with him, that France was now trying an experiment, and that the present Government was precarious and transitory. This was not the means of restoring tranquillity. It was by declaring it eternal that repose and security could be re-established. After those two speeches he could not consent to vote a common resolution with the majority without some previous explanations. In France there were only two things possible—the Monarchy or the Republic. Whoever was not for either form was against it. Those who mismanaged the affairs of the Monarchy prepared the advent of the Republic. Those who mismanaged the affairs of the Republic were preparing the return of Monarchy. General Cavaignac, after explaining the reasons of his hesitation, said that two years ago the majority had assumed the exclusive denomina-

tion of "the party of order." There lurked at the bottom of their hearts a sentiment that the Republic was not practicable in France, and they coalesced, not for the present, but for the future. Their union was a sort of disarmament. He fully respected the Constitutional Monarchy and its deceased chief, although he was not a partisan of the Parliamentary form. That Government, consisting of a hereditary monarch and two chambers, had never given the country but a theoretical liberty. He had witnessed the downfall of two monarchies. Had the Restoration offered the guarantees of practical liberty, it would not have been overturned. Had the Parliamentary monarchy presented it, Parliamentary men would not have been obliged to seek arms for its defence. For his part, he would support the Republican Government and nothing else, and, after mature reflection, would vote in favour of M. de St. Beuve's amendment, which was as follows:—"The Assembly declares that it has not confidence in the Ministry, and passes to the order of the day."

The general discussion was then closed, and the President having read the different amendments, twelve in number, several voices cried "the simple order of the day."

M. Baroche here rose and declared that, after the solemn debate that had taken place, and in presence of the resolution presented by the Committee, the debate could not be closed by a mere order of the day.

M. Berryer next demanded that priority should be given to the amendment of M. St. Beuve.

The Assembly having been consulted on the question of priority, decided the question in favour of the amendment of M. St. Beuve.

M. Baroche, Minister of the Interior, then said he thought that it was indispensable that everybody should make known the private reasons that induced him to adopt that amendment. Now, that amendment could not strike the present Administration without reacting on the former; the more so as he had expressly stated, at the beginning of the discussion, that he and his colleagues intended to pursue the policy followed since the 31st of October, 1849. He appealed to the loyalty of the Assembly—did not that general and undefined resolution lead to an equivocation? Messrs. Berryer, Thiers, and Cavaignac had attacked the Cabinet; was it in the same point of view and for the same considerations? MM. Berryer and Thiers had constantly voted in favour of the Cabinet until the 9th of January last, while General Cavaignac had invariably opposed it. He asked Messrs. Thiers and Berryer what they condemned in the domestic and foreign policy of the Cabinet? Was it the law on public instruction, the electoral law, or the law on the press, which they had assisted in framing and strenuously defended? Was it the expedition to Rome, or the conclusion of the affair of Greece they condemned? Were they about to blame what General Cavaignac had invariably blamed since the 31st of October? Now, it was indispensable that public opinion and the Chief of the Executive should know what were the real sentiments of the majority, in order to adopt a resolution.

M. Dufaure thought that the

Assembly was bound to address to the Executive a severe admonition. After listening with attention and impartiality to the debates of the last four days, he felt justified in saying that its fears were not chimerical and its anxiety well grounded. Blamable acts, he maintained, had been committed, and for that reason he would give his adhesion to M. St. Beuve's amendment.

M. Baroche observed, that this was the mere personal expression of M. Dufaure's motives in voting for that amendment. Did he share M. Cavaignac's objections, and disapprove, in the same degree as the different fractions of the Assembly, the suppression of the double command confided to General Changarnier? Had the Ministry not taken that measure, would it have been attacked by the majority? The amendment did not express these different objections.

M. Thiers approved the conduct of the Minister, who wished for no equivocation. It was evident that he, M. Berryer, and General Cavaignac did not blame the Cabinet from the same motives. But during the prorogation deplorable acts had taken place; the discipline of the army was compromised, the stability of the institutions menaced, and the Government had had the audacity to supersede a general officer in his command for having performed his duty. It was on that ground that he and General Cavaignac were agreed.

No speeches of any interest followed, and the Assembly proceeded to vote; when there appeared—

For M. St. Beuve's motion	415
Against it	286
Majority	129

The result of this adverse vote was the immediate resignation of the Ministry. The coalition against them which obtained the victory embraced every shade of political opinion except that of the Bonapartists; Legitimists, Orleanists, Moderate and Red Republicans, Socialists and Communists, all combined to overthrow the Government—although in the minority were contained some of the most eminent names in France. Amongst these were MM. de Broglie, de Montalembert, Daru, Léon Faucher, Passy, General de Bar, Baraguay d'Hilliers, Beugnot Berger, Berard, de Heckeren, Lamartine, Mathieu de la Redorte, de Montemart, d'Albert de Luynes, Coquerel, Darblay, Mimerel, Lebeuf, and Morel Cornet. M. Odillon Barrot and Count Molé did not vote at all.

The President of the Republic, finding himself thus baffled in the Assembly, resolved to try the novel experiment of forming a Cabinet independently of it, and he selected the following names of men who had not seats in the Chamber, expressly declaring, however, that he regarded this Ministry as a provisional one only.

M. Brenier—Foreign Affairs.
M. de Germiny—Finance.
M. de Royer—Justice.
Rear-Adm. Vaillant—Marine.
General Raudon—War.
M. Charles Giraud—Public Instruction.
M. Magne—Public Works.
M. Waisse—Interior.
M. Schneider—Commerce.

At the same time he communicated to the Assembly the following message, in which he explained his reasons and views:—

"*To the President of the National Legislative Assembly.*

"Paris, Jan. 24, 1851.

"M. le Président, — Public opinion, confiding in the wisdom of the Assembly and the Government, has not been alarmed at recent incidents. Nevertheless, France begins to suffer from the want of concord which she deplores. My duty is to do all that depends on me to prevent disagreeable results. The union of the two powers is indispensable to the repose of the country; but as the Constitution has rendered them independent, the only condition of this union is a reciprocal confidence.

"Penetrated with this sentiment, I shall always respect the rights of the Assembly while maintaining intact the prerogatives of the power I hold from the people. In order not to prolong dissension, I accepted, after the recent vote of the Assembly, the resignation of a Ministry which had given to the country, and to the cause of order, the most striking guarantees of its devotedness. Yet, desirous of reforming a Cabinet with some chance of duration, I could not find these elements in a majority formed by circumstances of an exceptional kind, and with regret I found myself unable to form a combination amongst the members of the minority, notwithstanding its importance. In this conjuncture, and after attempts made in vain, I resolved to form a Ministry of transition, composed of special men not belonging to any fraction of the Assembly, and determined to devote themselves to the business of the country without reference to party. The honourable men who accept this patriotic mission will have claims to the gratitude of the country.

"The Administration will therefore continue as heretofore. Prejudices will be dispelled by the recollection of the solemn declarations of the message of the 12th of November. The old majority will reconstitute itself. Harmony will be re-established without the two powers having made any sacrifice of that dignity which constitutes their force.

"France wishes above all for repose, and she expects from those whom she has invested with her confidence, conciliation without weakness, a tranquil firmness, and impassibility, while they respect the laws.

"Accept, M. le Président, the assurance of my perfect esteem."

On the 27th of January M. Houyn de Tranchère ascended the tribune to address interpellations to the members of the new Cabinet *.

After recapitulating the circumstances which caused the withdrawal of the last Cabinet, he observed, that, for the first time, the Executive power had thought proper to choose its Ministers out of the Parliament. As the fact might lead to incalculable consequences, he believed that it behoved the Assembly to demand from the new Ministers what were their origin and policy—if they represented an incident or a system? He disclaimed all intention of creating a sterile agitation in the country. He was influenced by more elevated and patriotic

* Although the new Cabinet were not members of the Assembly, they were allowed to sit there in their capacity of Ministers.

sentiments, his desire being to prove that the former majority was not so divided as it was described. He asked the new Ministers if they descended in a direct line from the constitutional message of November 12, 1850, or if they were the personal representatives of that of October 31, 1849? Was their extra-Parliamentary position to be ascribed to the Assembly? Were the propositions made to several representatives serious? Now, the correspondent of the *Times* wrote, many days ago, that the President contemplated forming a Cabinet out of the Assembly; that several prefects and receivers-general had been summoned to Paris, and that three had actually arrived; and the correspondent even stated that M. Waisse would be entrusted with the Home Department, and M. de Germiny with that of Finance. This evidently betrayed a preconcerted plan of forming an extra-Parliamentary Administration, and inaugurating the personal policy of the message of the 31st of October. For his part, before accepting the Ministers he would require from them a formal retractation of the principles contained in this last message. The message of the 12th of November was perfectly constitutional, but it was soon followed by an unconstitutional act—the dismissal of General Changarnier. He would ask Ministers whether the electoral law of the 31st of May would be applied to the election of the representatives as well as to that of the President of the Republic? M. de Tranchère then condemned the passage of the last message which described the two powers of the State as independent. Now, the Constitution declared that the national sovereignty resided in the Assembly, and not in the Executive power. In conclusion, he called on the Ministers to state whence they came and whither they were going.

M. de Royer, Minister of Justice, said that he should reply in a few words to the questions put to him by M. Houyn de Tranchère. The message of the 18th of January had made known the reasons which had prevented the President from composing a Parliamentary Cabinet, and he would state in his own name, and that of his colleagues, that the Cabinet had no definitive character—that it had been invested with a mission of administration eminently provisional and temporary. It was on these conditions it had been offered and accepted. They had been strangers to the causes which impeded the formation of a definitive Cabinet, but were determined whilst they continued in office to conform to the letter and spirit of the message of the 12th of November. Neither he nor his colleagues had sought or coveted their position, but he did not hesitate to declare, with the conviction of an honest man, that in accepting it they had accomplished an act of good citizenship. They did not constitute a political Cabinet, but whilst they remained Ministers, they would strenuously exert themselves to enforce the execution of the laws and maintain public order. They were resolved to follow with firmness the policy which restored calmness and prosperity to the country. As regarded the independence of the powers, he would observe that they understood it in the sense of the Constitution, which proclaimed the separation of powers to be

the first condition of the existence of the Republic.

M. de Royer having concluded, and nobody on the Right rising to reply, the President was about to declare the discussion closed, when M. Mathieu de la Drôme appeared at the tribune.

M. Mathieu said that he did not intend to take part in the discussion, but seeing the defence of the Constitution abandoned on that side (pointing to the Right), he could not remain silent after the violation of the privileges of the Assembly by the last message of the President. It was not the fact, but the intention of that message he condemned. Its form was unconstitutional and its contents unbecoming. The President was not a military man, and yet he wore the uniform of a general; held reviews, at which seditious cries were uttered, and he dismissed a General who had checked those cries. The President in accepting his present position had abdicated the title of Pretender. It had been asserted that the President had been elected by the enemies of the Republic. Now, he contended that it was the hatred of foreigners, and of those who returned with them, that dictated his election. ("You are firing upon your troops," cried a member on the Right.) "I am firing upon deserters," replied M. Mathieu, amidst the laughter of the Assembly. He then undertook to prove that the Royalists, by their aversion for Republicanism, and by proclaiming Monarchy, had actually served the cause of Imperialism. The Constitution might be revised, but not the Republic, which was the definitive form of government adopted by the country. Had they not gagged the Republican press, Imperialism could not have acquired such gigantic proportions, for that press alone could combat it with effect.

M. Leo de Laborde next rose, and openly proclaimed his Legitimist opinions. He, however, would not join in any plot to overthrow the existing Government, but calmly wait until the time for revising the Constitution arrived, when he and his friends would manfully come forward and demand the modification of its first article in these words, "France returns to hereditary Monarchy." (*Loud exclamations on the Left.* A voice, "You mean, to absolute power.") M. Laborde protested that those who supposed that the Comte de Chambord wished to reign over a people that was not free, calumniated that Prince.

M. Michel de Bourges next ascended the tribune, but the Right loudly demanding that the discussion be closed, the Assembly being consulted decided in the affirmative.

In the course of this month the Duc de Bordeaux (Comte de Chambord) addressed from Venice a letter to M. Berryer, complimenting him upon the speech which he had made in the Assembly on the 16th.

The following passages are of public interest:—

"As the depositary of the fundamental principle of the Monarchy, I know that this Monarchy would not suffice for all the wants of France if it was not in harmony with its social condition, its manners, its interests; and if France did not recognise and accept the necessity of it with confidence. My respect for my country is equal to my love for it. I honour its civilization and its glory of the

present day, as I do the traditions and the *souvenirs* of its past history. The maxims it has so much at heart, and which you have produced at the tribune, viz., equality before the law, liberty of conscience, the free access for all species of merit to public offices, to all men, to all social advantages —all these great principles of an enlightened and Christian society are sacred to me as to you—as to all Frenchmen. To give to these principles all the guarantees necessary to them, by means of institutions conformable to the wishes of the nation, and to found in accord with it a regular and durable Government by placing it on the basis of hereditary monarchy, and under the guardianship of political liberties, at once strongly regulated and loyally respected—such is the sole object of my ambition. I dare hope that, with the aid of all good citizens, —of all the members of my family,—I shall not be wanting in courage nor in perseverance to accomplish this work of national restoration, which is the only means of rendering to France a long perspective of happiness, without which the present, even tranquil as it is, must ever occasion inquietude and sterility.

"After so many vicissitudes and fruitless trials, France, enlightened by her own experience, will herself discover, I feel confident, in what direction are her best destinies. The day on which she shall be convinced that the traditional and secular principle of hereditary monarchy is the surest guarantee for the stability of her Government and the development of liberty, she will find in me a Frenchman devoted and anxious to rally round him all the capacities, all the talents, all the glory, all the men who by their services have merited the gratitude of the country."

At the sitting of the Assembly on the 3rd of February, M. Germiny, the new Minister of Finance, brought forward the President's Dotation Bill, and briefly explained the nature of his proposal. He said,

"I have the honour to present to the Assembly a project of law for an augmentation of the credit granted to the President of the Republic for expenses of representation. The law of June 24 of last year granted for the same purpose a sum of 2,160,000*f.* The pressing and numerous obligations imposed on the Chief of the State by the position which he occupies, render the required augmentation a matter of necessity; and we accordingly propose to you to open an additional credit of 1,800,000*f.* for the year 1851."

The announcement was unfavourably received on all sides; and the proposition was referred to the Bureaux for the report of a Committee. Next day a Committee was nominated; consisting of seven Orleanists, three Montagnards, three Legitimists, and two Bonapartists.

M. Piscatory was the reporter of the Committee, and on the 8th of February he presented and read to the Assembly the result of their labours. It was as follows:—

"Gentlemen,—A project of law has been submitted to you, tending to open, in the Ministry of Finance in 1851, an extraordinary credit of 1,800,000*f.* for *frais de représentation* of the Presidency of the Republic. If that project were adopted, the amount of the credits allocated by the State for the expenditure

of the President of the Republic would amount to the sum of 3,429,000 francs—namely, salary, 600,000*f.*; *frais de représentation*, 600,000*f.*; repairs of the palace of the Elysée, &c., set down in the budget of public works, 240,000*f.*; rent of an hotel next to the Elysée, 35,000*f.*; a sum at the disposal of the President out of the relief fund in the Ministry of the Interior, 150,000*f.*; extraordinary credit for *frais de représentation*, 1,800,000*f.*; total, 3,425,000*f.* A sum of 1,625,000*f.* being inscribed in the budget for the expenditure of every description which the high station of the first magistrate of the Republic may require, you have invited your Committee to decide if it be necessary to double that allowance by adding a sum applied entirely to expenditures which, by their nature, escape all control. You remember, Gentlemen, the *exposé des motifs* presented with that demand. Your Committee thought that it was useful to hear the Minister of Finance, who attended, accompanied by his colleagues of the Interior, of Justice, and Public Works. To the questions addressed to them the Ministers referred the Committee to the *exposé des motifs* of the bill of June, 1850. On the observation, that the credit then called for had been described as a supplementary one, but that agreeably to the opinion of the Committee, and with the assent of the Government, it was as an extraordinary credit it had been voted, the Ministers, insisting on the identity of the motives, replied that it was an extraordinary and annual credit that they this time demanded; that it was intended to provide for the exigencies imposed upon the President, and that, although extraordinary, that credit would be annually required to place the President of the Republic, whoever he might be, in a condition to represent in a becoming manner the country of which he was the first magistrate. After hearing those explanations, the Committee examined with the most scrupulous attention a demand which, in the present circumstances, has assumed the importance of a political question of the highest order. In fact, it cannot be denied that it embraces the nature and situation of the Executive power in the Republic; the influence which that power has exercised for some time; the existing relations between the two constitutional powers; and the manner, in short, in which may be prepared the solution of the many grave questions which agreeably to the fundamental law France will have to adjust at no distant period. After considering the question under these different aspects, your Committee, by a majority of 13 to 2, decided that it should propose to you to reject the bill. We will lay before you an account of the motives that led to the two opinions, and the Committee wished that that of the minority should be here textually inserted. It is as follows: — 'Objections, drawn from the letter and spirit of the constitution, were invoked in the discussion of the law of the 24th of June, 1850. The Assembly set them aside because the chief of the Executive power should occupy a situation in accord with the customs and manners of a great nation. It was actuated by the desire and duty of maintaining, by cementing it, the union of the powers as the sole means of saving the country. Of those reasons of *haute conve-*

nance and high political consideration, there is not one that does not tell in favour of the project of law submitted to us. Should those reasons prevail over the susceptibilities and the fears proclaimed in a recent discussion? The Assembly, moved by an act of which the gravity was not contested by anybody, notified its distrust to the Ministry, and the Chief of the Executive power rendered, no doubt, homage to the right of controlling the Ministerial action, of which the Assembly thought proper to make use, by separating from his Ministry. To refuse to-day the credit asked for, would be, perhaps, in the eyes of the country, to continue, to renew even, a collision which threatens to compromise for ever the union of the powers. The minority of the Committee cannot join in the responsibility of such a refusal.' The majority did not think that this was a just appreciation either of the facts or of the rights. Several members at first contested the constitutionality of the credit. They stated that the 62nd article of the constitution fixes at 600,000*f.* the salary of the President, and although the *exposé des motifs* of the constitution, it was said, appeared to authorize, later, the vote of a new credit of 60,000*f.* for *frais de représentation*, that vote was nevertheless unconstitutional. The new allowance asked for, although preserving the character of an extraordinary credit, they said was, nevertheless, contrary to the letter and spirit of the 62nd article. Notwithstanding the gravity of that opinion your Committee thought that by its vote of last year the Assembly had decided that, without engaging for the future, accidental and special circumstances might justify an extraordinary increase of the credits allowed to the Presidency, provided that increase had not for its effect to impair the nature of the exalted function to which it was to be attributed. Your Committee equally thought that the extraordinary circumstances invoked last year, no longer existed; and that, if the indispensable expenditure of a first establishment in office had led to an unexpected outlay, the provident equity of the Assembly had freed the future from this recurrence. Can it be said that, exonerated from the burdens of the past, the budget of the Presidency is insufficient to maintain the dignity of a great power? Your Committee does not believe it. In its opinion, the ordinary credits amply suffice to insure to the President an existence equal to his rank, and out of all proportion with any other existence in French society. The state of manners and fortunes, in our country, requires nothing more. We cannot grant more without deviating from the legitimate conditions of the high function which you wish to uphold, but not to aggrandize. The Presidency is not a royalty, which possesses nothing that does not return to the State; and the representation of the President of a republic is, like his power, personal and temporary. It is, no doubt, of importance that, during his administration, he may be, even in appearance, as well as in authority, the first of magistrates and citizens. But nothing more. He is not the chief of the State; he is the chief of the Executive power. (*Approbation on the Left.*) Those considerations have not escaped you, Gentlemen, when you first deliberated on a demand similar to that now before you.

Those considerations have certainly induced many negative votes and many hesitations. But the majority took into account the temporary circumstances; and, without shutting their eyes to the danger of impairing in a certain degree the institution, by exaggerating the conditions of its external representation, it hoped that this danger would not be realized if the wisdom of the Government responded to the kind feeling which was manifested to it. The majority, in short, then made the sacrifice of some doubts and apprehensions to the maintenance of good harmony between the powers. It was aware that the credits called for were means of influence, of which no account was to be rendered, and which, consequently, could become political instruments. But it wished to believe that the policy of the Executive would be conformable to that of the Assembly; it wished only to remember the important circumstances in which it had found in the Executive the co-operation it had a right to expect from it. That confidence, we regret to say, has not been understood, and the Assembly, justly alarmed, could not remain silent any longer. The day on which order and good harmony appeared compromised it cautioned the Executive against the danger, in the same spirit that made it grant, without reserve, all the means of action it had demanded. You are unwilling, Gentlemen, to despair of the possibility of a most desirable conciliation. We abstain accordingly from referring to facts present to the recollection of all. But, whatever regret it may inspire, such a situation imposed upon the national representation a conduct and a language respecting which nobody can be mistaken. That situation alarms, we believe, all parts of this Assembly. Nobody can see without pain that salutary alliance compromised which saved public order and gave to France a Government. Those regrets and that pre-occupation were, although diversely, often expressed in the Committee. The majority, without disregarding the gravity of the resolution proposed, has thought that want of sincerity and firmness on the part of the Assembly would weaken the Legislative power in the esteem of the country, and would badly advise the Executive power. We accordingly propose, by a majority of 13 votes to 2, to reject the project of law."

In the mean time (on the 7th) M. de Germiny, Minister of Finance, had presented the Estimates for 1852. He began by giving an *exposé* of the financial situation of the country. The deficit of 1849 amounted to 253,000,000*f.*, to which should be added 6,000,000*f.* proceeding from the savings banks. That of 1848, at first estimated at 72,000,000*f.*, and subsequently 19,000,000*f.*, was finally reduced to 3,000,000*f.* In 1851 the deficit of 1849 would, from the application of various resources, be reduced to 202,000,000*f.* In 1850 the expenditure exceeded the receipts by 12,000,000*f.*, to which the supplementary credits voted by the Assembly added 50,000,000*f.* The augmentation in the revenues, and the creation of new resources by laws of the Assembly, had, however, brought down the deficit to 13,000,000*f.* The extraordinary works executed during that year had amounted to 105,000,000*f.* The Minister then observed that the results of 1851 could only be matter for conjecture,

all depending on the continuance of order and tranquillity. Anterior deficits, including those of 1848, 1849, and 1850, would amount to 646,000,000*f.* In the opinion of the Minister, the situation would neither be endangered nor embarrassed thereby. To meet that deficit, the State possessed important resources. The increase in the revenues, and the annulling of several credits, should also be taken into account, and he valued those items at 43,000,000*f.* The Government had, moreover, been authorized to sell forest lands to the amount of 25,000,000*f.* The concession to private industry of the Paris and Avignon and the Western Railroads, so warmly recommended in the Presidential Message of the 12th of November, 1850, would, he was certain, be granted by the Assembly, and thus enable the Government to realize important additional resources to reduce still more the above deficit. The floating debt, however large its amount might be—577,000,000*f.* —was not of a nature to cause uneasiness or apprehension. The cash on hand in the Treasury or Bank of France exceeded 94,000,000*f.* The loan concluded by his predecessor would afford 38,000,000*f.*, of which 31,000,000*f.* remained to be paid. The debts of the Rouen and Northern Railway Companies would supply upwards of 40,000,000*f.* more. In the floating debt figured the bonds of the Communes, the deposits of the savings banks, &c., for 364,000,000*f.* That sum was not likely to be withdrawn. The treasury bonds, amounting to 113,000,000*f.*, on the other hand, would in all probability be renewed, notwithstanding the reduction in the rate of interest. There was no danger, either, of the Bank of France claiming its debt, for the most profitable and safest use it could make of its capital was to loan it to the Treasury. M. de Germiny regretted the necessity of suspending again, in 1852, the action of the sinking fund, but expressed confidence that the ordinary expenditures would be covered by the revenues of the State. He then enumerated the modifications made in the estimates of the different departments, and estimated the entire receipts at 1,382,675,607*f.*, and the expenditure at 1,372,978,928*f.*, leaving a surplus of 9,696,679*f.*

The debate on the Dotation Bill commenced on the 10th of February, when M. de Royer, Minister of Justice, rose and said that the Government did not intend to take part in the discussion of the question. It referred the Assembly to the *exposé des motifs* of the Bill, and would await its decision with calmness, and, he would say, with confidence. Last year the Assembly had voted a similar credit. The Government did not make it a question of money, but, as the report stated, a question of the highest political order. It was its duty to protest against the reception of the demand by the Committee, at the beginning of the discussion, influenced by a sense of honour and propriety which the Assembly would appreciate. The Committee, he regretted to say, personally attacked the President, without heeding his Ministers, who would not desert the ground they had not chosen, but accepted. It charged him with having exercised an undue influence, when it was obvious to all that in every speech he pronounced he renewed

his oath to the Constitution. All his acts had been eminently patriotic. Remember the reply he made to the Mayor of Lyons, on the 15th of August, two days after the prorogation, when he thanked the population of that great city for not having credited the rumours of *coups d'état*. Remember his speech at Strasburg, when, surrounded by all the delegates of manufacturing Alsace, he claimed no other title than that of an honest man. His political acts had reanimated confidence and labour all over the country, and merited for him and the Assembly the sincere and serious gratitude of France. M. de Royer then called on the Assembly to be more equitable towards him than its Committee, and entreated it in the name of the country and society not to weaken a power established by 6,000,000 votes. Consult, he said, the population, the municipalities, the Councils-General of the departments he traversed last summer, and they will tell that he everywhere left deep traces of his passage favourable to order and society. The Assembly might admit or reject the credit, but whatever its decision was, it would not change the President's respect for his oath nor his devotedness to the policy of order, in which he felt honoured to have met with the loyal and firm co-operation of the National Assembly.

When the Minister had concluded, numerous voices cried in different parts of the hall, "Let us vote! Let us vote!"

The majority, however, refused to close the discussion.

M. Dufougerais then rose, and undertook to prove that it was the President who had separated from the Assembly, and not the Assembly which had separated from the President. He then referred to the Message of the 31st of October, 1849, which the Assembly had accepted too lightly; to the dismissal of General Changarnier, who had identified himself to a certain degree with the sentiments of the majority. The refusal of the Assembly to grant the dotation was not an act of hostility towards the President, nor would it compromise the existence of the Parliamentary regimen, as some of its voters apprehended. If any sentiment of distrust animated the Assembly, it was against the last Ministry and its Imperial tendencies. In conclusion, he protested that the President had no enemy in the Assembly.

M. de Montalembert said that he had hoped the vote would have been silent, in order to conceal from the country the schism of the majority and the Executive, and in the ranks of the majority itself. When, however, he considered the report of the Committee, which drew up a bill of indictment against the policy of the President, he could not remain silent; the more so as he had been pressed to protest, in the name of his friends of the majority, who had remained faithful to the mission they had received from their constituents. Had he been consulted, he would not have advised the presentation of such a demand last year or this year, but, having been presented, it should not be refused. That refusal would come with a bad grace from a Legislative Assembly more amply remunerated than any previous Assembly in France. Leaving the question of money, he would examine the question of power and authority which it involved. A portion of the former

majority had, with the best intentions, no doubt, vowed a systematic hostility against the Government. M. de Montalembert withdrew the word systematic, which displeased certain persons, and substituted for it the word "permanent." He did not come forward as the advocate or friend of the President, but as a mere witness; and he declared, with his hand on his heart, that Louis Napoleon had faithfully accomplished the mission he had received of restoring society, re-establishing order, and repressing demagogy. The same men who now so violently attacked Louis Napoleon openly placed themselves under his ægis after the 10th of December, when they wished to assure their own election. He had witnessed and could bear testimony to their Bonapartism, as member of the Electoral Committee of the Rue de Poitiers. Six millions of citizens, in elevating to the Presidency the son of a King and the nephew of the Emperor morally killed the Republic. When that Prince was elected, three things were required of him. The peasantry believed that they were choosing an Emperor. Did he respond to their expectation? No, notwithstanding the many opportunities he had had to overthrow the Republic. Others simply asked him to put an end to the Republicans of the eve—to that equivocal system practised after the revolt of June. Did he not accomplish that engagement? He did. A third class of electors wished him to establish a neutral ground on which all honest men, whatever their political opinions might be, could meet for the defence of order and society. Did he respond to their appeal? He did, by coming forward immediately to take the oath to the Constitution of the Republic, and appointing a Cabinet uniting all shades of opinion, from M. Bixio to M. Falloux. The President, he contended, had ever since remained faithful to his oath, and deserved well of the party of order. He had even done more than he had promised, and did not imitate other princes who promised more than they were willing to perform. Every Government was liable to commit faults, and he only reproached the President with one—the letter he wrote to Colonel Ney, at Rome, for which he had since amply atoned. The Message of the 31st of October, 1849, so often alluded to, was, in his opinion, the commencement of the era of social restoration. He then maintained that, long before the prorogation, the majority had shown itself hostile to the President. Part of it had coalesced with the Mountain to oppose the law on Municipalities, and to name the Permanent Committee, which had astonished the country. He next referred to the dismissal of General Changarnier, whose conduct and votes since then sufficiently explained to him its motives.

Here General Changarnier rose and invited M. de Montalembert to mention the facts which in his opinion had justified his dismissal.

M. de Montalembert replied that the General misunderstood him; that he only spoke of his conduct and votes subsequent to his dismissal. The language he had since held in the Assembly had revealed to him an hostility so systematic that it had explained to him the antipathy he must have inspired. The President had rendered homage to the right of control and censure exercised by the Assembly

by sacrificing his Ministers, and nevertheless the report now applied to the President that distrust which it had manifested to his Cabinet. The Assembly, he added, had adopted a fatal course, deplored by all the friends of order. The men whose suggestions it obeyed had spent their lives in caressing certain passions. He knew he would be called a partisan of the Elysée, but he preferred that denomination to that of flatterer of anarchy. Nevertheless, he would bear testimony to the honesty and sincerity of the President, and protest against an ingratitude, which was as blind as it was unjustifiable. The Restoration had succumbed, because respect for authority had been destroyed, not by *émeutes*, but by political men in high stations. Louis Philippe had been overturned by the same means and the same men who now were actively engaged in sapping the authority of Louis Napoleon. There was one condition indispensable to establish authority—that was to defend it when out of power, and even when contrary to one's opinion. He knew no other legitimate power than that which was possible. In speaking of the principle of authority, he did not mean that exercised by such monsters as Nero and Robespierre; nor those Governments having no root in the country, and whose existence was ephemeral. The sovereignty resided in the people, who delegated its authority to an Executive Power and a Legislative Assembly. The report said that the President was not a King. Now, constitutional monarchs were mere hereditary presidents,—when he said hereditary, not always. (*Laughter.*) The President was a sort of temporary king, who directly derived his power from the people. The Constituent Assembly had rejected the amendment of M. Grévy, and the President elected by the nation was, in its eye, the source of authority. How often, he asked, did Monarchy in England use the right of veto, which the Constitution denied the President, since 1692? Not once. Charles X. and Louis Philippe had been reduced to spend their noble old age in exile, although not responsible, and their Ministers, Prince Polignac and M. Guizot, freely returned to their country. He was not an admirer of the Constitution, against which he had voted, but he could not help praising the doctors who had framed it, in not having constituted a single and unlimited power, and sharing the Government with another directly elected by 6,000,000 electors, who had delegated to it an immense authority, which he was wrong in comparing to that of a king. The President equally represented the national will. Ask the peasant for what representative he voted; he will reply that he did not know, that he voted either for the white or the red list. But ask him whom he elevated to the Presidency, and he will at once tell you Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The country was alarmed at those sterile collisions and fatal coalitions, formed by the same chiefs and under the same pretext. Those collisions might have charms for certain minds. These were their *premières amours*, and they always returned to them. The country did not travel to Wiesbaden or Claremont, and was not even at Satory. The Assembly had left it tranquil, and found it tranquil on its return. The two powers had too long waged

an impious war on each other, to the detriment of the peace, labour, and credit of the country. In conclusion, he entreated the majority not to persevere in that fatal course, if it did not wish the people to say, in 1852, that they had placed a private idol on the altar of the country, and disregarded the general interests. The peasantry will naturally say, "the Whites have always disagreed, let us name the Red." Then, France will neither have the Empire nor the Parliamentary regimen, but Socialism. He trusted he should be a false prophet.

M. Piscatory next rose and disclaimed all hostility to the President, declaring that it was a mere warning that the Assembly wished to give.

The discussion was closed after M. Piscatory's speech. A division was then called for, and the ballot gave:—

For the dotation . . .	294
Against it	396
Majority	102

The Bill was accordingly rejected.

An attempt was now made to indemnify the President for this refusal on the part of the Assembly to increase his income, by getting up a national subscription, but this he firmly refused to allow. He knew too well the advantage of having a grievance, and his official organs proclaimed that he deemed it his duty to sacrifice a personal satisfaction to the repose of the country. "He knows that the people render him justice, and that is sufficient for him. The President, therefore, declines all subscriptions, however spontaneous and national their character may be."

The "provisional" Ministry appointed on the 9th of January had continued in office longer than was contemplated, owing to the difficulty of forming one from amongst members of the Assembly with any chance of stability and permanence. At last, on the 11th of April, after many ineffectual efforts, the following new Cabinet was announced in the *Moniteur*, composed chiefly of those who had formed the Ministry displaced at the beginning of January:—

M. Léon Faucher—Interior.
M. Baroche—Foreign Affairs.
M. Rouher—Justice.
M. Fould—Finance.
M. Buffet—Commerce and Agriculture.
M. Chasseloup-Laubat—Marine.
General Randon—War.
M. Magne—Public Works.
M. de Crouseilhes—Instruction.

This Cabinet was of a complexion friendly to the President, but did not carry much weight in the Assembly. The only two names of distinguished note were those of M. Fould and M. Léon Faucher, men of decided ability and character. The chief fault of the latter was the want of a conciliatory manner and temper, which, for the exigencies of the position of Ministerial leader in a popular Assembly, is no mean part of statesmanship.

On the same day, after the new Ministry had been constituted, M. Léon Faucher, Minister of the Interior, rose and said:—"Gentlemen, after an *ad interim* Administration, which leaves behind it most honourable reminiscences, at the moment when the new Ministry presents itself before you for the first time, it is its duty to inform

you of the views which led to its formation. Members of that great majority of the Assembly which, since May 29, 1849, has known how, by the measures which it has adopted, by its courage, and its union with the Executive Power, to re-establish order, to reanimate labour, and, in fine, to restore prosperity to the country, we without doubt have no need to inform you that we shall always be the firm defenders of that common task. But in order to defend it against the dangers which menace it, it is to you, Gentlemen, above all, that we are bound to look. We will consequently devote all our efforts to cement that great majority which has rendered such services to the country; for it is indispensable that the Parliamentary power should unite with the Executive to put down evil passions and baffle the culpable attempts we may have to oppose. However difficult may be the task which has been imposed on us by the President of the Republic in calling us to the direction of affairs, we have not considered it fitting for us to decline its responsibility. The increasing uneasiness of the country has induced us not to hesitate. Besides, strong in the intentions of the head of the Executive Power, and in his straightforward and honourable declarations —strong also, permit us to say, in our own sentiments, we hope to merit your support, and obtain your co-operation. To maintain order, to cause the law to be respected by every one, to fortify the authority, vigilance, and equity of the Government, to impart to the Administration an impulse of a firm and active character, to give confidence to all interests, and to calm down men's minds—such, as we comprehend it, is the mission of the Government at the present moment. We intend to devote ourselves to our task without reserve, and we indulge in the hope of being supported in that attempt, and of carrying with us the sympathy of the country."

M. de St. Beuve, after consulting with General Changarnier, ascended the tribune. He said that in January last, after several days' discussion, and for grievances which he would not recall, the Assembly had declared that the then existing Cabinet did not enjoy its confidence. That vote, which conveyed the severest blame that could be inflicted on an Administration, occasioned its downfall. After a deserved homage rendered to the right of the Assembly and an interregnum of several months, filled by men whose becoming attitude had disarmed all attacks, the Chief of the Executive had reinstated the very men the Assembly had judged, and who now reappeared before it ready to resume the policy it had reproved. History did not offer an instance of so audacious a challenge flung in the face of a great Assembly. The policy, opinions, and tendencies of those men were the same the Assembly condemned by that memorable vote, and the question at issue between the two powers was precisely the same as on the 18th of January last. He had heard it said out of doors that the doom of deliberating assemblies was sealed, and that a new 18th Brumaire was at hand. Under those circumstances it was the duty of the Assembly to protest, and to respond to that challenge and bravado by an energetic resolution. He ac-

cordingly proposed the following order of the day:—

"The National Assembly persists in its resolution of the 18th of January, 1851. It declares that it has no confidence in the Ministry, and passes to the order of the day."

M. Léon Faucher observed that there were two modes of bringing the Cabinet to account. Any member might address interpellations to it respecting its policy, and the new Ministry had anticipated that question by presenting an *exposé* of their views. Then might that *exposé* be disapproved, and give rise to interpellations. M. de St. Beuve neither contradicted nor attacked the principles therein exposed; and how could he? for they were those professed by the majority since the beginning of the Legislature. M. Faucher allowed nobody a right to say that the doctrines he had developed were not his own. He then ridiculed the idea of a new 18th Brumaire. Times and circumstances were changed, and such comparisons had nothing real. The Assembly deserved and obtained the respect to which it was entitled. The Cabinet was a new one. It originated under new circumstances and under the pressure of public opinion. Its principles were those invariably professed by the majority, and it was impossible the Assembly could deny it that co-operation which was the object of its most sanguine wishes.

General Bedeau was about to put to the vote the order of the day of M. de St. Beuve, when the Right demanded the simple order of the day. The latter having the priority, M. Bauden and nineteen other members called for a division. A ballot took place, when there appeared:—

Voters	602
Absolute majority . .	302
For the simple order of the day	327
Against it	275
Majority for Ministers	52

The simple order of the day was accordingly adopted.

At the close of the sitting of the Assembly, on the 14th of April, M. Pascal Duprat laid the following proposition, or motion, on the table:—

"Article 1. Every person who by language, writing, or in any other way shall excite or support for the presidential election any of the candidateships interdicted by Art. 45 of the Constitution shall be punished by a fine of 1000*f.* to 5000*f.*, and with imprisonment from one year at least to five years at most, with privation of civic rights for 10 years. The penalty shall be doubled for a simple functionary. For superior functionaries, Ministers, and the President of the Republic, the act shall be considered as a crime of high treason.

"Art. 2. No account shall be taken after the vote of the bulletins in violation of the clauses abovenamed of the constitutional pact. The bulletins shall be torn up, and no mention be made of them in the minutes, and the votes shall be struck off.

"Art. 3. In case of infraction, the members of the bureaux shall be punished with a fine of from 500*f.* to 3000*f.*, and an imprisonment of six months at least and three years at most. They may also be deprived of their civic rights.

"Art. 4. The present law, fol-

lowed by Art. 45 of the Constitution, shall be posted up in all the communes of the Republic until the next presidential election."

On the 26th of April M. Bourzat was called to the tribune to develop his proposition relative to the suppression of the costs of installation and special salary of French Cardinals.

M. Bourzat observed that cardinals did not take a French oath; that they were Roman princes, and recognised no other authority than that of the Pope; that they served the passions of Rome and disregarded French interests; that a Frenchman elevated to the dignity of cardinal renounced his country, and that it consequently behoved Rome to pay his salary. The *concordat* assigned no emolument to cardinals. It was the First Consul, Bonaparte, who, of his own free will, fixed the costs of installation of cardinals at 45,000*f.*, and their salary at 30,000*f.* annually. Of these 45,000*f.*, 11,000*f.* were paid for Chancery fees, for which the country received in exchange lead, parchment, and wax. 7300*f.* were given to the Congregation for the Propagation of Faith; 3700*f.* to the private chamberlain of his Holiness; 3000*f.* to the servants of his household; 6000*f.* to the Monsignor, the bearer of the skull cap, &c. M. Bourzat then asked what advantages France derived from the possession of five cardinals? They were only called to render services at the death of the Popes, and even then those services were very dubious, for the conclaves were the seat of deplorable intrigues. Those conclaves were not so secret as was generally supposed. In 1829 M. Chateaubriand was admitted into the conclave sixteen days after its opening.

M. Desmousseaux de Givré,—"I accompanied M. Chateaubriand on the occasion, and I deny it."

M. Bourzat added that France had a right to five cardinals, and as they were auxiliaries of the Pope the latter would bestow on France as many as she pleased. Then, the expedition to Rome had cost 60,000,000*f.*, according to the calculations of M. Charras, and only 25,000,000*f.* according to M. Passy. Now, what had the Court of Rome given France in return?—a great *sacristain* (meaning M. de Montalembert). (*Cries of* "Shame! shame!" *on the Right.*) In conclusion, M. Bourzat consented to pay the travelling expenses of the cardinals when they were called to exercise their electoral functions at Rome, but nothing else.

M. Crouseilhes, Minister of Public Instruction, could not help blaming the indecorous manner in which M. Bourzat spoke of a dignity held in high veneration by upwards of 30,000,000 Frenchmen. ("No! no!" *on the Left.*) Those cardinals, notwithstanding his assertions to the contrary, exercised a great influence at Rome over the affairs of the church. He then cited a passage from a treatise on the origin of cardinals, in which they were described as assisting at the emancipation of the slaves in the primitive times of the church; and this circumstance ought to diminish the horror they inspired in M. Bourzat. He then read M. Thiers' opinion relative to the re-establishment of cardinals, and intreated the Assembly not to touch those institutions, for fear of shaking the keystone of the edifice, at a moment when they should, on the contrary, endeavour to consolidate it.

M. Dupont de Bussac next spoke

in favour of the proposition; after which M. Poujoulat said that M. Bourzat had exhibited great ignorance of the history of his country, when he stated that a Frenchman who accepted a cardinal's hat from that moment ceased to be a Frenchman. He would ask him if Cardinals Richelieu, d'Ossat, Fleury, had renounced their country? (*A voice on the Left*, "And Cardinal Dubois.") "He is only entitled to contempt," replied M. Poujoulat. For one, he added, who during the last 1000 years had trampled under foot honour and morality, he could cite many distinguished for talent, piety, and patriotism. Responding to the charge of avidity directed against Rome, M. Poujoulat said that the revolution also had spoliated the churches and dilapidated the proceeds of the labour and piety of ages. Three years ago other revolutionists, at Rome, had robbed the churches and the public chests. It was not true that M. de Chateaubriand had intrigued, in 1829, in favour of a candidate for the Pontifical See. If he had been admitted into the Sacred College it was merely for the purpose of presenting his credentials after the demise of Leo XII. M. Poujoulat then terminated by declaring that the French *Cardinalat* was one of the glories of France; that it formed part of her external power; that it was inseparable from her preponderance in Catholic questions; and that M. Bourzat's proposition was contrary to the national tradition and creed, and to the interests of her policy as well as her religion.

M. Baune had risen to reply; but the *clôture* being loudly called for, was put from the chair, and affirmed by a large majority.

A division then ensued, when there appeared:—

For the proposition . .	194
Against it	441
Majority against the proposition	247

It was accordingly rejected.

At the sitting of the 1st of May a proposition was brought forward by M. Creton for repealing the law which exiled the family of the Bourbons. M. Berryer opposed the motion on the ground that the Comte de Chambaud (Duc de Bordeaux) was not an exiled Frenchman, but a king of France unlawfully excluded from the throne, and that no monarch could accept permission to enter his own dominions. In the course of the discussion, M. Dufraisse, one of the most resolute members of the Mountain party, spoke as follows:—

"The Revolution cannot ask pardon of the dynasties it has justly upset. Have the family of Orleans laid aside the claims of their birth? Have they rendered homage to the sovereignty of the nation? Do not the descendants of St. Louis continually dispute the independence and the conquests of the people? You tell us royalty never dies: we reply, nor does its punishment. If the principle of sovereignty is eternal, so shall its punishment be eternal. This is but logic. The law ought to chastise the voluntary representatives, the willing heirs of a principle which the people have abolished Unhappy princes! I mistrust your tenderness." M. Dufraisse next alluded to the execution of Louis XVI., which he by implication vindicated, and then exclaimed, "The

men of old who voted against the death of Louis XVI. meditated a return to royalty."

This speech produced an explosion of fierce indignation in the Assembly, and a rush was made by several members to occupy the tribune. M. Berryer declared that he and his party considered themselves as not free agents in deliberation, while such sentiments were uttered from the tribune. He proposed to adjourn the discussion for six months; and though this course was strenuously opposed by M. Thiers, it was carried.

On the 24th of May the Assembly proceeded to discuss the National Guard Organic Bill.

M. Napoleon Bonaparte complained of the omission of an indispensable preamble in the organic law. This was the first time since the institution of the National Guard that omission had taken place, and he accordingly proposed to preface the law by the following preamble of the law of 1831:— "The National Guard is instituted to defend the constitution, the republic, and the sovereignty of the people; to maintain obedience to the laws, to preserve or re-establish public peace in the interior, to secure the independence of France and the integrity of her territory against foreigners." M. Bonaparte said that he had little to say of the Bill, which had nothing to do with the National Guard, being a mere law on the armament of free corps. By one of its clauses the armed citizens were denied the right of electing their officers. The law of 1831 was far preferable. The Committee wished to realize the counterpart of the plan of M. Blanqui, who proposed to arm the workmen to the exclusion of the *bourgeois*. The Committee intended, not to arm all the *bourgeois*, but only the friends and supporters of the Government. This was a monstrous, an enormous conception. It was the organization of civil war for the advantage of a party. The Committee would have wished to suppress the National Guard altogether, but was afraid to recommend that radical measure. The Bill formed part of a general system which he would combat with the utmost energy, as fatal to the country. It was framed for the purpose of excluding the vile multitude. (*Murmurs on the Right.*) M. Bonaparte then denounced the partiality of the Government in prosecuting inoffensive Socialist publications, and in taking no proceedings against an anarchical pamphlet, the *Spectre Rouge*, written by a commissary, not of the Provisional Government, but of the existing Government. In conclusion, he invited the Assembly to adopt the preamble he had proposed, and which was inserted at the head of the law of 1831.

M. Pascal Duprat then ascended the tribune, and, in his turn, proposed the following preamble:—

"The National Guard is instituted to defend the Republic, the constitution, and the rights of the people; to maintain the empire of the laws, to preserve internal peace, and, when necessary, to protect the independence of France and the integrity of her territory."

M. Duprat, after explaining the object of that preamble, proceeded to examine the merits of the Bill. It had suppressed direct suffrage because it was inaugurated by the Provisional Government, to whom the framers of the Bill could not forgive the crime of having pro-

claimed the Republic over the ruins of monarchy. Direct suffrage was one of the roots of the sovereignty of the people, and it was for that reason it was eradicated. Under the monarchy the king had a right to dissolve the National Guard, but was bound to reorganize them within a year. The President of the Republic was invested with the same right, but was allowed three years to reorganize them. M. Pascal Duprat then attacked the reactionary tendencies of the Government, in introducing civil war in the laws and institutions, which to him was evident from the precaution adopted to arm the "frock coats" to the exclusion of the *blouses*.

M. de Riancey, the reporter, said that the Committee had rejected those preambles as useless, and after the interpretations given, he did not hesitate to declare them dangerous. He wondered at such a proposition emanating from a Member who had given repeated proofs of devotedness to the cause of order, particularly on the 24th of June, 1848, when he proposed to declare Paris in a state of siege.

Here M. Pascal Duprat rose, and said that he had made the proposition when eminent men on the Right moved that the seat of the Executive Commission and the Constituent Assembly be transferred to a provincial town. ("No, no," *cried voices on the Right;* "that was not the case.") "They asked," continued M. Duprat, "that they should proceed to Bourges or Chalons, and there place themselves under the protection of an illustrious Marshal."

M. de Larcy here rose, and said that it was indispensable that history should not be deceived by words pronounced in the Legislative Hall, which were always of a grave nature. He was a witness to the fact alluded to by M. Duprat, and he would tell him that the proposition emanated, not from a Member of the Right, but from a political friend of M. Duprat. ("Yes, yes," *on the Right.*) He did not blame him; on the contrary, the resolution was inspired by the purest patriotism.

M. de Riancey then said that the system developed by the two preceding orators would necessarily lead to civil war. The same doctrine had been advocated in the former Constituent Assembly by a man who, like the members of the Left, was anxious that the National Guard should be a *contrepoids* to the army, and an instrument to promote his subversive designs.

Here M. de Riancey was interrupted by violent murmurs and insulting interpellations from the Mountain. When silence was restored,

M. de Riancey observed that there was one way of settling the question at issue between them. "Do you, Gentlemen," turning towards the Left, "concur in those sentiments?" "We do," exclaimed numerous voices on that side. "In that case," replied M. de Riancey, "I maintain my expression. The sentiments I read to you were professed by Robespierre, and they excited such indignation in the Constituent Assembly that the previous question having been called for was carried by the almost unanimous vote of that Assembly."

After a few words from MM. Jules Favre and Chegaray, the discussion was closed, and the preamble proposed by M. Pascal Duprat having been put to the vote, was rejected by 416 to 224.

At the end of May, a speech was

made by the President of the Republic at Dijon, on the occasion of opening a railway from Dijon to Tonnerre, which gave great offence to the Assembly. Louis Napoleon was received with warm enthusiasm by the population, who flocked in crowds to witness the ceremony, and he thus addressed those who were assembled at a banquet given in his honour at the Hotel de Ville :—

" I wish that those persons who doubt of the future had accompanied me through the populations of the Yonne and the Côte d'Or. They would soon have had their minds set at rest, by being able to judge for themselves of the real state of public feeling. They would have seen that neither intrigues nor attacks, nor passionate discussions of parties, are in harmony with the sentiments and state of the country. France does not wish either the return of the ancient régime—no matter under what form it may be disguised—nor the trial of evil and impracticable Utopias. It is because I am the most natural adversary of one and the other that she has placed her confidence in me. If it was not so, how else can be explained this touching sympathy of the people towards me, which, while it repels the most ruinous controversies, absolves me from being the cause of their sufferings? In fact, if my Government has not realized all the ameliorations it has had in view, the blame lies in the manœuvres of factions, which paralyze the good dispositions of assemblies as well as those of Governments the most devoted to the public good. *The Assembly has given me its co-operation in every measure of repression, but has failed me in all the measures which I have conceived for the interest of the people.* It is because you have shared those convictions that I have found in patriotic Burgundy such a reception as is at once for me both approbation and encouragement. Since I have been in power I have felt much the pressure of the great interests of society. I have made abstractions of what touches myself personally. The most unjust and most violent attacks have not been able to induce me to give up my attitude of calmness. Whatever duties the country may impose on me, it will find me resolute to execute its will. And believe me, Gentlemen, France will not perish in my hands. I profit by this banquet as if it were a public tribune, to open to my fellow citizens the bottom of my heart. A new phase of our political life is commencing. From one end of France to the other, petitions are being signed in favour of the revision of the Constitution : I await with confidence the manifestation of the country and the decision of the Assembly, which can only be actuated by the sole thought of the public good."

The passage marked in italics was, however, struck out in the official report which appeared in the *Moniteur*, and for which alone the Ministry declared themselves responsible. The subject of this speech was brought under the notice of the Assembly on the 3rd of June, on a motion by General Gourgaud to reward some soldiers for their conduct in defending the Chateau d'Eu against pillage in February, 1848, when Colonel Charras, referring to the attitude of the people at Dijon, asked what course ought to be taken by the military if they were ordered to march against the Assembly?

General Changarnier then rose and said:—"The army, profoundly penetrated with the sentiment of its duty, with the feeling of what is due to its own dignity, desires no more than you to inflict on France the wretchedness and shame of the government of the Cæsars, when emperors were successively raised to power or deposed by drunken Prætorian Guards. Discipline is deeply rooted in the French army. The soldiers will always hear the voice of their chiefs; but no one will ever induce the soldiers to march against the law—against the Assembly. Not a single battalion could be induced to follow for such a purpose, whoever might be the officers whom they are accustomed to obey. Consequently, representatives of France, deliberate in peace." Upon this M. Léon Faucher replied that no part of the Government could accept the lesson which the General had been pleased to offer it. He could not comprehend these references to conspiracy: Government only conspired in devotedness to the country. Why was it thus attempted to raise dissensions between the Government and the army?

M. Piscatory asked the Minister of the Interior, whether or not the phrase said to have been delivered in a speech insulting to the Assembly was really delivered or not?

M. Faucher continuing silent, M. Piscatory said—"For want of an answer, I must address myself to several of my honourable colleagues." M. Faucher then said, with great emphasis, "The Government recognises no other text of the speech delivered by the President of the Republic than that inserted in the *Moniteur*." M. Desmousseaux de Givré—"It is then understood that the phrase which I have before me, as follows—'The Assembly has given me its co-operation in every measure of repression, but has failed me in all the measures which I have conceived for the interest of the people'—was delivered by no one. As the Government does not acknowledge that phrase, or as it retracts it, I shall not address the interpellations which I had purposed."

The Assembly then passed to the order of the day.

During the months of April and May, petitions in favour of a revision of the Constitution were everywhere got up in the departments, and numerously signed. The form of that which was adopted by the "General Committee in Paris for the revision of the Constitution" was as follows:—

"TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE LEGISLATIVE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

"Gentlemen,—Experience has shown to France the faults in the Constitution of 1848, and the impossibilities and the perils which it contains; its revision becomes an imperious necessity. In the name of agriculture, of commerce, of industry, and particularly of the working classes,—in the name of all suffering interests,—in the name of the salvation of the country,—the undersigned make an appeal to your patriotic solicitude. It belongs to them to point out the danger to you; it is for you to cause it to disappear. Full of confidence in your high appreciation of the interests of the country, and of the means of safety which the Constitution itself has placed in your hands, the undersigned beg you, Messieurs les Représentants, to

decide that the Constitution shall be revised."

One from the small commune of Marsalès, canton of Monpazier, ran thus:—

"Messieurs les Représentants, —Revision of the Constitution, prolongation of the powers of Louis Napoleon—such is the wish which we confide to your patriotism. It is both just and wise to accomplish it. In the first place, we ought to be grateful to the Chief of the State for the good which he has effected, with your co-operation; and, in the next place, it is prudent not to forget that the instigators of disturbances have given a rendezvous for 1852, when all the powers will be suspended."

On the 28th of May, the Legislative Assembly entered upon the third year of its existence, and was then by law entitled to take into consideration the momentous question of the revision of the Constitution. But by a fundamental law of that Constitution no revision could take place unless it was voted for by a majority consisting of three-fourths of the members of the Assembly.

Previously to this (on the 22nd of May) M. Moulin had proposed in the Assembly, that all the petitions for the revision should be referred to a Special Committee.

M. Savatier Laroche denounced the proposition as revolutionary, unconstitutional, and oppressive for the minority of the Assembly. When the time legally fixed should come, he and his friends would accept the discussion, and if their rights were attacked, they would courageously defend them. They would patiently listen to those who proclaimed their fancies for Henry V., for the Prince de Joinville, or for the Empire. They would discuss with them the merits of monarchical and republican institutions. They would meet them with history in their hands, and the country would judge. To the first, who would no doubt praise the glory of Louis XIV. and the magnificence of Versailles, his friends would oppose 20,000,000 subjects ground down by taxes, and persecuted by a worn-out despot, a woman, and a Jesuit. To those who extolled the glories of the Empire, and that brilliant period of fifteen years, they would oppose 2,000,000 of Frenchmen slaughtered on fields of battle, France twice invaded, and the country desolated by foreigners. To those who lauded the wisdom of an old King, they would oppose corruption pervading all ranks of society, and public defaulters seated in the very councils of the Sovereign. M. Savatier Laroche then attacked the electoral law of the 31st of May, and said that the country could not be consulted until that was abrogated.

M. Moulin replied, that the object of his petition was, merely to examine whether the present rules of the House could be applied to the revision of the Constitution. He should not consequently follow M. Savatier Laroche in his digression, but tell him that if he wished to attack the law of the 31st of May, he should do so in the regular form, and it would then be seen whether the majority, which voted that *loi de salut*, would not again rally for its defence. In conclusion, he declared that he had been actuated by no intention hostile to either of the two great parties into which the country was divided. It was a measure of order, regularity, and dignity, and

he trusted the Assembly would accept it.

The Assembly being consulted, took the proposition into consideration by a large majority.

The discussion next opened on the proposition of M. Morin, who asked that Members be at liberty to renew motions for the revision of the Constitution monthly, without awaiting the delay of six months required by the rules of the House.

M. Laclaudure opposed the proposition as violating the Constitution. He would tell the different parties who advocated the revision, that it was not in the interests of the Legitimists, the Orleanist, or the Socialist party, the Government was so actively labouring—it was in the interest of M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, who wished to perpetuate his authority. All the public functionaries had, he said, received instructions to that effect, and they had actually taken the field with an ardour and a boldness hitherto unexampled. The conspiracy commenced on the 10th of December, 1848. ("There were 6,000,000 conspirators," *cried a Member on the Right.* "No," *replied M. Laclaudure,* "there were 6,000,000 citizens more or less deluded.") M. Laclaudure insisted that such instructions had been issued by the Ministry, and that the intrigue he denounced positively existed. If the Assembly doubted it, it had only to order an inquiry. M. Laclaudure, in conclusion, entreated the Assembly to restore universal suffrage, and respect the 111th Article of the Constitution.

M. Morin said that he should reply in a few words to M. Savatier Laroche. The question at issue was not between Monarchy and the Republic, it was between the Republic possible and the Republic impossible. He was in favour of the first, and M. Laroche for the latter.

M. Emile de Girardin thought that the proposition concealed a battery. If it was not in M. Morin's power to change those two numbers—188 and 562, his proposition was superfluous, except in one case—that is, if it was intended to exercise a pressure on the Assembly, like those of the 13th of May and the 13th of June.

"We never desended into the streets," cried a voice on the Right.

"No," replied M. Girardin, "not even when it was your duty to do so, to defend your colours; and if you attack the Constitution, you may be certain to find us in the streets."

The President,—"Your words contain a provocation. I call you to order."

M. Girardin submitted to the severity of the President, although he did not deserve it, his reply having been drawn by an interruption. The proposition, he maintained, was perilous. By repeating the motion for the revision monthly it was intended to agitate the country, and thereby effect the pressure he alluded to. The Assembly had an example before its eyes, in the manœuvres employed to compel the Constituent Assembly to dissolve itself. For his part, he thought that there was but one means of changing the above numbers—that was by an 18th Fructidor, but who was bold enough to undertake it?

M. Godelle reminded M. Girardin that, when society was menaced on the 23rd of June, he and his friends had descended into the streets to defend it. The pro-

position brought to the Assembly on the 15th of May likewise concealed a battery, as also that of the 13th of June. M. Girardin admitted that convictions changed, but that numbers were invariable. Now if convictions changed, numbers also changed, and he did not despair of seeing, in the course of time, the proportion between the two numbers M. Girardin had cited greatly modified.

The taking into consideration of the proposition of M. Morin was afterwards agreed to, and the Assembly decided that the two propositions should be referred to the same Committee.

On the 5th of June, numerous petitions for the revision of the Constitution were laid on the table of the Assembly by different Members, and the following proposition was also brought forward by M. Larabit, calling upon the Assembly—

"1. To express a wish in favour of the revision of the 45th Article of the Constitution, as respects the re-eligibility of the President of the Republic.

"2. To refer the revision, not to a new Constituent Assembly, but to the sovereignty of the French people, assembled to vote freely for the election of a President of the Republic.

"3. To issue a proclamation, informing the French people that to them always belongs, in virtue of their sovereignty, the right to declare, by their votes, whether they wish or not to re-elect the same President of the Republic."

M. Léon Faucher, Minister of the Interior, having ascended the tribune, said that he was coming, in the name of the Cabinet, to demand the continuation in force, during another year, of the law of the 19th of June, 1849, prohibiting clubs and political meetings. In June, 1850, the Assembly re-enacted, with additional rigorous clauses, a law which, notwithstanding its provisional character, powerfully contributed to maintain order and tranquillity in the country, and defend society against anarchy. (*Murmurs on the Left.*) The Government would use the powers conferred upon it by the law with the moderation it had hitherto displayed, for the repression of the scandal that had disgraced the year 1848. He should not undertake to demonstrate the incompatibility existing between a regular Government and the regimen of clubs. The Cabinet had never interfered with the exercise of the right of meeting, but had thought proper to prohibit *réunions* in certain houses and *cabarets*, because they were focuses of an anarchical propaganda. Between the 19th of June, 1850, and the 1st of May last, the Government had enjoined the prefects to suppress 184 *réunions*, independently of the "circles," societies, and banquets prohibited by the local authorities. The law had produced a most salutary influence upon public morals, and the Government would, at some future day, submit to the Assembly a definitive law in accord with the opinion of the founder of the American Union. In conclusion, M. Faucher demanded the prolongation until the 22nd of June, 1852, of the law against clubs and political *réunions*, of the 19th of June, 1849.

M. Pierre Leroux said that the President of the Republic had stated in the speech he delivered at Dijon, that the Assembly had constantly lent him its support when his Government presented laws of repression, but that it had withheld it when he submitted to its deliberation laws and measures in favour

of the people. "We are not here," exclaimed M. Pierre Leroux, "to act eternally with hypocrisy, and we should not afford the President another pretext to proclaim to the country that the Assembly was ever ready to sacrifice public liberties, and systematically unwilling to do anything in the interest of liberty or the people."

M. Leroux having left the tribune, M. Chaper, who was present at the dinner of Dijon, rose and declared that the President had not delivered the sentence in those terms.

The Minister having demanded "urgency," it was put from the chair, and adopted by a considerable majority.

Soon afterwards the Assembly resolved itself into bureaux, for the purpose of choosing a Committee (each bureau nominating one member), to consider and report upon the various propositions for revising the Constitution.

In one of these bureaux (the 9th) an interesting discussion took place, in which M. de Falloux, formerly one of the Ministers of the Republic, and M. Léon Faucher, Minister of the Interior, spoke as follows:—

M. de Falloux—"I could not at the present moment accept the laborious office of being a member of the Committee which is about to be named. But the gravity of the circumstances, and the presence of the Minister of the Interior in this bureau, impose it on me as a duty to submit to you in a few words my thoughts on what ought to be the aim of each member of the Committee. The *Moniteur* of the 2nd of June was perfectly correct in saying that the interest of France is superior to that of all parties, and that the Government ought to place itself in a position to be above them all; but it is neither by offensive allusions, nor by violence, that such a mission can be accomplished, if even the indication be given that it is understood and will be carefully prosecuted. It must not be forgotten that in France parties, in the acceptation, a little elevated and a little political, of the word, represent henceforward something else besides passions or egotism; they represent also interests, principles, and fundamental conditions, which it is not in the power of any person to destroy; but which, on the contrary, ought to be conciliated and induced to co-operate for the common safety. Do you suppose that you elevate authority in France when you attack, under a false and calumnious name—that of the ancient *régime*—the principles and the men of the Monarchy? Do you suppose that you respect liberty when you stigmatize at the same time, under the name of factions and intrigues, the principles of our 30 years of constitutional government, as well as men who still preserve some parliamentary habits and susceptibilities? Do you wish to struggle against anarchical passions, and at the same time to flatter that which is of all things the most anarchical, the Government of one—to calumniate all the political situations honourably achieved, and all the services which have been honourably rendered? Do you want to endeavour to oppose Utopian schemes, and at the same time to aim at the most chimerical project of all—that of a personal and isolated Government, opposing the sole prestige of a name to the real difficulties of each step and each hour? I am profoundly grieved that any official act should call forth such questions.

For my part, I have had the honour, for a time, of seconding the President in a very different policy; consequently I do not think that I am wanting in any respect when I remind him of the fact, or when I persevere in my former course. I never spoke to my friends or my adversaries but in such language as permitted, with frank and sincere acts of conciliation, every honourable effort in view of the good of the country, and of that alone. I am less than ever disposed to change such sentiments and such language; but they are entitled to reciprocity, and where that shall not be afforded the country will immediately know how to discern the fact, and the motives which prompted it, and the extent of the responsibility attached to such conduct. In consequence, I propose that the member whom we name to the Committee shall support the revision in that sense—that is, in seeking out in all their liberty and all their extent the real durable wants of the country, and in paying attention absolutely to them alone. And when the Government is thus warned, let it be well understood that such warning is not given it through jealousy, but, on the contrary, from a sad prevision of the dangers in which it is placed. Every exclusive power will henceforward inevitably perish in France—we as well as you, you as well as we—and with the first Government that will so perish, all society will run the risk of falling to pieces."

The Minister of the Interior then said," I did not wish to speak in this preliminary discussion. The Government has not taken the initiative in the propositions submitted to you: it belongs to the Assembly. The Government thinks that the Constitution should be revised; it unites in the wish which it considers as being that of the immense majority in the Assembly and in the country. But until the moment arives for the public discussion it thinks it its duty to act with great reserve. The bureau will, therefore, permit me to confine myself to this declaration of my opinion without entering into further developments. What has been just stated by the hon. M. de Falloux obliges me, however, to reply. There are here three members of the Cabinet formed by the President of the Republic on the 20th of December, 1848. My hon. friend M. de Falloux has there left *souvenirs* which will never be effaced from my memory. These *souvenirs* give me the right to tell him that the policy with which he inspired the Cabinet of the 20th of December is the same as that which animates the present Ministry. M. de Falloux is mistaken as to the bearing of the speech delivered by the President of the Republic. At a solemn moment, when the country had its eyes fixed on him, the President was obliged to explain his ideas. He was compelled to say what he was and what he was not, separating himself equally from a past which would not return and from a chimerical future. The President of the Republic has been often and unjustly attacked; he makes use of no reprisals. He explained himself as to his ideas, and committed no act of aggression against persons. The hon. M. de Falloux declines for himself and his political friends any kind of joint reponsibility with retrograde doctrines. I accept from my heart this declaration. I always thought that he belonged to a generation which was necessarily impregnated

with the spirit of the age. I will add that, far from rejecting the co-operation of the hon. M. de Falloux and of his friends, we call for it with our wishes and our efforts. The Government proposes, before all things, the union of the two great powers of the State. Far from wishing to divide the majority, it labours to strengthen and to extend it. It believes that the *fascis* formed by the friends of order is not too compact, and that society requires all its force against anarchy; it knows that the great shades of opinion of which the majority is composed differ in some tendencies, but it also believes that these opinions have still more common tendencies, and it would reproach itself if it said a word or did an act which might compromise that accord on which the safety of all depends."

On the question of the revision of the Constitution, the general sentiments of the nation were pretty clearly manifested during the autumn by the *Conseils Généraux.* These are not political bodies, but correspond more nearly to our own Courts of Quarter Sessions, meeting for the purpose of settling matters of local finance; but of late years they have been accustomed to take a part in politics by expressions of opinion on public questions. With respect to the revision, forty-eight simply expressed a wish that the Constitution should be revised, conformably to Article 111 — which required a majority of four-fifths of the Assembly in favour of the revision. Seventeen wished for the pure and simple revision. Six demanded the revision as promptly as possible. Three refused to express any opinion. Six demanded the abolition of Article 45 — making the existing President ineligible. One demanded that the Constitution be revised so as to strengthen Republican institutions; and one demanded the same thing, that France might return to traditional and hereditary monarchy. In a number of instances the decision was that of a bare majority over a large minority; and in many instances the mass of the Council abstained from the question, as beyond the legal competency of their body.

CHAPTER IX.

FRANCE *continued—Speeches of MM. de Broglie and de Tocqueville in the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution—Report of the Committee—Result of the Debate thereon in the Assembly—Motion by M. Baze, censuring the Ministry, carried—The Ministry tender their Resignations, which are not accepted—Prorogation of the Assembly—Question of the Repeal of the Electoral Law of May*, 1850—*Resignation of the Léon Faucher Ministry—New Cabinet formed under M. de Thorigny—Commencement of New Session—Message of the President—M. de Thorigny submits a* projet de loi *for repealing the Electoral Law of May*, 1850, *and demands "Urgency"—Urgency rejected by the Assembly—Report of Committee on the Electoral Law—A Majority are against the proposed Repeal—Proposition by the Questors respecting the authority of the Assembly over the Army—Speeches by Generals St. Arnaud and Leflô, and MM. Crémieux and Thiers—Proposition of the Questors rejected—Proposed Law on the Responsibility of the President of the Republic and Ministers —* Coup d'Etat *of Prince Louis Napoleon—Dissolution of the Assembly—Appeal to the People, and Proclamation to the Army—Arrest of Members of the Assembly—Narrative of the Proceedings of the Assembly and High Court of Justice—New Ministry—Votes of the Army.* Plebiscité *of the President—Appointment of a Consultative Commission—Letters written by M. Léon Faucher and Count Molé—Release of* 230 *Deputies—Decree declaring Universal Suffrage and Vote by Ballot—Insurrectionary Movements in Paris—Combat in the Streets and Suppression of Resistance—Narrative by an English Officer—Restoration of the Pantheon to Roman Catholic Worship—Proclamation by Louis Napoleon to the French People—Disturbances in the Provinces—Letter of M. de Montalembert—Result of the Voting for the Presidential Election—Speech by Louis Napoleon—Trees of Liberty cut down—Reflections on the* Coup d'Etat.

THE Committee appointed to consider and report on the propositions for the revision of the Constitution, consisted of fifteen members, of whom nine were favourable to some kind of revision, while six opposed it altogether*. M. de Broglie was chosen President of the Committee, M. Moulin Secretary, and M. de Tocqueville Reporter.

In the Committee, M. de Broglie said—The Republic and

* The petitions with respect to the question of revision presented up to the 1st of July had been signed by 1,123,625 persons; thus classified:—

For the revision	741,011
For the revision and prolongation of powers	370,511
For the prolongation of powers	12,103

the Constitution exist. He did not help to make them; and he refused to accept the office of Mayor in 1849, because it would have obliged him to read the Constitution aloud; so long, however, as the Republic lasted, he would do his duty like a good citizen. A revision of the Constitution was indispensable for escaping the dangers of 1852. But the Committee should not prescribe any course: a Constituent Assembly would not regard the wishes of the mere Legislative Assembly; and, moreover, to desire the amelioration of Republican institutions would be implying the perpetuity of the Republic, and be a sort of creed, or oath of fidelity.

"The evils of the present state of things are attributed to men, but they are due only to the Constitution. In point of fact, but one man stands accused, the President of the Republic, who is made a scapegoat." He had no mission to defend the President of the Republic; he was neither his minister, his counsellor, nor his friend; he had never known him until called upon to act as his judge, when he voted for his imprisonment at Ham. Nevertheless, he would be just, and would declare that he did not believe in any intention to attempt an 18th Brumaire. But admit the danger —who made the President? The Constitution. Would not any other President become exposed to the same suspicion? They had established a republic in a country which pushed centralization to the verge of extravagance, and to that Republic they gave an uncontrolled President. Had the object been to create a President with limited powers, he should have been elected in quite a different manner. They had now a man to whose name great prestige was attached, not only on account of his name, but of the romantic circumstances of his own life; and this man they had placed between usurpation and insignificance. Could they feel astonished that he felt indisposed to fall into insignificance —he whom they had raised to a height sufficient to turn any man's head? Well, this President, so placed, would be obliged in 1852 to take up his hat and go into furnished lodgings. Whom would they find to be President afterwards? If they had Washingtons, John Adamses, and Munroes to present, they might be sure that the country would not have one of them. It would seek some other extraordinary candidate. He would not speak of the Prince de Joinville, because the Prince would not stand; but between princes and a democrat in a smockfrock he saw no alternative. A man in a blouse, who would flatter the people with extravagant promises, would become their choice, and would be chosen President of the Republic. No enlightened and moderate Republican would have a chance of being chosen by the present mode of election. He did not believe that there was any such thing as a Bonapartist movement at present. What he believed was, that the country ardently desired the preservation of the *status quo;* and that from its excessive apprehension of revolutions. Admitting, however, that there was a Bonapartist movement, the Assembly would not be able to resist it. Should the party of order do so, it would lose popularity, and would not be re-elected. Nay, they might incur the very perils against which they were so anxious to take precautions.

They might provoke the country to return an unconstitutional candidate; in which case, without giving himself the airs of a Brutus, he would certainly refuse to declare valid his election. But what then? Why, their testament would have no more force than had that of the old dying Louis Quatorze; and in the next month of May, the words of Sièyes on the eve of the 18th Brumaire might ring in their ears, "Messieurs, you have found your master." It was for the sake of preventing such a result that he desired to see a regular revision of the Constitution. It was really singular to witness the fear that existed to appeal to the electoral colleges, lest they should cause agitation, when they had before them 100,000 electors. There was the election for the National Guards, then the election for 37,000 Municipal Conventions, 3600 Cantonal Councillors, 86 General Councillors, all independent of the election for the Legislative Assembly and the election for the President, and all in one year. And yet, because they wished for an Assembly more powerful, they were called agitators! He repeated, that the great agitator, the O'Connell of France, was the Constitution.

M. de Tocqueville believed the Constitution to be faulty, and for many of the reasons advanced by the Duc de Broglie; and for those reasons he desired a revision, as the only means of safety. But he proposed to report that the revision be demanded in a Republican spirit; to tell the nation that it was impossible now to think of re-establishing Monarchy; to declare publicly what everybody has been repeating at the tribune for the last three years, and what the Duc de Broglie himself had just declared.

The report was presented and read to the Assembly by M. de Tocqueville on the 8th of July. It was a long document, in substance as follows:—

"Is it true that the Constitution is defective? and if so, are its vices of such a nature as to call loudly for revision? A minority of the Committee had maintained that the painful situation of the country is due, not to the Constitution, but to those who for the last two years have been putting it in practice, and who are unceasingly aiming at its overthrow. But the majority of the Committee thought that, independently of all the private causes which may be alleged, a great part of the evil must be attributed to the Constitution itself. Ambition, political rancour, and the passions of parties, are the ordinary concomitants of history. Good Constitutions repress easily, or keep within bounds, these vices inherent in human nature. It is bad Constitutions which favour and excite them. The Constitution of 1848 is marked by the latter characteristic. It renders the Government unstable and stormy; it requires from those who govern a moderation, a disinterestedness, and a sort of utter abnegation of themselves, which it is dangerous to ask from men, and which it is perhaps puerile to look for.

"The two principal reasons alleged against the Constitution relate to the manner in which the sovereignty of the people is exercised in the election of the Assembly; and to the origin, nature, and relations existing between the two powers which make the laws and execute them. To cause ten

representatives to be elected by the same *scrutin de liste* is to decide that the minority of the 100,000 electors shall triumph, or that the majority shall act by blind chance. It is impossible that the entire population of a department can have any sure means of appreciating properly the merit of all the persons who present themselves as candidates for its suffrages. What, then, is the result? That in districts where agitation prevails, or in times of public excitement, the violent parties impose on the people, without consulting it, their choice; that in districts which are tranquil, and at calm moments, the list of the representatives is drawn up beforehand by some agitators, with a view to particular interests, and to satisfy personal hatred or friendship; and this list is afterwards followed by the electors as the only thread which can lead them out of the midst of the darkness which encompasses them. The election, which has the appearance of emanating from the totality of the citizens, is in reality the work of a very insignificant coterie.

"Then, such relations between the two powers as the following are not the conditions of a strong and regular Government: a chamber charged alone to make the law, a man charged alone to preside over the execution of all the laws, and over the direction of all affairs; both of them elected alike directly by the universality of the citizens; the Assembly all-powerful within the circle of the Constitution; the President obliged to obey it within the same limit, but possessed, in virtue of his election, of a moral force which permits him to think of resistance, and renders submission difficult; enjoying besides all the prerogatives which fall to the lot of the head of the Executive power in a country where the public administration, disseminated everywhere and mixed up with everything, was instituted by and for Monarchy; these two great powers, equal in their origin, unequal by right, condemned by the law to an uneasy position with respect to each other, invited by it in a certain measure to suspicions, jealousies, and conflict; obliged, however, to live, already connected together, in an eternal *tête-à-tête*, without meeting with any intermediate object or arbitrator to conciliate or restrain them.

"The Constitution is, then, defective. But if so, can calmer times and more favourable circumstances be awaited for its amendment?" Recapitulating the reasons for shunning the task, the report declared that the dangers of the moment did not permit the postponement of ameliorations. "The Committee do not deny that the revision may be dangerous, but they consider it exceedingly necessary. It is wrong, no doubt, to yield too easily to the current of public opinion; but it is not always prudent or patriotic to resist it. The rules of conduct of statesmen in such a matter vary according to the spirit of the times and the form of the institutions. In free countries, and above all in democratical ones, where good or evil can be accomplished only by the aid of the masses, above all, their affection and confidence must be preserved. When they are uneasy, troubled, and suffering, and ask for a remedy, to refuse it to them because it is believed to be less efficacious than they suppose it to be, is to drive

them to despair—is to force them to adopt, under other conductors, a different conduct and other political maxims. Besides, what they affirm here by a vague instinct, it is our duty to desire by a profound examination of the situation.

"The situation is both strange and novel. If the election of the President of the Republic had taken place at the natural period pointed out by the Constitution, that is on May 12, 1849, the Presidential powers would have survived those of this Assembly by one year; and it is only in 1861, after a twelve years' trial, that the fact of the head of the Executive power and the Legislative Assembly ceasing at the same time their functions would have been witnessed. But by the accidental effect of the law of October 28, 1848, a law called for by article 116 of the Constitution, the President was elected on December 10, 1848, and will nevertheless have arrived at the end of his magistracy in the course of May next. Thus, in the same month, and within a few days' distance of each other, the Executive power and the Legislative power will change hands. Assuredly, never will a great people, as yet ill prepared for the use of Republican liberty, have been cast all at once by the law itself into such a hazard; never will a youthful Constitution have been subjected to so rude a trial. And in what country of the globe is this total eclipse of the Government to take place? Amongst that people which, although it has more frequently overturned its Government perhaps than any other, feels more than any other the want of being governed. . . . . Even if the peril were only in the imaginations of the citizens, is it very certain that it would be the less great? If its only effect were to over-excite the culpable hopes of some persons, and to push to an extreme the apprehensions of the greater number, would that itself not be a great peril—the greatest, perhaps, of all those which are to be dreaded? If we do not hasten to come to the aid of the people in the occurrence which appears to it, with reason, so extraordinary and so critical, who will insure to us that that people, in the excess of its anxiety, will not attempt to save itself by having recourse to some irregular proceeding, more dangerous than all the rest? . . . . The nation was surprised by the events of February. On that day it was discontented, but was not yet revolutionary. Sixty years of novelties, of agitation, and of political labours, had fatigued it; it had not yet had time to rest itself completely, when the unexpected fall of the Monarch of July precipitated it into one of the most singular, if not one of the most violent, crises of its long revolution. It was necessary for it, in spite of itself, to enter the arena, to do violence to its new habits, to neglect the affairs and the works to which it had given its heart, and to return against its wish to the field of revolutions, and there to fight. It did so with a courage and a resignation which were admirable—with a sustained energy and a practical wisdom of which its detractors did not consider it capable, and which will be to its eternal honour among men. It has succeeded, for it has momentarily put down faction, and vanquished anarchy. But it has only succeeded in this at the price of

much time, of sacrifices, of struggles, of anguish, and of losses. To-day again the nation is weary; but at the same time again disquieted and agitated. Is it not to be feared that, in that moment of anxiety and anguish which may arise at the last moment, the electors may find themselves driven, not by enthusiasm for a name or for a man, but by terror of the *inconnu*, the horror of anarchy, to maintain illegally, and by a sort of popular assault, the executive power in the hands which now hold it?

"The mode of Presidential election established by the Constitution itself facilitates as far as it can do this revolutionary and mischievous result. A great nation, spread over a very large space—a nation in which the sphere of the executive power is almost without limit, and in which the only representative of that power is elected by the universality of the citizens voting directly and separately, without having had any means of becoming enlightened, of acquiring information, or of coming to an understanding,—that is a state of things, we do not fear to say so, which has never been seen in any nation on the earth. The only country in the world which offers anything analogous is America. But see what a prodigious difference! In America direct and universal suffrage is the common law; only one exception to this great principle has been introduced, and it applies precisely to the election of the President. The President of the United States of America emanates also from universal suffrage, but not directly. And still the duties of the Executive power in the Union, compared with what it is and always will be in France, notwithstanding all that may be done, is small; notwithstanding that in that country, where the Republic existed, it may be said, since its origin under the Monarchy, in its habits, ideas, and manners, and where it had rather to appear than to be born—in that country, they have not ventured to entrust the election of the representative and of the executive power to the direct and universal vote. The power to be elected appeared still too great, and, above all, too remote from the elector, to allow him to make an enlightened and mature choice. The American nation only elects delegates, who choose a President. These delegates represent, no doubt, the general spirit of the country, its tendencies, its tastes, and frequently its passions and prejudices; but they are, at least, possessed with knowledge, which the people could not have. They can form to themselves a precise idea of the general wants of the country and of its real perils, know the candidates, compare them with each other, weigh, and choose that which each citizen, in the depths of his home and frequently of his ignorance, in the midst of the labours and pre-occupations of private life, is incapable of doing. Thus we have seen, within the last sixty years, the Americans frequently keep out of the first magistracy of the Republic citizens well known, and frequently very illustrious, to choose men who were comparatively obscure, but who answered better to the political necessities of the moment. If the danger of universal and direct circumstances in such a matter had moved the legislators of the United States, how much more ought it to strike us—we who live in a country where the

great majority of the citizens have not yet acquired the habit of occupying themselves with political affairs, who never think of such things excepting by accident, and who do not know, even by name, the greater portion of those who conduct, or think they conduct, the public affairs; and who besides have sufficiently contracted the passions which democracy suggests not to like to place at the head of the Government an equal, and who have not acquired enough of the light and experience which democratic nations require to enable them to perform the duties which devolve on them! Where was there, with the exception perhaps of the famous demagogues whose interested and violent passions designate and recommend, or princes whose birth makes them conspicuous at a distance—where was the personage whose name could easily arrive at the knowledge and fix itself easily in the memory of the million of rural electors who cover the surface of France, if it were not that of the man by whom the public power has been exercised for years, who has personified, during a long time, in the eyes of each citizen, that central administration which with us is to be seen everywhere, which is felt in everything, and which is to be discovered every day without being sought for?

"Yet does any one believe that the only consequence of an unconstitutional election would be the abolition of an article in the Constitution? No; the whole Constitution would be upset, and France would be once more delivered up to the caprices of the crowd and the chances of force. Is it not to be feared that in the intestine war which would arise, that party which is the natural and common enemy of all Government would appear and remain the master? If, therefore, nothing but a great crisis can result from the *status quo*, and if such crisis must lead almost of necessity either to usurpation or anarchy, and in every case to the ruin of the Republic and perhaps of liberty, honest and gravely pondering men will doubtless conclude, that among the many formidable dangers of the future the convocation of a Constituent is the lesser. Such is the opinion of the majority of the Committee.

"But of what sort shall the revision be, partial or total? There was a semblance of maintaining," said the report, referring to arguments used by General Cavaignac, "that the Republican principle in France is now above every law; that no person can deprive the citizens of the inseparable right of self-government, or fetter future generations, by founding a system of government which from its nature was, or pretended to be, immortal. These ideas were rejected by a very large majority of the Committee. We cannot for a moment admit that out of the pale of the moral world, which is no more subject to the empire of the majority than to that of kings, there can be anything which is not to be under the sovereignty of the people, particularly in a country where that sovereignty is the principle of the laws and their sanction; that a nation can be eternally held back, and as if bound hands and feet, in spite of itself, in the political forms which it might deem contrary to its habits, its way of thinking, its grandeur, and its happiness.

"On the other hand, the Com-

mittee have not felt at liberty to put forward for decision the question of Republic or Monarchy. They agreed that they have not the right, even if they had the desire, to propose to the nation to quit the Republic. Nor has the Assembly the right to impose the Republic as a general formula of government on the next Constituent. In fact, there would be something puerile in attempting to enchain beforehand the decisions of a sovereign assembly, which absorbs within itself all the powers, and which exercises all; for the Constitution, foreseeing that two National Assemblies could not sit at the same time, took care to declare that the Constituent, independently of its natural labours, should have the faculty of passing urgent laws. How could an Assembly which was not originally named to occupy itself with the Constitution, and which, besides, has already more than two years' existence, pretend to limit an Assembly issuing from the people, and which has just received the national will?

"The representatives are, however, the natural counsellors of the nation—the only political men in a position to judge the ensemble of affairs, the natural wants of the country, the state of parties, and what can and cannot be done. It will neither be wise nor honest in them to shrink from the office. The Committee therefore, by a majority of nine to six, adopts the motion submitted by its President, M. de Broglie, that the following resolution be recommended to the Assembly:—

"'The Legislative Assembly, having considered the 111th article of the Constitution, expresses a wish that the Constitution should be revised in totality, conformably to the said article.'"

"But, contemplating the possibility that in spite of all legal efforts towards unanimity by dignified and honest concession, the necessary votes for a legal revision might not be given, they recommend that the Assembly should at all events express its firm conviction that unconstitutional measures would be criminal, and its determination that the Constitution must be strictly and universally obeyed."

The report concluded thus:—"You have arrived at one of those solemn, and, happily, rare epochs in the life of nations, when an Assembly whose powers are about to expire, but which is still master of itself and of the future, holds in its hand the destinies of a whole people, and may by a word cause them to weigh down on one side or on the other. Whatever resolution you may come to, we may be sure beforehand that much of the good or of the evil which is in store for a long time to come will be justly attributed to it. We shall earn the approval or the censure not only of those who this day anxiously await our decisions, but also of the next generation. In the presence of so terrible and so long a responsibility, every one, doubtless, will forget his private interests, his passions of the moment, his rivalries, his hatreds, his very friendships, to think only of his country and of history."

A long but not very interesting debate took place upon this report, which lasted several days, and in the course of it M. Victor Hugo made a bitter and sarcastic speech, and was called to order by the President, M. Dupin, for insulting

the Assembly and the President of the Republic. The discussion closed on the 19th of July, when the result was that out of 724 members, 446 voted for revision, and 278 against it. The majority being 97 short of the required three-fourths of the whole votes, the motion for revision was lost.

Among those who voted against the revision were, Generals Cavaignac, Bédeau, Lamoricière, and Changarnier; MM. Thiers, de Remusat, de Lamartine, Piscatory, and Creton; among the Legitimists, MM. Léo de Labord and Larochejaquelein.

On the 21st M. de Melun presented a report on the petitions for revision, in which he complained that undue influence had been exercised by the prefects and functionaries in some departments in getting up petitions. A special order of the day was forthwith moved by M. Baze, censuring the Government; and it was carried by 333 to 320.

Upon this defeat the Ministry tendered their resignations to the President, but he refused to accept them; and they retained office for nearly three months longer.

On the 10th of August the Assembly was prorogued; a Committee of Permanence having been first appointed as usual, to act on behalf of the Assembly during the recess.

It will be remembered that in the month of May last year, an Electoral Law was passed which, by imposing the qualification of domiciliary residence for a certain time previous to voting, considerably abridged the number of electors throughout the kingdom. This measure had been introduced with the full concurrence and support of the President at the time, and was deemed by all friends of order a salutary modification of the right of universal suffrage. Now, however, the views of Louis Napoleon were different. He saw that it was impossible to expect in the Assembly a sufficient majority to effect a revision of the Constitution by a fundamental law of which he was excluded from being a candidate for the Presidency at the expiration of his term of office, and that his only chance was an overwhelming demonstration in his favour by the people, with the lower masses of whom he was unquestionably the favourite. He therefore became extremely anxious to repeal the Electoral Law of May, 1850, and exerted all his influence to induce his Ministry to acquiesce in his views. They, however, refused to be parties to such a measure, and the dissension between them and the chief of the State became such, that on the 14th of October, after a Cabinet Council had been held, all the Ministers tendered their resignations, which the President accepted.

A fortnight now elapsed before a new Cabinet could be formed. M. Billault made the attempt and failed, and the President again had recourse to a provisional Ministry.

The crisis was at length terminated by the appearance in the *Moniteur*, on the 27th of October, of the following list of the new Ministry:—

Interior—M. Tiburce de Thorigny, formerly Advocate-General of the Court of Appeal at Paris, in the room of M. Léon Faucher.

Foreign Affairs—M. Turgot, ex-Peer of France, in the room of M. Baroche.

War—General of Division Le Roy de St. Arnaud, Commander of the Second Division of the Army of Paris, in the room of General Randon.

Marine—M. Hippolyte Fortoul, member of the National Assembly, in the room of M. de Chasseloup-Laubat.

Finance—M. Blondel, Inspector-General of Finance, in the room of M. Achille Fould.

Agriculture and Commerce — M. Xavier de Casabianca, member of the National Assembly, in the room of M. Buffet.

Public Works — M. Lacrosse, member and Vice-President of the National Assembly, in the room of M. Magne.

Public Instruction and Worship —M. Charles Giraud, member of the Institute, in the room of M. de Crouseilhes.

Justice—M. Corbin, Procureur-General of the Court of Appeal of Bourges, in the room of M. Rouher.

M. de Maupas, Prefect of the Haute-Garonne, was appointed Prefect of Police, in the room of M. Carlier.

It will be seen that of this Cabinet only three members had seats in the Legislative Assembly. It was composed of men more thoroughly Bonapartists in their views than any which had preceded it. M. Thorigny, the Minister of the Interior, was formerly a Legitimist, but he became Advocate-General of the Paris Court of Appeal under Louis Philippe. After the revolution of 1848, he resumed his original practice at the Lyons bar. M. Casabianca, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was one of Prince Louis Napoleon's most confidential advisers, and personally devoted to him.

The prorogation expired on the 4th of November, when the Assembly again met under the presidency of M. Dupin; and M. de Thorigny, the new Minister of the Interior, immediately communicated the message of the President of the Republic, of which we give the most important passages.

"Gentlemen Representatives,—I come this year as usual to present to you an account of the important events which have been accomplished since my last message.

"I believe, however, I ought to pass with silence the events which, in spite of myself, have produced certain dissensions which will always be to be regretted.

"With the exception of some partial agitation, the public peace has not been troubled; and even at various epochs at which political difficulties were of a kind to weaken the sentiment of public security and to assist apprehensions, the country, by its peaceful attitude, has shown a confidence in the Government, the evidence of which is most pleasing to me.

"It appears, however, imprudent to flatter ourselves with illusions on this appearance of tranquillity. A vast demagogical conspiracy is now organizing in France and Europe. Secret societies are endeavouring to extend their ramifications even into the smallest communes. All the madness and violence of party is brought forth, while these men are not even agreed on persons or things: they are agreed to meet in 1852, not to construct but to overthrow. Your patriotism and your courage, with which I shall endeavour to keep pace, will, I am

sure, save France from the danger wherewith she is threatened. But to conquer those dangers we must look at them without fear and without exaggeration, while we are convinced that, thanks to the strength of the Administration, to the enlightened zeal of the magistrates, and to the devotion of the army, France will yet be saved. Let us, therefore, unite our efforts to deprive the spirit of evil even of the hope of a momentary success.

"The best means to attain this end has always appeared to me the application of that system which consists in satisfying legitimate interests on the one hand, and on the other to suffocate, at the moment of their appearance, the slightest symptoms of an attack against religion, morality, and society.

"Thus to procure employment for labour by granting to companies our great lines of railway, and with the money which the State may procure from these projects to give a strong impulse to other works in all the various departments,—to encourage those institutions destined to develop agricultural and commercial credit,—to provide by means of charitable institutions for the assistance of distress,—such has been and such still must be our first care; and it is by following this course that it will become easier to have recourse to repressive measures when necessary.

"INTERIOR.

"In the greater part of France ordinary measures have sufficed to insure order, but the state of siege maintained in the 6th military division has had to be extended to the department of the Ardêche, stained with the blood of frequent collisions; and, more recently still, to the departments of the Cher and Marne, terrified by a commencement of *Jacquerie*.

"At Lyons a strong and unique system of police has been organized, embracing twelve towns or suburban communes, which the law has comprehended under the denomination of the Lyonese agglomeration.

"Political refugees have entered into dangerous affiliations. Some it was necessary to expel, but hospitality has continued to be extended to very large numbers.

"A sum of more than 486,000*f.* has been divided among 2000 refugees.

"The vices of the municipal organization spring from the necessity under which the Government found itself, of in one year revoking, on the advice of the Council of State, 501 elective functionaries, of whom 278 were mayors, and 123 *adjoints*.

"The dissolutions of Municipal Councils has amounted to 126, those of National Guards to 139.

"Although the maintenance of security and the application of severe measures principally devolve on the Ministry of the Interior, and before all require its action, its enlightened zeal has spared no means of extending itself at the same time to all that might stimulate labour, that first condition of well-being and tranquillity.

"Thus the municipal administration of France has adopted two vast projects, which at one and the same time present the advantage of facilitating the supply of provisions to the capital, and of adding to its beauty; I mean, the construction of the new markets and the prolongation of the

rue Rivoli. The impulse soon spread from Paris to the departments, which have devoted considerable sums to works of utility.

"Science and art have received notable encouragement, and the important sums which have been voted for the restoration of various historical monuments have been applied accordingly.

"Two projects demand a prompt solution,—viz., to determine the indemnities due to those citizens who suffered material losses in consequence of the events of February and June; and the second proposition refers to the organization of prison labour.

"There is, moreover, another project of law of which I spoke to you in my last message, and to which I attached the greatest importance,—namely, the assistance to be tendered to the survivors of the armies of the Republic and the Empire.

"Circumstances, over which I have no control, have hitherto prevented the presentation of this project. I trust, however, that you will soon be in a position to give it a favourable reception, for I entreat you not to forget that in all parts of this country there are men covered with scars, who have sacrificed themselves to the defence of the country, and who are now anxiously waiting for you to help them. Their time is short, afflicted as they are by age and distress.

"FINANCES.

"The present situation is as favourable as can be expected, considering the engagements of the past and the uncertainties of the future.

"The accounts of 1849, which have been submitted to you, show the definitive amount of this calculation. The deficit which it throws on the Treasury does not exceed the quotations of the message of the 12th of November last.

"The decree which shortens by two months the duration of the financial year has been applied to the receipts and to the expenditure of 1850, so that it is in some manner easy to ascertain the total. We are happy to be able to say that a surplus will remain after meeting the propositions of the Committee of the Budget and the Administration.

"The budget of 1850, now preparing, and the definitive results which it will present, will in a great measure depend on the state of the revenue during the last month of the year. Up to this day the collection of impost offers a satisfactory result.

"The direct taxes are being paid with great promptness. They present an improvement even on the favourable situation of last year.

The indirect imposts feel the effect of the want of confidence, without, however, any diminution upon the sum of the receipts anticipated by the budget being as yet produced.

"The loss experienced under some branches of the revenue, especially registration dues, is compensated by the amount of the taxes on consumption—a circumstance which establishes the welfare and employment of the majority.

"PUBLIC INSTRUCTION AND WORSHIP.

"The law of the 15th of March, 1850, on primary instruction, has produced the happiest results. The rectorial administration being brought nearer to the establish-

ments, and being aided by the concurrence of cantonal delegates, has exercised a most active watchfulness.

"The facility granted to the communes of substituting in certain cases free schools for public schools, has not diminished the number of the latter.

"The number of communal schools is increasing. At the time when the law was promulgated it was 34,446; it is now 34,939.

"The instruction of girls, so important both for religious and domestic order, is increasing more and more. In 1850 the communal schools for girls were estimated at 10,171; they are now, in 1851, estimated at 10,542.

"The new law has not been favourable to the free instruction of boys. In 1850 there were 4950 free-schools for boys; there are now only 4622.

"The case is otherwise with the free-schools for girls. In 1850 they amounted to 11,088; in 1851 they amount to 11,378.

"Altogether the primary schools have increased by 806.

"The organization of public instruction, according to the basis of the new law, has been entirely completed since last year. The academic councils have shown equal firmness and moderation in the exercise of their powers. The superior council, placed at the head of the hierarchy, maintains a powerful unity, and I feel justified in saying that freedom of instruction, which has been developed in a remarkable manner, is without danger, because it will be confined within proper limits.

"WAR.

"The general effective land force consisted on the 1st of October of only 387,519 men and 84,306 horses. If circumstances present no obstacle, this effective force will be brought within the limits of the budget of 1852, which reduce it to 377,130 men and 83,455 horses. No fresh supplementary credit will be necessary for 1851. The credits granted by the budget of 1851 have allowed to be organized this year 231 new brigades of gendarmerie. The creation of 230 more will take place in 1852, and the increase of expenditure which will accrue from this source will be more than compensated by the reductions operated in the effective force of other arms. Several bills concerning the organization of the skeletons of regiments, recruiting, and the pensions to be granted to non-commissioned officers and privates, have been for some time past submitted to the consideration of the Legislative Assembly. The army waits for their adoption with justifiable impatience. We hope that it will not be long ere they are discussed and voted by the Assembly.

"You are aware of the importance of the military operations of last spring in the eastern portion of Kabylia, and the success which, during 80 days' march, crowned the brilliant valour of our troops, under the command of a General whom my confidence has called to the Ministry of War. The subjugation of the tribes of the Djidjelli circle, the pacification of the valley of Loued Sahel, the extension of the oil trade, supplied by the Kabyles—such are the happy results of this campaign. Of 1145 tribes proved to exist in Algeria, 1100 have acknowledged the sovereignty of France, and those which still withdraw themselves from it are the most poor and distantly located.

" FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

" We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the state of our relations with foreign powers. From all sides we receive assurances of the desire felt to see our difficulties peaceably ended. On our side, a loyal and sincere diplomacy allies itself to all measures which can contribute to assure tranquillity and peace to Europe.

" The more this peace is prolonged, the more tightly are the bonds between the various nations drawn. Prince Albert's vast and liberal idea has contributed to cement their union. The English people have welcomed our countrymen with a noble cordiality, and this competition between the various industries of the world, instead of fomenting jealousies, has only served to heighten the natural respect of the nations.

" At Rome our situation remains the same, and the Holy Father is unceasing in his demonstrations of solicitude for the prosperity of France and the comfort of our soldiers. The work of the organization of the Roman Government proceeds but slowly; nevertheless, a Council of State has been established. The Municipal and Provincial Councils are gradually organizing themselves, and they will serve to form a Consulta whose duty it will be to take a share in the administration of finances. Important legislative reforms follow one after another, and great pains are taken with the creation of an army which would promote the retreat of foreign powers from the territories of the Church.

" The dangers which a year ago threatened the peace of Germany have been dispelled. The Germanic Confederation, as a whole, has returned to the forms and the rules which prevailed previous to 1848. It attempts to protect itself against new convulsions by carrying out an interior re-organization, to which we ought to remain perfect strangers. We had for a moment reason to fear that the Frankfort Diet might be called upon to discuss a proposition which vastly modified the very essence of the Germanic Confederation, while it tended to expand its limits and to change its destination and European *rôle*, and which would have shaken the equilibrium which has been consecrated by the general treaties. We thought it our duty to make our representations. England, too, protested. Luckily, the wisdom of the German Government has removed this chance of a complication.

" Switzerland has removed from its territories the greater part of the refugees who abused its hospitality. In supporting that measure we did a service to Switzerland and to its contiguous States.

" RESUMÉ.

" You have just heard a faithful exposition of the situation of the country. As to the past, it offers satisfactory results; nevertheless, a state of general uneasiness tends to increase daily. Everywhere labour grows slack, poverty augments, vested interests are alarmed, and anti-social expectations swell high in proportion as the enfeebled powers of the State approach their term.

" In such a state of things the first care of the Government must be to seek out the means of avoiding the dangers which threaten it, and of insuring the best chances of safety. Already in my last message my words on this subject —I remember it with pride—were

favourably received by the Assembly. I said to you—

"'The uncertainty of the future gives rise to many apprehensions, while it awakens many hopes. Let us all be prepared to sacrifice these hopes to our country, and let us give heed to its interests alone. If during this session you vote for the revision of the Constitution, our Constituent Assembly will remodel our fundamental laws, and fix the destiny of the Executive Power. If you do not vote it, the people in 1852 will solemnly manifest the expression of its will anew. Whatever may be the solution of the future, let us understand each other, in order that it may never be passion, surprise, or violence which shall decide the fate of a great nation.'

"To-day the questions are the same, and my duty is not altered. It is inflexibly to maintain order; it is to banish all causes of agitation, in order that the resolutions which are to decide our fate may be conceived amidst calm and adopted without contest. These resolutions can emanate only from a decisive act of the national sovereignty, since they are all based on the popular election.

"Well, then, I have asked of myself, whether, in the presence of the delirium of passions, of the confusion of doctrines, of the division of parties, when all combine to attack the morals, the justice, the authority of the nation, we ought to stand by and leave shaken and incomplete the only principle which, in the midst of the general chaos, Providence upholds for us to gather round it. Since universal suffrage again raised the social fabric, by substituting a right for a revolutionary fact, is it wise in us to continue narrowing its basis? And, lastly, I have asked myself, if, when new powers shall preside over the destinies of the country, we should not from the first compromise their stability if we left a pretext for questioning their origin, or for misrepresenting their legitimacy. No doubt was possible; and, without wishing for a single instant to swerve from the policy of order which I have always followed out, I have been obliged with great regret to separate myself from a Cabinet which had to the full my confidence and respect, in order to choose another, which is equally composed of honourable men, whose conservative sentiments are publicly known, but who consented to admit the necessity of re-establishing universal suffrage on the broadest possible basis.

"You will, therefore, have presented to you the draught of a law which restores that principle in all its fulness; retaining at the same time from the law of the 31st of May everything which winnows universal suffrage from impure elements, and which makes its application more moral and regular. The project has consequently no features which can possibly hurt the feelings of this Assembly; for if I think it expedient to ask to-day for the withdrawal of the law of the 31st of May, I do not mean to deny the approbation which I paid at that time to the initiative taken by the Cabinet which contested with the chiefs of the majority, whose work this law was, the honour of presenting it. On the contrary, I am ready to acknowledge the salutary effects produced by it.

"If we remember the circumstances under which this law was presented, we shall not, I believe,

refuse to avow that it was a political act rather than an electoral law; that it was really and truly a measure of public benefit. Whenever the majority shall propose to me energetic measures for the safety of the country, it may rely on my loyal and disinterested support. But the best of measures for the public welfare have but a limited existence. The law of the 31st of May has, in its application, even gone beyond the object intended to be attained. No one foresaw the suppression of 3,000,000 electors, two-thirds of whom are peaceful inhabitants of the country. What has been the result? Why, that this immense exclusion has served as a pretext to the anarchical party, who cloak their detestable designs beneath the appearance of a right which has been withdrawn, and which ought to be reconquered. Too weak in numbers to take possession of society by their votes, they hope, under favour of the general excitement and the decline of the powers of the State, to kindle, in several points of France at once, troubles, which would be quelled, no doubt, but which would throw us into fresh complications. Independently of these dangers, the law of the 31st of May presents as an electoral law grave inconveniences. I have never ceased to believe that a day would come when it would be my duty to propose its repeal. Defective when applied to the election of an Assembly, it is still more so in the case of nominating a President; for though a residence of three years in a commune may have appeared a guarantee of discernment imposed on electors in the knowledge of those who are to represent them, so long a term of residence cannot be considered necessary for the appreciation of the candidate destined to the government of France. Another serious objection is this. The Constitution requires for the validity of the election of a President by the people at least 2,000,000 suffrages, and if this number is not collected, the right of election passes to the Assembly. The Constituent Assembly had therefore decided that, out of 10,000,000 voters inscribed on the lists, one-fifth was sufficient to render the election valid. At the present time, the number of electors being reduced to 7,000,000, to require 2,000,000 is to invert the proportion—that is to say, it is to demand almost one-third instead of one-fifth, and thus in a certain eventuality to take the election out of the hands of the people to give it to the Assembly. It is, therefore, positively changing the conditions of eligibility for the President of the Republic. Lastly, I call your particular attention to another reason, which perhaps may prove decisive. The re-establishment of universal suffrage on its principal basis furnishes an additional chance of obtaining the revision of the Constitution. You have not forgotten why the adversaries of this revision refused last session to vote for it. They urged this argument, which they knew how to render specious—'the Constitution,' they said, 'which is the work of an assembly taking its rise in universal suffrage, cannot be modified by an assembly issuing from a restricted suffrage.' Whether or not this be a real motive or a pretext only, it is expedient to set it aside, and to be able to say to those who would bind the country down to an immutable Constitution, 'Behold universal suffrage re-esta-

blished: the majority of the Assembly, supported by two million petitioners, by the greater number of the Councils of Arrondissement, and almost unanimously by the Councils-General, demands the revision of the fundamental compact. Have you less confidence than we in the expression of the popular will?' The question, therefore, may be thus stated to all who desire a pacific solution of the difficulties of the day:—the law of the 31st of May has its imperfections; but even were it perfect, should it not, nevertheless, be repealed if it is to prevent the revision of the Constitution, the manifest wish of the country?

"It is objected, I am aware, that on my part these proposals are inspired by personal interest. My conduct for the last three years ought to repel such an allegation. The welfare of the country, I repeat, will always be the sole moving spring of my conduct. I believe it my duty to propose every means of conciliation, and to use every effort to bring about a pacific, regular, and legal solution, whatever may be its issue.

"Thus, then, gentlemen, the proposal I make to you is neither a piece of party tactics, nor an egotistical calculation, nor a sudden resolution:—it is the result of serious meditation, and of a profound conviction. I do not pretend that this measure will banish all the difficulties of our situation. But to each day its appointed task. To re-establish universal suffrage to-day, is to deprive civil war of its ensign, and the Opposition of its last argument. It will be to furnish France with the possibility of giving itself institutions which may insure its repose. It will be to give back in future to the powers of the State that moral force which can only exist so long as it reposes on a consecrated principle and an incontestable authority."

When M. Thorigny had finished reading the Message, he submitted a project of law for the abrogation of the law of the 31st of May, 1850, and for the re-establishment of the electoral law of the 15th of March, 1849, under which all citizens of age, who have resided six months in the commune, were declared electors. M. Thorigny demanded "urgency," that is, the immediate consideration of this project of law.

M. Berryer (amidst cries from the Left of "Let us vote without any discussion") made a few remarks on the proposition of urgency. Characterizing the Message as a serious document, and the situation as one inspiring emotion and uneasiness in the public mind, which it was the duty of the Assembly to allay, he called on the Assembly to suspend its vote on the urgency, until the political question and the political situation should be fully explained to the satisfaction of the country. He moved the appointment of a Special Committee to hear the explanations of the Ministry on the situation of the country, and report upon that situation, so that the Assembly should pursue its course with impartiality and reflection.

M. Giraud, Minister of Public Instruction, opposed this demand, on the ground that the appointment of such a Committee would disturb rather than re-assure the country; especially as the Committee of Permanence had already, since the change of Ministry, determined that there existed no reason for alarm and no ground for convoking the National As-

sembly. M. Thorigny added, that by demanding urgency, the Cabinet had no desire for instant consideration of the Bill—the discussion might go on to-morrow.

M. Larochejacquelein supported the urgency, and after its adoption by the Assembly, he would, he said, vote in favour of M. Berryer's proposition, for he also wished to be enlightened as to the situation of the country.

M. Berryer replied, that he always spoke with sincerity. It was impossible that the Assembly could grant urgency without knowing whether the rumours in circulation were true or false.

M. Giraud replied that the Ministry was ready to give the explanation desired by M. Berryer on any day the Assembly thought proper to fix. The adoption of the urgency, however, did not prejudge the question.

The President then put the urgency to the vote. The Left, and a few members here and there on the Right, rose in its favour. The great majority on the Right and Centre voted against it, and the urgency was declared to have been rejected.

A Committee was afterwards appointed to draw up a report on the question of the repeal of the Electoral Law, and the report was read by M. Daru in the Assembly on the 7th of November. Its most important passages were the following:—

"The abrogation of the law of May 31 is proposed to us by the Government in the name of the public peace, in order to take away from the factious a pretext of disorder, and in the name of the sincerity of universal suffrage, in order that, in the midst of the ruins which surround us, one principle at least may remain upstanding.

"The law in question is, consequently, attacked, not in its secondary enactments, but in its essential and vital conditions. The question, as placed before us in the Message of the President of the Republic, and in the Bill brought forward by the Government, turns altogether on the maintenance or abandonment of the principle set forth in the law of May 31. We cannot, therefore, do otherwise than desert or defend that principle.

"Whatever regret we may experience to find ourselves on this important point in disaccord with the Executive Power, we owe it to the natural disquietudes all at once disseminated through the country, we owe it to ourselves, to declare our opinion as loudly as possible, and not to allow men's minds to remain for one moment in suspense on the resolutions which we have to propose to you to adopt.

"The law of May 31 remains in our eyes at present what it was two years back. It was then, and is still, both a political act, and the consecration of a just principle.

"In demanding from the Constitution conservative measures against the possible abuses of universal but unlimited suffrage, in rendering the electoral right subordinate to the guarantee of a residence duly proved, we have really passed a moral law. Universal suffrage, left to its own disorder, such as it was practised in the first days of the Revolution, such even as it was incompletely organized in the first months of 1849, could, in exceptional circumstances, at those supreme moments when the common peril

unites together men of all opinions, perform its functions without compromising the social interests of the country. But under the form which it then possessed—confused, without regulation—it could not in ordinary times, we conceive, in any country of the world, constitute a strong republic or a free people. No doubt the Assembly has not the pretension to have resolved at the first attempt, in the best possible manner, the vast and difficult problem of electoral organization under the *régime* of the popular sovereignty. It may modify and revise its work, but it cannot reject the idea which actuated it in 1850.

"If the principle of the law of May 31 is no longer looked at, but only the political bearing which it had, it will not be disputed that this law has powerfully contributed to the re-establishment of order by restoring shaken confidence, by showing the two powers of the State united in the firm will of causing their common institutions to be respected, and by giving force to these powers, in face of passionate resistance, threatening defiance, and open appeals to revolt. In fact, until very recently, the spirit of disorder appeared to have gradually diminished, and the spirit of order increased and strengthened.

"Nevertheless, if our reason and our consciences have been deceived, if the interest of public security requires that we should loudly admit the error into which we had fallen in 1850, we ought not to hesitate to do so. Assemblies do themselves honour by repairing their faults, when they have committed them; it would cost us nothing to confess it if we thought that the law of May 31 had fulfilled its mission and was no longer useful; but if, on the contrary, the principles on which that law is based, appear as just as they were in 1850, if the guarantee of domicile required as a condition of the right of voting appears now as necessary as it was then, it is necessary to re-establish the authority of that law, and to restore it to the plentitude of its moral power.

"What is the state of things under which France opens this important debate? The public powers approach their end, and their authority is consequently weakened, whilst the audacity of the anarchical party increases. Their proceedings have been pointed out to you by the Presidential Message, which showed them as disciplined and organized, and spread over the whole surface of the country ready to profit by our divisions and by our faults. The period at which they reckon on carrying their guilty proceedings into execution is a secret to no one.

"While the factious thus agitate, the mass of the nation remains peaceable, but uneasy. It demands the peaceful and legal solution of the difficulties in which the country is placed; and in its just apprehension of sanguinary conflicts, it shows itself beforehand not only severe, but ready to turn against them who would assume the responsibility of raising the signal of struggle, and thus call on France the string of calamities which civil discords invariably bring in their train. In such a situation, what ought to be done? Should society deprive itself of the legal weapons which she has in her hands, at the risk by so doing of discouraging her firmest defenders,

when parties are raised, when they avow their idea of aggression, when this is proved by manifest signs, and the imminence of the danger which may arise in the crisis of 1852 is clearly revealed?

"Is this a moment to take from the cause of order, with the law of May 31, one of its most precious guarantees? Do not the very attacks of which that law has been the object show that it is one of those great measures which cannot be repealed without appearing to yield to menace, and consequently show a symptom of weakness? We have during the last two years witnessed a strange spectacle. The law of May 31 has been denounced to the country as a violation of the Constitution, as an *attentat*.

"Regarded in its political effects, the measure proposed to us by the Government appears to us to be directly opposed to the object it wishes to attain. Instead of diminishing the danger, it increases it; far from giving force to the Government, it takes it from it; and it is completely contrary to the political idea which has constantly directed us; to the interest of the public security, to the dignity of the State, to its consideration abroad, which is the very condition of its influence, and consequently is one of the most valuable guardians of society.

"Let us now examine the Bill in itself, and see if we can adopt the principle on which it is based. What is it that it asks of us? To return to suffrage not only universal, but unlimited, as proclaimed by the accidental dictatorship of the 24th of February. It is wished to make our electoral legislation date, not from the epoch when legal and regular order were re-established in France, but from the time when exceptional circumstances had created a dictatorial authority. We are asked to accept and to admit a principle which would make the national sovereignty reside in the confused masses, including every one without distinction, even the indigent and the incapable, instead of making it reside, as the Constitution wishes, in the generality of all those in whom the law admits the capacity of electing or of being elected. Between these two systems, which is the one that is the most recommended by the true and general spirit of our laws? Can the imprudent and incorrect theory be admitted that universal suffrage is not susceptible of any regulation, that it is the sovereignty of the people always in action, and that reparation should be made to it for any precaution or any legal guarantee with which it should be surrounded? To admit that theoretical exaggeration, would be to admit that the people were the only authority in the world which did not stand in need of reason to ratify its acts.

"Such cannot be the result of the experience acquired by sixty years of revolutions, after two centuries of intelligence. Whatever may have been the circumstances which suddenly enthroned universal suffrage in France, whatever may have been the voices which proclaimed it, it does not form a superior principle, inaccessible to all discussion, and not susceptible of error and of correction. In admitting the principle of universal suffrage as the basis of the organization of all the powers of the State, the Constitution has not taken from the legislative power the right of deciding on the formalities to which the exercise of

electoral rights should be subjected. The condition of property qualification has been abolished; the limit of the age of 21 years has been admitted; that is the only prescription of the Fundamental Act. The rest is to be regulated by the law, and especially the condition of domicile, from which the person to be elected was exempt, but which is implicitly maintained for the elector. In England, the Republicans of the seventeenth century, the most active and enterprising, those to whom the present amount of liberty in Great Britain would not have sufficed, the Harringtons and Sydneys, in giving everything to election, did not admit the exercise of the electoral rights unless with certain conditions of residence, such as permanent rent or privileges of corporations, and always required what they called the guarantee of attachment to the soil.

"We have changed or gone beyond all that. By the generous imprudence natural to the French character, without much reflection, and certainly without any preparation, all of a sudden all the barriers were thrown down, and all precautions buried in oblivion. Citizens scarcely having a residence, individuals wandering about without a home in any department, without being known or morally responsible in any place, and who could, under certain circumstances, be transported *en masse* on certain points —(*loud denial on the Left*)—at the will of factions, or to serve political manœuvres, were inscribed on the electoral lists;—certainly, the dignity and verity of universal suffrage would but badly put up with such a state of things, since the more the first guarantees of property possessed, of taxes paid, of material pledges given to the State, had been sacrificed, the more it was important to maintain at least the guarantee of the notoriety acquired in one place, of the hearth-stone established somewhere. The Assembly felt that, and it passed the law of May 31, not wishing assuredly to exclude any one, for exclusions for crimes and offences do not reckon—the degraded portion of mankind is not excluded, but withdraws itself. It refused to set aside any one on account of poverty; there are no proletarians in the eyes of the electoral law, for it assimilates entirely the proprietor and the non-proprietor, the manufacturer and the day labourer. It makes only one distinction, that of the man having a residence, and of him having none—a distinction altogether of a moral character, which is neither marked by arbitrary distinction, nor by privilege; since he who is affected by it can always put an end to it when he pleases. That is what the law has effected, and what it had a right to effect; and it is at the same time what a wise policy recommended in this first gigantic experiment of universal suffrage.

"We will now sum up in a few words the conclusions to which the majority have come. The Government asks you, in principle, to repeal the law of May 31; and it is in principle that the majority of your Committee asks you to maintain it. We do not deny, however, that it may be useful or even necessary to modify some of its enactments; and if an appeal is made to the Assembly to introduce such ameliorations as experience may suggest, we have no doubt that such an appeal will be attended to; but in our opinion

such modifications ought to be effected on condition of preserving the principle already established, namely, the residence, which we are resolved to maintain as a condition of the electoral right. In that manner, far from compromising the fundamental idea of the law, you will impart to it, by the very fact of a new and serious examination, as well as by the ameliorations which it will have received, a new power and a higher consecration.

"Such is the course which appears to us to unite together prudence and firmness. In the difficult time in which we live, the duty of the Assembly is to resist equally the temptations which would resemble weakness, and those which might degenerate into rashness.

"Guardian of peace and order, depositary of those great interests of society, it feels the heavy responsibility which weighs on it, and will not consent, at any price, to incur the reproach of having by its acts aggravated the uneasiness of men's minds.

"By remaining firm and calm, in showing itself animated by one only passion—that of the public good—it will best respond to the expectation and real wants of the country, and will succeed in putting an end to differences, always so much to be regretted, between the great powers."

About this time a significant speech was made by Louis Napoleon, to the officers of some regiments newly arrived in Paris, who were presented to him by General Magnan. He said:—

"If the gravity of circumstances should compel me to make an appeal to your devotedness, I am sure that I should not be disappointed; because you know that I demand nothing that is not in accord with my right, recognised by the Constitution, with military honour, and with the interest of the country; because I have placed at your head men who have my entire confidence, and who merit yours; because, if ever the day of danger should arrive, I will not do as the Governments which have preceded me have done—I will not say to you, 'March, and I will follow you;' but I will say to you, 'I march, follow me.'"

Expressions like these, and the unceasing attempts made by the President of the Republic to cajole and propitiate the goodwill of the army, caused an uneasy apprehension in the minds of the Assembly that something more was meant than met the ear, and it endeavoured to provide for its own safety by bringing the military force more immediately under its own control. A *projet de loi* was accordingly brought forward by the Questors to the following effect:—

"There shall be promulgated as a law, and placed on the order of the day of the army, and posted up in the barracks, the 6th Article of the decree of the 11th of May, 1848, in the following terms:—

"'The President of the National Assembly is charged to watch over the internal and external security of the Assembly. For this purpose he has the right to require the armed force and all the military authorities whose co-operation he shall think necessary. These requisitions may be addressed directly to all the officers, commandants, or functionaries, who are bound to immediately obey them under the penalties provided by the laws.'"

M. Ferdinand de Lasteyrie, the first speaker, said that the question before the House should be solved without the least delay. If adopted, the proposition should be referred to a Committee, and would consequently be attended with interminable delay. To obviate that inconvenience he would propose an *ordre du jour motivé* to the following effect:—

"The National Assembly, considering the provisions of the 32nd article of the Constitution, and that the decree of the 11th of May, 1848, is still in vigour, directs that it shall be posted up anew in the barracks, and passes to the order of the day."

General de St. Arnaud, Minister of War, then ascended the tribune, and said that the order of the day just read was a mere repetition of the proposition of the Questors. On so grave a question it was necessary that the Assembly should hear the opinion of the Government before the commencement of the discussion. The Government considered it an imperious duty to present that opinion in the most precise and clearest terms. Why did the authors of the proposition choose the moment when the most perfect tranquillity prevailed everywhere to propose the revival of a measure adopted on the eve of the 15th of May, 1848? The constituent Assembly was invested with sovereign and absolute authority. The right now claimed had been inscribed in its standing rules, but it has since fallen into disuse, and had been *de facto* abrogated by the Legislative Assembly, which had not re-enacted it. The Constitution was the sole rule. The 52nd Article provided that the Assembly should fix the military force necessary for its defence and dispose of it, but it said no more. Now the proposition required for the President of the Assembly the absolute and direct right of calling out the troops to its aid, and there is not a single officer of the army who might not be obliged to obey. This was a real encroachment on the rights of the Executive, against which the Cabinet formally protested. Nobody questioned the right of requisition belonging to the President, in virtue of the Constitution, but the Executive Power could not be deprived of rights consecrated by the 19th, 50th, and 64th clauses of the fundamental law, which defined the separation of the powers. The proposition would transfer the whole of the executive power into the hands of the President of the Assembly, and was consequently an infringement on the separation of the powers and the destruction of all military discipline. It would be assigning two different chiefs to the army, and destroying unity in the command, without which no army can exist. It created an unjust distrust in the country, and anxiety and astonishment in the ranks of the army; and, in the name of the salvation of the country, he entreated the Assembly not to take the proposition into consideration.

General Leflô, who followed, protested that the proposition he had signed with the other two Questors was a mere reproduction of the article 32 of the Constitution, and the 6th clause of the decree of the 11th of May, 1848. All they proposed was, to sanction a right inscribed in the standing rules of the Assembly. It was not an act of hostility, but a measure of defence and of existence for the Parliament. If on the

24th of February, 1848, the Chamber of Deputies, instead of being defended by the National Guard, had had at its disposal one of the regiments stationed in the Place de la Concorde, it would have certainly succeeded in repressing the insurrection. The National Assembly would not have been invaded by barbarians on the 15th of May, had a military force been at hand; and the formidable insurrection of June would not have been so easily subdued had not the command of the troops been centred in the hands of a General of the Assembly, who had established his head-quarters in the legislative palace. He had no notion of forming a parliamentary army, nor of adding a single soldier to the troops now charged with its defence. All to be desired was, that at a supreme moment the Assembly should be empowered to call out the battalions necessary for its defence and independence. It was a military as well as a parliamentary precaution.

M. Lasteyrie next rose and said that his proposition was without any object, since the right was not contested. He accordingly withdrew it, hoping that the Assembly would cause its authority to be respected.

The President then read the following order of the day, signed by Messrs. Daru, De Broglie, De Montalembert, &c.:—

"The National Assembly being invested by the Constitution with sufficient power for its defence, passes to the order of the day."

M. Crémieux observed that hitherto the Majority and the President of the Republic had pursued one and the same course of policy, and undertaken together that fatal expedition to Rome, in which one republic had destroyed another republic. Why had a distrust suddenly broke out between them, and manifested itself by the proposition of the Questors? It was evidently because the President had submitted to the deliberation of the Assembly the repeal of the electoral law of the 31st of May, and, for the first time since the 20th of December, 1848, brought forward a popular measure. The Majority had no great attachment to the Republic. It incessantly invoked the Constitution, which it every day trampled under foot. M. Leflô had justified his intentions in moving the proposition. M. Crémieux did not inquire into the intentions, but merely regarded the law. He would ask the Majority what it thought of it, and what it would do, when it would invest its President with the right of calling out the troops? He then ridiculed the apprehensions of the Majority with regard to the views of Louis Napoleon. For his part, he feared nothing from a man who exceeded his powers. If the Majority was so afraid, it was because the Assembly did not feel behind it that force which supported Assemblies. That side (pointing to the Left) feared nothing from him. They accepted from his hands a popular act, but did not dread his popularity. They accordingly had no reason to vote the resolution of the Questors, the Constitution providing sufficiently for the defence of the Assembly. The 32nd Article stated that it fixed the importance of the military forces necessary for its defence, and disposed of them. The 36th Article declared the representatives of the people inviolate; and the 110th confided the de-

posit of the Constitution, and the rights which it consecrated, to the guardianship and patriotism of all Frenchmen.

After some discussion M. Thiers rose and, amidst much confusion and disorderly interruption, proceeded to address the Assembly. He said, that it was stated that they were much displeased at the attempted abrogation of the law of May 31. The principal cause of the proposition was, not the wish to repeal the law of May 31, but the circular of the Minister of War. (*Agitation.*) "Is it or is it not," said M. Thiers, "true, that the circular of the Minister caused a great impression on all the benches of the Assembly?" [M. Miot, "That is not the question."] (*Several members of the Left here rose and appeared to be protesting against the conduct of the Mountain.*) "Was it not intended to put interpellations on the subject? Several expressed an opinion that in presence of such language, which might give the army false ideas of its duties, it was proper to enlighten it on the subject. (*Noise.*) I do not hesitate to say, without again entering into the discussion, that I will demonstrate that, in presence of the circular of the Minister, it would be imprudent not to establish the law in the minds of the army. Permit me now to say a word on the state of affairs. (*Loud interruption.*) When General Baraguay d'Hilliers replaced General Changarnier, did he not consider himself obliged, in making an appeal to the obedience and the discipline of the army, to dictate to it as a duty the maintenance of the powers constitutionally established and respect for the laws? After General Baraguay d'Hilliers came General Magnan, for unfortunately it has been necessary to seek for new devotedness. General Magnan also spoke of respect for the laws, and that is the proper language to address to the army. The army owes obedience for the maintenance of the laws. For the first time the new chief of the public force, General Leroy Saint Arnaud, has made an appeal in novel terms to passive obedience and to discipline. I do not attribute it as a crime to the Minister to make this appeal to discipline, but he perverts the spirit of the army when he does not speak to it of respect for the laws—[A Voice—'Is not the Constitution then a law?']—and for the Constitution. ['You violated the Constitution by voting the law of May 31.'] ['You violated it on the 13th of June.'] ['And you voted against it.'] (*Continued noise.*) I will ask my interrupters whether they approve of the omission of any mention of respect for the laws in the circular in question? The circular of the Minister, I repeat, is of great gravity. Is it so or not? Do you approve of it? (*Cries of* 'No, no!' *on the Left, and laughter on the Right.* [M. Michel (de Bourges)—'A snare is laid for us.'] Under no *régime* can such language be held to the army. The army is abroad the defender of nationality—at home the defender of the law. That must be well understood by all, and without any mental reserve. In imposing on the army the absolute principle, without any reserve, of obedience, you should give it for object the maintenance of the law. And you, legislators, who wish that the obedience of the soldier shall have the maintenance of the law for its object, should

render the law clear. What is the object of the proposition? I am not the author of it, neither did I suggest it. (*Ironical laughter on the Left.*) [General Leflô, addressing the Left, 'No one more than you inspired the proposition.'] Under a Constitution which renders the Assembly the temporary holder of the national sovereignty, the necessary principle inspired by the simplest common sense is, that the Assembly shall charge itself with its defence, and shall not delegate it to any one. Now, do you think that that general declaration, without any rule which explains it, is sufficiently clear to put an end to all the anxieties of those who may have to comply with your requisitions? (*Interruption on the Left.*) Two cases may present themselves. (*Renewed interruption.*) You now (addressing the Left) deny the privilege of direct requisition, which you admitted under the Constituent Assembly. [*Voice on the Right*—'Wait a moment, you are not Ministers yet.'] (*Laughter; agitation on the Left.*) The principle of direct requisition has been affirmed. But it has been denied, and you think that that does not require a new reply from the Government. [General Lebreton—'It has been denied by all Governments.'] I will say the same thing in the tribune. Will you grant me a few minutes to explain the principle of direct requisition? Do you wish that this immense question, misunderstood now, shall not be unknown to-morrow? The question at stake is the independence of the Assembly—the future of representative government—the last Assembly perhaps. ('Oh! oh! for the Royalists on the Left.') Royalists! Call me Royalist, if you will; but it will be a singular spectacle to see Royalists defending the liberty of the Assembly. (*Cries of* 'Divide' *on the Left.*) I wish to make the question clear in the interest of everybody. (*Noise on the Left.*) The country will know that when I wished to throw light on this great question you would not listen to me."

M. Thiers then, unable to command a hearing, left the tribune, and was succeeded by the Minister of War, General de St. Arnaud, who said—

"I thank M. Thiers for having afforded me the opportunity of replying openly to the strange interpretations to which my language has been subjected. A new man in politics, a stranger to parties, I did not expect such attacks and such injustice. I am not accustomed to keep back what I think; and I thought that I could recall to the army the principles of discipline and passive obedience in the ranks. I learnt those principles in the school of the illustrious Marshal Bugeaud. I profess those principles openly, and am resolved to maintain them. The day on which you allow the spirit of examination and discussion to be introduced in the army—(*Interruption*)—you will have no longer any army, and public order will have lost its most firm, its only support. (*Movement.*) I am reproached with not having reminded the army of the respect due to the laws and the Constitution. It is not my words, then, which are interpreted, but my silence. I know how to respect the laws, and I am one of those who know how to make them respected. But a soldier is not a judge of the law. I do not know if I form a just idea of the majesty of the law;

but in speaking of discipline, and of the necessity of drawing closer its bonds, I never dreamt of causing the law to descend from the height which it occupies. I know that the law is the principle of every society. But the principle of the army is passive obedience, without which there is no discipline. It is by discipline that the soldier is taught devotedness to the laws of his country. If you oppose in the army the respect of the law to the respect of discipline, what will be the consequence? If you develop in the army the spirit of deliberation contrary to that discipline, what will be the consequence? Under arms, the military regulations form the only law. By the side of the duty of obedience, I have placed responsibility. If you suppress all that, you will destroy the army, and will enter on a fatal path. Gentlemen, the army is the army of the country. It is united in devotedness, and in the knowledge of its duties. The President of the Committee has said that there must be no equivocation. I am entirely of his opinion. It is good that the Assembly, rejecting orders of the day *motivés*, should reject or accept the proposition of the Questors. I repeat it aloud from this tribune, in order that every one may know it. We do not contest the right of the Assembly to demand troops for its defence, but this right must come within the terms of the Constitution, and in order not to destroy discipline and the army, the requisition, which will never be refused, must pass through the regular channels of command."

Several other members afterwards rose to speak, but the noise and interruption were so great that they were hardly able to make themselves heard, and at length the following division took place:— Number of voters 708; absolute majority 355.

Ayes	300
Noes	408
Majority	108

The proposition was consequently rejected, and the sitting was brought to a close in the midst of the greatest agitation.

Another measure indicating the suspicions entertained by the Assembly of the conduct of the President, was now brought forward. It was in the shape of a Bill for determining the responsibility of Ministers and the Chief of the State. By the 68th article of the Constitution, it was prescribed that an organic law should be passed deferring the other cases of responsibility of the President and his Ministers, besides those specified in and by the terms of the Constitution itself.

In 1849 the Government of the day had directed the Council of State to prepare such a law, but no interest was felt in the subject; and the progress of the Council was so slow, that it was not until the 9th of October in the present year that they had perfected a measure, which was submitted to the President of the Republic, and to the Legislative Assembly, on the 5th of November. The *projet de loi* contained thirty-six articles, in eight chapters, under distinctive heads:—

Chapter I. "Of the Responsibility of the President of the Republic," comprised in Article 1, these three paragraphs, among others, defining the circumstances which warranted impeachment:—

"1. If he be guilty of an attack

on or a plot against the safety of the State, of which the object may be to destroy or change the form of government, or to suspend the empire of the Constitution and the laws; 2. If he be guilty of exciting to the violation of article 45 of the Constitution [which forbids the re-election of an existing President]; 3. If he be guilty of violation of the Constitution, by taking in person the command of the armed force."

Chapter II. "Of the Responsibility of the Ministers," contained, in Article 5, these paragraphs of impeachment:—

"1. If they be guilty as accomplices of the crime of high treason punished by article 68 of the Constitution; 2. If they be guilty as authors or accomplices of one of the crimes foreseen by paragraph 1 of Article 1; 3. If they be guilty of a crime against the internal or external safety of the State, foreseen by the Penal Code; 4. If they be guilty as authors or accomplices of one of the crimes foreseen by paragraphs 2 and 3 of Article 1; 5. If they make a criminal use of the power confided to them; 6. If they knowingly compromise the interests of the State by the violation or non-execution of the laws."

Chapter III. defined the process of impeaching the President or Ministers, and when these had been impeached, the actual trial of the accused was regulated by Article 16, as follows:—

"If the accusation be admitted, the National Assembly issues a decree which convokes the High Court of Justice, and designates the town in which it will hold its sittings. It nominates, by the absolute majority, the commissaries, who may belong to the Assembly or not, charged to conduct the prosecution before the High Court of Justice. They enter immediately on the exercise of their duties. *The accused immediately ceases his functions.*"

This was the last measure of importance which occupied the attention of the Legislative Assembly of France. Its destruction was already resolved on by the President, who prepared his *Coup d'Etat* with a skill and courage worthy of a better cause. He saw that his illegal views were suspected, and that the Assembly would never consent to be the instrument of his ambitious endeavours to put himself in nomination for the next Presidency, in violation of the fundamental law of the Constitution. He knew also that, if he descended to the station of a private individual, his influence was gone for ever, and there is too much reason to believe that pecuniary embarrassment would have involved him in extreme difficulty.

He resolved, therefore, to strike a sudden and daring blow. For a long time he had seized every opportunity of ingratiating himself with the army, and by its aid he hoped to be able to subvert the Constitution which he had sworn solemnly to maintain, and to bear down all opposition, if any were offered, by the cannon and the bayonet. It seems that he made privy to his plot M. de Morny, on whose devoted personal attachment he knew that he might rely, and with his aid he caused to be secretly printed, on the night of the 1st of December, a number of decrees, which appeared at daybreak on the walls of Paris, and met the eyes of the astonished inhabitants. They were as follows:—

"In the name of the French

people the President of the Republic decrees—

"Art. 1. The National Assembly is dissolved.

"Art. 2. Universal Suffrage is re-established. The law of the 31st of May is abrogated.

"Art. 3. The French people is convoked in its elective colleges from the 14th of December to the 21st of December following.

"Art. 4. The state of siege is decreed throughout the first military division.

"Art. 5.—The Council of State is dissolved.

"Art. 6. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of the present decree. (Signed)

"Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

"De Morny, the Minister of the Interior.

"Palace of the Elysée, Dec. 2."

"Frenchmen,—The present situation cannot last much longer. Each day the situation of the country becomes worse. The Assembly, which ought to be the firmest supporter of order, has become a theatre of plots. The patriotism of 300 of its members could not arrest its fatal tendencies. In place of making laws for the general interest of the people it was forging arms for civil war. It attacked the power I hold directly from the people; it encouraged every evil passion; it endangered the repose of France. I have dissolved it, and I make the whole people judge between me and it. The Constitution, as you know, had been made with the object of weakening beforehand the powers you intrusted to me. Six millions of votes were a striking protest against it, and yet I have faithfully observed it. Provocations, calumnies, outrages, found me passive. But now that the fundamental part is no longer respected by those who incessantly invoke it, and the men who have already destroyed two monarchies wish to tie up my hands in order to overthrow the Republic, my duty is to baffle their perfidious projects, to maintain the Republic, and to save the country by appealing to the solemn judgments of the only Sovereign I recognise in France—the people.

"I, then, make a loyal appeal to the entire nation; and I say to you, if you wish to continue this state of disquietude and uneasiness that degrades you and endangers the future, choose another person in my place, for I no longer wish for a place which is powerless for good, but which makes me responsible for acts that I cannot hinder, and chains me to the helm when I see the vessel rushing into the abyss. If, on the contrary, you have still confidence in me, give me the means of accomplishing the grand mission I hold from you. That mission consists in closing the era of revolution, in satisfying the legitimate wants of the people, and in protecting them against subversive passions. It consists especially in the power to create institutions which survive men, and which are the foundation on which something durable is based. Persuaded that the instability of power, that the preponderance of a single Assembly, are the permanent causes of trouble and discord, I submit to your suffrages the fundamental bases of a constitution which the assemblies will develop hereafter.

"1. A responsible chief named for 10 years.

"2. The Ministers dependent on the Executive alone.

"3. A Council of State formed of the most distinguished men pre-

paring the laws and maintaining the discussion before the legislative corps.

"4. A legislative corps, discussing and voting the laws, named by universal suffrage, without the *scrutin de liste* which falsifies the election.

"5. A second Assembly formed of all the illustrious persons of the nation; a preponderating power, guardian of the fundamental pact and of public liberty.

"This system, created by the First Consul in the beginning of the present century, has already given to France repose and prosperity. It guarantees them still. Such is my profound conviction. If you partake it, declare so by your suffrages. If, on the contrary, you prefer a Government without force, Monarchical or Republican, borrowed from some chimerical future, reply in the negative. Thus, then, for the first time since 1804, you will vote with complete knowledge of the fact, and knowing for whom and for what you vote.

"If I do not obtain the majority of the votes I shall summon a new Assembly, and lay down before it the mission I have received from you. But if you believe that the cause of which my name is the symbol, that is, France regenerated by the revolution of '89, and organized by the Emperor, is still yours; proclaim it to be so by ratifying the powers I demand of you. Then France and Europe will be preserved from anarchy, obstacles will be removed, rivalries will have disappeared, for *all* will respect, in the will of the people, the decree of Providence.

"Done at the Palace of the Elysée this 2nd of December,

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

These were accompanied by a proclamation addressed to the Army.

"Soldiers!—Be proud of your mission; you will save the country. I rely upon you, not to violate the laws, but to command respect for the first law of the country—national sovereignty—of which I am the legitimate representative.

"You long suffered, like me, from the obstacles that prevented my doing you all the good I intended, and opposed the demonstrations of your sympathy in my favour. Those obstacles are removed. The Assembly sought to impair the authority which I derive from the entire nation; it has ceased to exist.

"I make a loyal appeal to the people and the army, and I tell them—Either give me the means of insuring your prosperity, or choose another in my place.

"In 1830, as well as in 1848, you were treated as a vanquished army. After having branded your heroical disinterestedness, they disdained to consult your sympathies and wishes, and, nevertheless, you are the *élite* of the nation. To-day, at this solemn moment, I wish the voice of the army to be heard.

"Vote, then, freely as citizens; but, as soldiers, do not forget that passive obedience to the orders of the chief of the Government is the rigorous duty of the army, from the general down to the soldier. It is for me, who am responsible for my actions before the people and posterity, to adopt the measures most conducive to the public welfare.

"As for you, maintain entire the rules of discipline and honour. By your imposing attitude assist the country in manifesting its will with calmness and reflection. Be ready to repress all attempts against

the free exercise of the sovereignty of the people.

"Soldiers, I do not speak to you of the recollections attached to my name. They are engraved on your heart. We are united by indissoluble ties. Your history is mine. There is between us in the past a community of glory and misfortunes. There shall be in the future a community of sentiments and resolutions for the repose and grandeur of France. (Signed)

"Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

"Palace of the Elysée, Dec. 2."

In the mean time, before daybreak on the morning of the 2nd, numerous arrests had been made. Commissoners of police attended by guards of soldiers were sent to seize and make prisoners of, at their respective dwellings, where they were slumbering in fancied security, some of the most distinguished men in France. Amongst these were the African Generals, Changarnier, Bédeau, Lamoricière, Cavaignac, and Léflô; Colonel Charras, and MM. Thiers, Roger du Nord, Miot, Baze, Greppo, Lagrange, and Valentin. They were forced into carriages and conveyed at first to the prison Mazas, but were afterwards removed to the fortress of Ham, from which they were ultimately liberated, but compelled to quit the soil of France. The mode in which the measures to secure their arrest were taken, is well told in a pamphlet written soon after the event by M. Granier de Cassagnac, who had access to the official documents relating to the event. He says, "It was immediately after the act of hostility of the Questors that the President determined to take his measures for an eventuality evidently very near. Three men were his confidants—M. de St. Arnaud, Minister of War; M. de Morny, Representative of the People; and M. de Maupas, Prefect of Police. Louis Napoleon explained to them the design which he had formed to conjure away the danger, and the three promised him their co-operation—M. de Morny for all political responsibility, as Minister of the Interior; General de St. Arnaud for the military operations; and M. de Maupas for the action of police. For a fortnight these three men fixed with the President all the details of this immense act, which the 18th Brumaire equalled neither in difficulty, nor in cleverness, nor in grandeur; and the slightest matters connected with it were concerted and provided for with such an extraordinary secrecy that even the nearest friends of the parties had no suspicion of what was going on until the arrival of the final moment, just preceding carrying the plans into operation. The simultaneity of all the measures to be taken was the first condition of success, and the principal measures were four in number—the arrest of such persons as were considered culpable or dangerous, the publication of the official acts, the occupation of the Palace of the Assembly, and the distribution of troops on the various points judged necessary. A quarter past 6 in the morning was fixed for the hour of execution. It was essential that the plan should not become known by any one of its parts, but that it should strike the public mind by its *ensemble*. Accordingly, at a quarter past 6 the arrests were effected, at half-past 6 the troops were at their posts, and at 7 the decree of dissolution and the proclamation left the Prefecture of Police to cover the walls of Paris. At half-past 6 precisely M. de Morny took possession of

the Hotel of the Interior, accompanied by 250 Chasseurs de Vincennes, and handed to M. de Thorigny a letter, in which the President thanked him for his good services, and informed him of the decisive act on which he had resolved. The persons who were to be arrested were of two sorts—representatives more or less engaged in a flagrant conspiracy, and the chiefs of secret societies and commanders of barricades always ready to obey the orders of the factions. Both of these classes were narrowly watched and almost guarded *à vue* for a fortnight before by invisible agents, and not one of these agents suspected the object of his mission, each having received a different motive for it. The number of persons to be arrested amounted to 78, of whom 18 were representatives and 60 chiefs of secret societies and barricades. The 800 sergens de ville and the brigades of surety had been *consignés* at the Prefecture of Police the night before at 11 o'clock, under pretext of the presence in Paris of the refugees from London. At half-past 3 in the morning the commissaries of police and officiers de paix were summoned from their own houses, and at 4 o'clock they all arrived at the Prefecture, and were placed in small groups in separate rooms, in order to avoid questions amongst themselves. At 5 o'clock all the commissaries were called one by one into the Prefect's cabinet and were there informed by him of the intended plan of operations, receiving at the same time precise orders as to his own mode of proceeding. These men promised, every one, to execute at every risk the orders given to them, and not one failed in performing what he promised. A great number of carriages, engaged beforehand, were stationed on the quays, in the neighbourhood of the Prefecture, in such a manner as not to excite attention. The arrests had been combined between the Prefect of Police and the Minister of War, so as to precede by a quarter of an hour the arrival of the troops at their different posts. The arrests were to be effected at a quarter past 6, and the agents had orders to be at the doors of the persons designated at 5 minutes past 6. Everything was carried into effect with a marvellous punctuality, and no arrest occupied more than 20 minutes."

A graphic account of the proceedings of the Assembly at this momentous juncture was given in the columns of the *Times* by one of the members (whom we believe to be M. Léon Faucher), and there is every reason to regard it as an authentic version of what really occurred. The following extracts will be found full of interest:—

"When the representatives of the people learned, on waking on the morning of the 2nd of December, that several of their colleagues were arrested, they ran to the Assembly. The doors were guarded by the Chasseurs de Vincennes, a corps of troops recently returned from Africa, and long accustomed to the violences of Algerine dominion; who, moreover, were stimulated by a donation of five francs distributed to every soldier who was in Paris that day. The Representatives nevertheless presented themselves to go in; having at their head one of their Vice-Presidents, M. Daru. This gentleman was violently struck by the soldiers, and the representatives who accompanied him were driven back at the point of the bayonet. Three of them, M. de Talhouet, Etienne, and Duparc, were slightly wounded. Several

others had their clothes pierced. Such was the commencement."

They reassembled at the Mairie of the Tenth Arrondissement. "Every shade of opinion was represented in this extemporaneous Assembly. But eight-tenths of its members belonged to the different Conservative parties which had constituted the majority. This Assembly was presided over by two of its Vice-Presidents, M. Vitet and M. Benoist d'Azy. M. Daru was arrested in his own house; the fourth Vice-President, the illustrious General Bédeau, had been seized that morning in his bed, and handcuffed like a robber. As for the President, M. Dupin, he was absent; which surprised no one, as his cowardice was known. Besides its Vice-Presidents, the Assembly was accompanied by its secretaries, its ushers, and even its shorthand-writer, who will preserve for posterity the records of this last and memorable sitting." Thus constituted, they passed the following decree:—

"'In pursuance of Article 68 of the Constitution—viz. the President of the Republic, the Ministers, the agents, and depositaries of public authority, are responsible, each in what concerns themselves respectively, for all the acts of the Government and the Administration—any measure by which the President of the Republic dissolves the National Assembly, prorogues it, or places obstacles in the exercise of its powers, is a crime of high treason.

"'By this act merely, the President is deprived of all authority, the citizens are bound to withhold their obedience, the executive power passes in full right to the National Assembly. The Judges of the High Court of Justice will meet immediately under pain of forfeiture; they will convoke the juries in the place which they will select to proceed to the judgment of the President and his accomplices; they will nominate the magistrates charged to fulfil the duties of public ministers.

"'And seeing that the National Assembly is prevented by violence from exercising its powers, it decrees as follows, viz.—

"'*Louis Napoleon Bonaparte is deprived of all authority as President of the Republic.* The citizens are enjoined to withhold their obedience. The executive power has passed in full right to the National Assembly. The Judges of the High Court of Justice are enjoined to meet immediately, under pain of forfeiture, to proceed to the judgment of the President and his accomplices; consequently all the officers and functionaries of power and of public authority are bound to obey all requisitions made in the name of the National Assembly, under pain of forfeiture and high treason.

"'Done and decreed unanimously in public sitting, this 2nd of December, 1851.'"

The decree was signed by Benoist d'Azy, President; Vitet, Vice-President; Moulin and Chapot, Secretaries; and by the whole of the 230 representatives present. General Oudinot was made commander of the public forces; and M. Tamisier, of the party of the Mountain, was made chief of the staff. "The choice of these two officers from distinct shades of political opinion showed that the Assembly was animated by one common spirit."

"A band of soldiers, headed by their officers, sword in hand, appeared at the door, without, however,

daring to enter the apartment. The Assembly awaited them in perfect silence. The President alone raised his voice, read the decrees which had just been passed to the soldiers, and ordered them to retire. The poor fellows, ashamed of the part they were compelled to play, hesitatated. The officers, pale and undecided, declared they would go for further orders. They retired, contenting themselves with blockading the passages leading to the apartment." The soldiers reappeared with two Commissaries of Police. "The Commissaries entered the room, and, amid the unbroken silence and total immobility of the Assembly, summoned the representatives to disperse. The President ordered them to retire themselves. One of the Commissaries was agitated, and faltered; the other broke out in invectives. The President said to him, 'Sir, we are here the lawful authority, and sole representatives of law and of right. We know that we cannot oppose to you material force, but we will only leave this chamber under constraint. We will not disperse. Seize us, and convey us to prison.' 'All, all!' exclaimed the members of the Assembly. After much hesitation, the Commissaires de Police decided to act. They caused the two Presidents to be seized by the collar. The whole body then rose, and, arm in arm, two and two, they followed the Presidents, who were led off. In this order we reached the street, and were marched across the city, without knowing whither we were going."

They were taken to the barracks of the Quai d'Orsay, and shut up there. "Night was coming on, and it was wet and cold. Yet the Assembly was left two hours in the open air, as if the Government did not deign to remember its existence. The representatives here made their last roll-call in presence of their shorthand-writer, who had followed them. The number present was 218; to whom were added about 20 more in the course of the evening, consisting of members who had voluntarily caused themselves to be arrested. Almost all the men known to France and to Europe who formed the majority of the Legislative Assembly were gathered together in this place. Few were wanting, except those who, like M. Molé, had not been suffered to reach their colleagues. There were present, among others, the Duc de Broglie, who had come, though ill; the father of the House, the venerable Keratry, whose physical strength was inferior to his moral courage, and whom it was necessary to seat on a straw chair in the barrack-yard; Odillon Barrot, Dufaure, Berryer, Rémusat, Duvergier de Hauranne, Gustave de Beaumont, de Tocqueville, de Falloux, Lanjuinais, Admiral Lainé and Admiral Cécille, Generals Oudinot and Lauriston, the Duc de Luynes, the Duc de Montebello; twelve ex-Ministers, nine of whom had served under Louis Napoleon himself; eight Members of the Institute; all men who had struggled for three years to defend society and to resist the demagogic faction.

"When two hours had elapsed, this assemblage was driven into barrack-rooms up-stairs; where most of them spent the night, without fire, and almost without food, stretched upon the boards. It only remained to carry off to prison these honourable men, guilty of no crime but the defence of the laws of their country. For

this purpose the most distressing and ignominious means were selected. The cellular vans in which *forçats* are conveyed to the *bagne* were brought up. In these vehicles were shut up the men who had served and honoured their country; and they were conveyed like three bands of criminals, some to the fortress of Mont Valerien, some to the Prison Mazas in Paris, and the remainder to Vincennes. The indignation of the public compelled the Government two days afterwards to release the greater number of them; some are still in confinement, unable to obtain either their liberty or their trial."

Nor was the High Court of Justice wanting in its duty at this crisis. It met on the 2nd, and formally drew up the following edict or judgment:—

"The High Court of Justice,—considering the 68th article of the Constitution, considering that printed placards commencing with the words 'The President of the Republic,' and bearing at the end the signatures of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and De Morny, Minister of the Interior, which placards announce, among other things, the dissolution of the National Assembly, have this day been affixed to the walls of Paris; that this fact of the dissolution of the Assembly by the President of the Republic would fall under the case provided for by the 68th article of the Constitution, and render the convocation of the High Court of Justice imperative;—by the terms of that article declares that the High Court is constituted, and names M. Renouard, Councillor of the Court of Cassation, to fill the duties of Public Accuser, and to fill those of Greffier, M. Bernard, Greffier in Chief of the Court of Cassation; and to proceed further in pursuance of the terms of the said 68th article of the Constitution; adjourns until to-morrow, the 3rd of December, at the hour of noon.

"Done and deliberated in the Council Chamber. Present, M. Hardouin, President, M. Pataille, M. Moreau, M. de la Palme, and M. Cauchy, Judges, this 2nd day of December, 1851."

The new Ministry was composed of M. de Morny, Interior; Fould, Finance; Rouher, Justice; Magne, Public Works; Le Rouche, Marine; Casabianca, Commerce; St. Arnaud, War; Fortoul, Public Instruction; Turgot, Foreign Affairs.

On the following day, December 3rd, General St. Arnaud addressed a circular to the generals and chiefs of corps, in which he ordered that the soldiers should vote within 48 hours from the receipt of the circular, "Yes" or "No" simply, on the following proposition:—

"The French people wishes the maintenance of the authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and intrusts him with the powers necessary to frame a Constitution on the basis mentioned in his proclamation of the 2nd instant."

At first it was intended that the soldiers should vote by ballot, but this idea was soon abandoned, and a safer mode was adopted for securing their adhesion. They were ordered to vote openly in their respective regiments, and thus the whole weight of authority and example was brought to bear upon those amongst them who might be disposed to answer in the negative the question propounded for their acceptance. The result was, that by an overwhelming majority the army voted in the affirmative.

In order more effectually to ex-

tinguish the existence of the Legislative Assembly, Louis Napoleon ordered that the building called *Salle Provisoire*, erected after the revolution of 1848, in which they met after the *coup d'état*, should be destroyed. His next step was to promulgate a decree calling upon the people to exercise the right of universal suffrage, and declare whether they were willing to entrust him with the power to frame a new Constitution. It ran as follows:—

"Considering that the sovereignty resides in the universality of the citizens, and that no fraction of the people can attribute to itself the exercise thereof; considering the laws and decrees which have hitherto regulated the mode of appeal to the people, and particularly the decrees of the 5th Fructidor, year II., the 24th and 25th Frimaire, in the year VIII. of the Republic, the decree of the 20th Floreal, year X., and the Senatus Consulte of the 28th Floreal, year XII.; the President of the Republic decrees as follows:"—

The decree then convoked the people in their districts, for the 14th instant, to accept or reject the following *plébiscite*:—

"The French people wills the maintenance of the authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and delegates to him the powers necessary to frame a Constitution on the basis proposed in his proclamation of the 2nd of December."

All Frenchmen aged 21, and enjoying their civil rights, were called on to vote. The period of voting was to be the eight days ending on the 21st instant.

At the same time a Consultative Commission was appointed in place of the Council of State, which was abolished; and a list appeared in the official organs of the President, containing the names of the members; but many of these promptly declined the proffered honour, and publicly disavowed the authority to make use of their names as giving sanction to the usurpation.

The following spirited letter was written by M. Léon Faucher, and appeared in the columns of the *Journal des Débats:*—

"Mons. le Président—It is with painful astonishment that I see my name figure amongst the members of an Administrative Commission that you desire to institute. I did not imagine that I could have given you the right to offer me this insult. The services which I have rendered you, while believing I rendered them to the country, perhaps authorized me to expect from you a different return. In any case, my character merited more respect. You know that during my career, already long, I never belied my principles of liberty, any more than my devotedness to the cause of order. I have never participated, directly or indirectly, in the violation of the laws; and to determine me to decline the mandate that you confide to me, I have only to recall that given me by the people, and which I yet retain."

And Count Molé also published a letter, in which he said,—"After having been this morning expelled from the residence of M. Daru, Vice-President of the National Assembly, with all the rest of my colleagues who had assembled there to protest against violence and oppression, I vainly attempted to join the members of the Assembly who had met at the Tenth Arrondissement." "I join fully in the conduct and acts of my colleagues assembled at the Mairie of

the Tenth Arrondissement, and if it had depended on me I should have shared their fate."

The 230 deputies who were arrested at the hotel of the Tenth Mairie were soon afterwards offered their liberty on condition that they would not act hostilely to the President; but they refused to make any such promise, and in a day or two they were all, with the exception of about fourteen, set free. Eight of the members arrested on the morning of the 2nd, viz., Generals Changarnier, Cavaignac, Lamoricière, Charras, Bédeau, and Leflô, and MM. Baze and Roger du Nord, were conveyed as prisoners to the fortress of Ham, where Louis Napoleon himself had been confined after his abortive landing at Boulogne in 1840.

On the 4th of December the President published the following decree:—

"FRENCH REPUBLIC.

"In the name of the French People. The President of the Republic, considering that the mode of election promulgated by the decree of the 2nd of December had been adopted in other circumstances as guaranteeing the sincerity of election; but, considering that the essential object of the decree is to obtain the free and sincere expression of the will of the people; decrees—The articles 2, 3, and 4, of the decree of the 2nd of December are modified as follows:—Art. 2. The election will take place by universal suffrage. All Frenchmen aged 21 years, in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights, are called to vote. Art. 3. They must justify, either by their being inscribed on the electoral lists drawn up in virtue of the law of the 15th of March, 1849, or by the accomplishment, since that period, of the conditions required by that law. Art. 4. The ballot will be opened during the days of the 20th and 21st of December, in the capital of each commune, from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M.

"The suffrage will take place by secret ballot; by yes or by no; by means of a bulletin, either manuscript or printed.

"Done at the Elysée, the 4th of December, 1851.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.
"The Minister of the Interior,
"DE MORNY."

So sudden and unexpected was the blow struck by Louis Napoleon, and so skilfully had he taken his measures to overwhelm any resistance that might be offered to the execution of his scheme, that the inhabitants of Paris were paralyzed, and gazed at first in an attitude of stupid wonder at what was going on, without attempting any demonstration; but on the morning of the 3rd symptoms of disturbance began to appear. About 10 o'clock one of the members of the Assembly, M. Baudin, a member of the party of the Mountain, suddenly appeared on horseback in the Rue St. Antoine. He wore a travelling-cap, and carried a naked sword in his hand, followed by six other representatives. The hour was that at which the workmen of the faubourg leave their workshops to breakfast. M. Baudin's appearance attracted a great many groups; whom he harangued, and summoned to take up arms for the delivery of the representatives arrested, who were still at the prison of Mazas, in the neighbourhood. He was aided in his efforts by his colleagues, and soon the cry of "Aux armes!" was heard. A great deal

of agitation was the consequence; and many of the workmen ran about to look for arms. Their first attempt was made against the guardhouse of Montreuil, which they surrounded, and soon succeeded in disarming the few soldiers that were there, overpowered as they were by numbers and at a distance from all aid. Others of the insurgents set about making barricades. They succeeded in making two; which, however, were composed only of an omnibus, a dung-cart, and a cabriolet. Troops were soon dispatched to the scene, and the insurgents were without difficulty dispersed. But barricades now began to be formed in different places, and immense bodies of the military occupied the streets, patrolling the city in every direction. Next day the whole of the Boulevards Montmartre and des Italiens were lined by infantry and cavalry, and the head of the column was opposite a strong barricade erected in the Rue St. Denis. An attack was made upon this with artillery and musketry, and it was, after some sharp firing and considerable loss of life, carried. In the mean time, owing to some incomprehensible cause, whether it was panic, or, as was alleged, because a stray shot had been fired from one of the houses lining the Boulevards, the troops began a murderous fire upon the windows of the houses on each side of them along the Boulevards. Even cannon were directed against the houses, and the walls were shattered, while the unfortunate inhabitants fled for shelter to their cellars, or wherever they imagined they might escape the balls and shot. This onslaught was nothing but a murderous outrage, disgraceful to the character of the French army, for they kept up a deadly fire upon peaceable citizens who offered neither attack nor resistance, and a great many innocent lives were lost.

A very interesting letter was published by an Englishman, Captain Jesse, who was an eyewitness of the scene that took place in the Boulevards, and from this we give a few extracts. Speaking of the events of the 4th of December, he said—"Before proceeding to relate the details of the events of this day, I will endeavour to explain the exact position of the apartments I occupied, and the extent of ground comprised within my view, and state the distances between the extreme points. From the northern extremity of the Rue de Richelieu to the Boulevard du Temple, the several Boulevards Montmartre, Poissonnière, Bonne Nouvelle, St. Denis, and St. Martin, form one unbroken line of about 2000 yards, running nearly east and west. The boulevards westward of the Rue de Richelieu turn from that point to the south-west, and the Boulevard Italien with that of Montmartre form at that point an obtuse angle, so that a person in the Café Cardinal, at the west corner of the Rue Richelieu, could only see a very few houses, and those on the north side, on the last-mentioned boulevard. From this *café* to my apartments, on the south side of the boulevard, three doors from the Rue Montmartre, the distance is rather more than 200 yards, and from this spot I had an uninterrupted view eastward for almost 800 yards—in short, nearly as far as the Porte St. Denis, where the more distant boulevards retire a little from the direct line. It is therefore to these 1000 yards

—that is to say, from the Rue Richelieu to the eastern extremity of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle —that my remarks apply.

"Opposite my apartment is the Restaurant Bonnefoy, and leaving this about half-past 10, a countryman on a cart-horse was pointed out to me as having just had his waggon taken from him to help to form a barricade near the Porte St. Denis. The circulation of carriages in that direction very soon ceased, and at 11 the shopkeepers commenced putting up their shutters. Between this hour and 1 o'clock I was at the Minister of the Interior's, Rue de Grenelle; and, both going there and returning everything seemed quiet: there was no apparent movement amongst the troops within the iron railings of the Tuileries or on the Carrousel; the shops, however, were closed in the Rue Richelieu. At 2 o'clock, when approaching the extremity of the Rue Vivienne, I observed the troops passing along the boulevard, which they cleared, driving the people into the side streets, who ran down it, crying out, '*Sauvez-vous.*' I sought refuge with my wife in a shop, and subsequently reached my own house. At 3 o'clock, returning from the Place de la Bourse, it was with the greatest difficulty I got back again. The guns had been distinctly heard for some time in the direction of the Faubourg St. Denis, and the passage of troops that way continued for a quarter of an hour after I came back. Having written a note, I went to the balcony at which my wife was standing, and remained there watching the troops. The whole boulevard, as far as the eye could reach, was crowded with them, principally infantry, in sub-divisions at quarter distance, with here and there a batch of 12-pounders and howitzers, some of which occupied the rising ground on the Boulevard Poissonnière. The windows were crowded with people, principally women, tradesmen, servants, and children, or, like ourselves, the occupants of apartments. The mounted officers were smoking their cigars—a custom introduced into the army, as I have understood, by the Princes of the Orleans family—not a very soldierlike one, but, at such a moment, particularly reassuring, as it forbad the idea that their services were likely to be called into immediate requisition. Of the Boulevard des Italiens I could see but little, on account of the angle I have mentioned, but in the direction of the Porte St. Denis, I could see distinctly as far as the end of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle. Suddenly, and while I was intently looking with my glass at the troops in the distance eastward, a few musket shots were fired at the head of the column, which consisted of about 3000 men. In a few moments it spread, and after hanging a little came down the boulevard in a waving sheet of flame. So regular, however, was the fire that at first I thought it was a *feu-de-joie* for some barricade taken in advance, or to signal their position to some other division, and it was not till it came within 50 yards of me that I recognised the sharp ringing report of ball-cartridge; but even then I could scarcely believe the evidence of my ears, for as to my eyes, I could not discover any enemy to fire at, and I continued looking at the men until the company below me were actually raising their firelocks, and one vaga-

bond, sharper than the rest—a mere lad, without either whisker or moustache—had covered me. In an instant I dashed my wife, who had just stepped back, against the pier between the windows, when a shot struck the ceiling immediately over our heads, and covered us with dust and broken plaster. In a second after I placed her upon the floor, and in another a volley came against the whole front of the house, the balcony, and windows; one shot broke the mirror over the chimney-piece, another the shade of the clock; every pane of glass but one was smashed, the curtains and window-frames cut; the room, in short, was riddled. The iron balcony, though rather low, was a great protection; still five balls entered the room, and in the pause for reloading I drew my wife to the door, and took refuge in the back rooms of the house. The rattle of musketry was incessant for more than a quarter of an hour after this, and in a very few minutes the guns were unlimbered and pointed at the *magasin* of M. Salandrouze, five houses on our right. What the object or meaning of all this might be, was a perfect enigma to every individual in the house, French or foreigner; some thought the troops had turned round and joined the Reds, others suggested that they must have been fired upon somewhere, though they certainly had not from our house or any other on the Boulevard Montmartre, or we must have seen it from the balcony. Besides which, in the temper in which the soldiers proved to be, had that been the case, they would never have waited for any signal from the head of the column 800 yards off. This wanton fusillade must have been the result of a panic, lest the windows should have been lined with concealed enemies, and they wanted to secure their skins by the first fire, or it was a sanguinary impulse—either motive being equally discreditable to them as soldiers in the one case, or citizens in the other. As a military man, it is with the deepest regret that I feel compelled to entertain the latter opinion. The men, as I have already stated, fired volley upon volley for more than a quarter of an hour without any return; they shot down many of the unhappy individuals who remained on the boulevard and could not obtain an entrance into any house — some persons were killed close to our door, and their blood lay in the hollows round the trees the next morning, when we passed, at 12 o'clock. The soldiers entered houses whence no shots ever came, and though *La Patrie*, the newspaper of the Elysée, pretended to specify them by name, it was in a subsequent number obliged to deny its own scandalous imputations."

After the barricade at the Porte St. Denis had been carried, the insurrection was virtually at an end, and no serious attempts were made to prolong the resistance of the inhabitants to the stern rule of military power. On the evening of the 4th, General St. Arnaud issued an order to the troops, in which he said:—

"Soldiers, — You have to-day accomplished a great act of your military life. You have preserved the country from anarchy and pillage, and saved the Republic. You have shown yourselves what you will always be—brave, devoted, and indefatigable. France admires you, and thanks you. The

President of the Republic will never forget your devotedness. Victory could not be doubtful. The true people, all honest men, are with you. In all the garrisons of France your companions in arms are proud of you, and will, when called on, follow your example."

The Prefect of Police also addressed the following circular to the commissaries of police of Paris :—

"The *émeute* is suppressed. Our enemies are henceforth powerless to raise barricades. Nevertheless, the excitement to revolt continues. Ardent demagogues mix with the groups to excite to agitation and circulate false news. The Montagnard ex-representatives turn to account the last remnants of their old *prestige* to lead the people with them. Furnished lodging-houses, cafés, and suspected houses become the receptacle of conspirators and insurgents. Arms, ammunition, and incendiary writings are concealed there. *All the causes of agitation must be suppressed by practising on a large scale a system of search and arrests.* It is the means of restoring to the capital that peace and tranquillity which a handful of factious men have sought to take from it. You have all done your duty with so much devotedness and courage that I doubt not but that, in order to fulfil this new and important mission, you will display all the vigilance and energy which are called for by circumstances.

"De Maupas."

At the same time a pretext was eagerly seized on for commencing the task of disbanding the National Guard. The 5th legion of that force in Paris was dissolved on the 7th, by a decree of the President, on the ground that several members of the corps had written on their doors during the insurrection, "*armes données.*"

Louis Napoleon was well aware of the immense importance of conciliating the Roman Catholic clergy, whose influence, if adverse to his plans, might cause an undercurrent of resistance to set in throughout France which it would be very difficult to overcome. He therefore affected great zeal for the interests of religion, and amongst other acts ostentatiously restored the Panthéon to its original destination as the Church of Ste. Geneviève. His decree ran thus :—

"In the name of the French People,—the President of the Republic, on the report of the Minister of Public Instruction,

"Having considered the law of the 4-10 April, 1791 ;

"Having considered the decree of the 20th February, 1806 ;

"Having considered the *ordonnance* of the 26th August, 1830,

"Decrees :—

"Art. 1.—The ancient church of Ste. Geneviève is restored to public worship conformably to the intention of its founder, under the invocation of Ste. Geneviève, the patron of Paris.

"Measures shall be taken at a later period to regulate the permanent exercise of the Catholic worship in that church."

On the 8th the following proclamation was addressed by Louis Napoleon to the French people :—

"Frenchmen, — Disturbances have disappeared. Whatever be the decision of the people, society is saved.

"The first part of my task is accomplished.

"The appeal to the nation to terminate the struggles of parties occasioned, I knew, no serious risk to public tranquillity.

"Why should the people rise against me?

"If I have not your confidence, if your ideas are changed, there is no necessity to shed precious blood; you have only to deposit in the urn a contrary vote.

"I always respect the decision of the nation; but, till the nation has spoken, I shall not hesitate at any sacrifice to baffle the attempts of the factious.

"The task, besides, is now become easy. On one hand it has been seen how mad it was to contend against an army united and disciplined, animated by honour and patriotism; on the other the tranquil attitude of the people of Paris, the reprobation with which they stigmatized the insurrection, show for whom the capital pronounced.

"In the populous quarters, where formerly the insurrection recruited itself so quickly among the workmen, easy of seduction, anarchy now encountered only the greatest repugnance for its detestable excitements.

"Thanks; for such a change is due to the intelligent and patriotic population of Paris. Let them be convinced more and more that my only ambition is to secure the repose and prosperity of France. Let the people of Paris continue to aid the authorities, and the country will soon be able to perform in calmness the solemn act which is to inaugurate a new era for the Republic."

So far as regarded the restoration of tranquillity in Paris, the usurper might say that disturbances had there disappeared, for the strong arm of an overwhelming military force had effectually crushed resistance; but in the provinces insurrectionary movements broke out, which at one time threatened to result in a general rising of France. But there was no lack of vigour in the Executive, and Louis Napoleon, taught by the miserable experience of Louis Philippe, showed that he was resolved to attempt no half measures, but proceed in his course with ruthless determination. The army felt that they were acting for a man who possessed a resolute will, and they readily obeyed the orders of their officers, who in no case evinced any symptoms of disaffection to the measures taken by the President. The departments where insurrectionary movements appeared were at once declared to be in a state of siege, and the firmness and discipline of the troops soon restored order and obedience. And as the acts of the insurgents were plainly those of men whose object was plunder and violence rather than the defence of outraged liberty, the nation at large sympathized with the army in its stern repression of the marauders.

It caused some surprise to find that, amidst the grief and indignation with which all the best men in France regarded the conduct of Louis Napoleon, M. de Montalembert openly proclaimed his intention to vote in his favour at the approaching appeal to universal suffrage. He detailed his reasons in a letter of considerable length which appeared in the *Univers*, and in which he said:—

"There are three courses to be pursued—a negative vote, abstention, or an affirmative vote.

"To vote against Louis Napo-

leon would be to declare in favour of the Socialist revolution, the only thing which can at present succeed the existing Government. It would be to call the dictatorship of the Reds to replace the dictatorship of a prince who has, during the last three years, rendered incomparable services to the cause of order and of Catholicism. It would be, taking the hypothesis the most favourable and the least probable, to re-establish the tower of Babel known by the name of the National Assembly, and which, in spite of all the distinguished and honest men which it contained in so great a number, had become split into parties in the midst of peace and legal order, and which would most certainly be powerless in the formidable crisis which prevails.

"To abstain would be to act against all our antecedent conduct; to fail in the duty which we have always recommended to be accomplished under the Monarchy as well as under the Republic; it would be to abdicate the mission of honest men at the very moment when that mission is the most imperative and the most likely to be fruitful. I respect the scruples which suggest to a crowd of honourable men the idea of abstention; but I know also that great politicians—not very scrupulous in general, be it remembered—after having brought us to the point at which we are, after having condemned us to the loss of all our liberties by the abuse which they made of them, at present preach up the doctrine of leaving a vacuum around the Government. * * * * Louis Napoleon will be in 1852, as in 1848, the elect of the nation. That being the case, I consider that there is nothing more imprudent—I will even say, nothing more senseless—than for religious men and the friends of order, in a country like ours, to fling themselves across or out of the popular will, when that will has nothing in it contrary to the law of God or to the fundamental conditions of society. * * * *

"There remains, consequently, only the third course—the affirmative vote. But to vote for Louis Napoleon is not to approve of all that he has done: it is to choose between him and the total ruin of France; it is not to say that his government is that which we prefer to every other; it is simply to declare that we prefer a prince who has given such proofs of resolution and cleverness, to those persons who are now showing their principles of murder and pillage. It is not to confound the Catholic cause with that of a party or of a family; but to arm the temporal power, the only power at present possible, with the force necessary to put down the army of crime, and defend our churches, our hearths, our wives, against the coveting of those who respect nothing, who fire at the good coat, who take aim at the landowner, and whose bullets do not spare our curés. * * * * If Louis Napoleon were a man unknown, I would undoubtedly hesitate to confer on him such a force and such a responsibility. But, without entering here into an appreciation of his policy for the last three years, I recall to mind the great religious acts which marked his Government as long as the two powers agreed together,—the liberty of instruction guaranteed; the Pope restored by French arms; its councils, synods, and the plenitude of its dignity, given back to the Church; the number

of its colleges, its communities, and works of charity, gradually increased. I seek in vain elsewhere for a system or force able to guarantee to us the preservation and development of such benefits. I see only the gaping gulf of victorious Socialism. My choice is made—I am for authority against revolt, for preservation against destruction, for society against Socialism, for the possible liberty of good against the certain liberty of evil; and in the great struggle between the two forces which divide the world, I think that in acting so I am again on the present occasion, as always, for Catholicism against revolution."

Although by the terms of the decree calling upon the nation to vote on the question of the powers to be conferred on the President the people were restricted to a simple "yes" or "no," many availed themselves of the ballot to express in short and emphatic language their political creed. Thus in many of the boxes were found slips of paper inscribed with sentences like the following :—

"Oui! Vive l'Empereur!" "Oui! Mille et mille fois, Oui!" "Oui! A bas la République!" "Oui! Vive la République Democratique et Sociale!" "Oui! pour que Louis Bonaparte soit Empereur!" "Oui! Vive l'Armée!" "Oui! Mort à Cavaignac!" "Non! Mort au Dictateur!" "Non! Vive Henri V.!" "Non! Vive la République!" "Non! A bas l'Armée!" &c. All these tickets were, however, annulled, and the votes of the writers were consequently lost.

The result of the ballot was, that the President received 7,439,219 votes in his favour, and that 640,737 voted against him.

The evening of the 31st of December was appointed by Louis Napoleon for the reception of the Consultative Commission, to communicate to him officially this report; and accordingly the members then repaired to the Palace of the Elysée, where M. Baroche, as Vice-President of the Commission, announced the number of votes in a complimentary speech, to which Louis Napoleon made the following reply :—

"Gentlemen,—France has responded to the loyal appeal which I made to her. She has comprehended that I departed from legality only to return to right. Upwards of seven millions of votes have just absolved me, by justifying an act which had no other object than to save France, and perhaps Europe, from years of trouble and anarchy. I thank you for having effectually shown to what an extent that manifestation is national and spontaneous. If I congratulate myself on this immense adhesion it is not from pride, but because it gives me the force to speak and act as becomes the head of a great nation like ours.

"I understand all the grandeur of my new mission, and I do not deceive myself as to its difficulties. But with an upright heart, with the co-operation of all right-minded men, who, like you, will assist me with their intelligence and support me with their patriotism, with the tried devotedness of our valiant army, and with the protection which I shall to-morrow solemnly beseech Heaven to grant me, I hope to render myself worthy of the confidence which the people continue to place in me. I hope to secure the destinies of France by founding institutions which respond at the same time to the democratic instincts of the nation and to the universally expressed desire to have henceforth a strong

and respected Government; in fact, to give satisfaction to the exigencies of the moment, by creating a system which reconstitutes authority without wounding the feeling of equality, and, without closing any path of improvement, is to lay the foundations of the only edifice capable of supporting a wise and beneficent liberty."

A significant symptom of the new state of things in France was about this time exhibited in the orders issued by the prefects of departments for erasing from public buildings the words *Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité,* and cutting down "trees of liberty." These orders ran in the following form:—

"Whereas political inscriptions, and particularly the words 'liberty,' 'equality,' and 'fraternity,' which figure on most of the public buildings, present no character of utility, but are, on the contrary, for the people a perpetual excitement to revolt, by holding up to them the emblem and recollection of a triumphant insurrection; whereas the same may be said of the trees called 'of liberty,' which obstruct our public squares and walks, and are now dried-up and decayed sticks, the Prefect decrees—

"Article 1. Every political inscription, without exception, and in particular the words 'liberty,' 'equality,' 'fraternity,' shall be immediately removed from the fronts of public edifices and private dwellings. The trees of liberty shall be cut down or rooted up.

"Article 2. Trees which, having grown luxuriantly, are an ornament to the commune, are alone to be excepted."

Our narrative of this period would be incomplete if we did not mention that an immense number of political arrests took place, and hundreds of persons, without having been convicted by any form of legal trial, were transported to Cayenne, Algeria, and elsewhere, under a sentence of perpetual exile from the soil of France.

Let us now calmly review the circumstances attending this extraordinary *coup d'état,* and see whether it can be justified on any principle that can be pleaded in its excuse.

When the dissolution of the Assembly was first proclaimed, and the arrests on the morning of the 2nd of December were made, it was publicly announced by the organs and creatures of the President that he was only acting in self-defence; that a conspiracy had been formed in the Assembly to deprive him of the short tenure of power which still remained to him, and that the leaders whom he seized were actually engaged in the plot. It was asserted that the moment for carrying the plan into execution had all but arrived; and that if the *coup d'état* had not anticipated the attempt, Louis Napoleon would have been himself a prisoner.

Now to this specious reasoning there is one complete and satisfactory answer. The plea put forward was wholly false in fact. The story of a plot and a conspiracy was a mere fabrication, put forward at the moment to gloss over an act of outrageous violence, and immediately abandoned when the President found himself strong enough in the support of the army to set regard for appearances at defiance. The proof of the utter falsity of the charge consists in the fact that not one of the alleged conspirators was ever brought to trial even before a court-martial, nor was a single particle of evidence adduced implicating them

in any such scheme. The papers of Generals Changarnier, Cavaignac, Leflô, and Bédeau, and of MM. Thiers, Roger du Nord, and the other deputies arrested, were seized without any of them having time or opportunity to destroy a single document, and yet not a solitary line was found to justify the accusation. We may, therefore, dismiss this ground of defence on behalf of Louis Napoleon as wholly untenable.

But, in the next place, it was asserted that the act was one of State necessity; that the Assembly had put itself in a position of factious hostility to the Executive, and that government had in consequence become almost an impossibility in France, owing to the conflict and opposition of the two rival powers. Here, again, the answer is that the assertion is untrue. The conduct of the Chamber was, we may frankly admit, in many instances undignified and unwise. Internal squabbles often disgraced the debates, and party violence was carried to an unseemly length. But wherever freedom of discussion prevails in a popular assembly, there we shall find the strife of party exist. It is so in our own Parliament. It is so in the United States of America; and it seems to be one of the conditions of a constitutional Government that such contests should continually arise. But towards the President the conduct of the Assembly had not been such as for one moment to justify him in destroying that body and extinguishing the liberties of France. The two instances in which during the preceding twelve months they had appeared to act most hostilely against him were—first in January, when, on the motion of M. St. Beuve, they passed a vote of want of confidence in the Baroche Ministry; and, secondly, in February, when they rejected the Dotation Bill. But if the head of the Executive is justified in overthrowing a Constitution because his Ministry suffer a defeat in Parliament, he is already virtually despotic. If constitutional resistance may be properly met by revolution, such resistance is a mockery, and the Assembly ought at once to proceed to register decrees as its only appropriate function. And with respect to the Dotation Bill it must be remembered, that the salary of the President had been fixed when the Constitution was adopted. It was not as if the Assembly had afterwards attempted to cut down and diminish the amount, which would no doubt have been an act of aggression on their part. They simply determined to adhere to the sum originally fixed as sufficient for the expenses of the Chief of the State, and refused to grant a large extra allowance for what were called *frais de représentation*, in order to enable the President to be more munificent in his largesses and entertainments. And they had good grounds for withholding such an additional supply. They knew that masses of troops at reviews had been regaled with champagne and sausages, in the presence and at the cost of the President, and that, inspired with drunken enthusiasm, the soldiers uttered cries of "*Vive l'Empereur!*" which significantly pointed at the revival of the Imperial régime in the person of Louis Napoleon. The Assembly, therefore, were not likely to loosen the purse-strings, that money might be employed in corrupting the loyalty of the army towards the Republic.

One other pretext has been ad-

vanced in justification of the President. It is said that by his *coup d'état* he delivered France from the horrors of a Socialist revolution. The argument is, that extensive preparations were made by secret affiliated societies throughout the kingdom to proclaim the Red Republic during the contest that would have taken place for the presidency in 1852, and plunge the nation into a civil war for the avowed purpose of carrying into effect the doctrines of Communism and Socialism. But the answer to this is easy. The event has proved that the army of France is true to its military duties, and would have crushed at the bidding of the Executive any attempt at lawless violence. The duty of the President, if he really dreaded a Socialist conspiracy or outbreak, was to strengthen the military force at the suspected points, and to be prepared against attack by taking all the precautions which his knowledge of the designs of the enemies of order suggested and rendered necessary. So long as the army remained faithful, there could be no real danger. And the President well knew that the immense majority of the French nation would second the Executive in any conflict with Socialism. To convert obscure hints of possible attempts by others to destroy the Constitution as by law established, into a pretext for overthrowing the Constitution at once by a single blow, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is idle to disguise the fact: Louis Napoleon knew that he could not be re-elected President if the organic laws of the Republic remained in force; he found that in the Assembly he could not obtain the requisite majority to repeal those laws; and therefore, for the purposes of his own personal aggrandizement, he resolved to abrogate them, and the Constitution along with them, by the power of the sword. He had, on assuming the duties of his high office, solemnly sworn to maintain that Constitution, but his oath was as dust in the balance when it interfered with his ambition. Nor does it, in our view of the case, make any difference that the votes of the population of France, when afterwards appealed to, were largely in his favour. The people had *then* to choose between him and anarchy. What had been done could not be undone without infinite risk of a civil war. And, besides, we refuse to accept the verdict of mere numbers under a system of universal suffrage as a test of the real opinion of the intelligent and reflecting part of a nation. The minority against Louis Napoleon was large enough to include the great mass of those who, by education and character, were competent to pronounce wisely upon the question submitted to them.

However, France has by a vast majority accepted her new ruler and his new system, and no other country has the right to quarrel with the choice. We can only hope that our fears for the future may be falsified, and that neither by hostile aggression against other States, nor by oppressive despotism at home, Louis Napoleon may realize the anticipations of those who, like ourselves, put no faith in his professions, and think that he must march forward in the fatal path of arbitrary power until France rises to free herself from the yoke of bondage by another revolution, perhaps more terrible than any we have yet witnessed in that country of political volcanoes.

CHAPTER X.

PORTUGAL.—*Proclamation of Revolt by the Duke of Saldanha—Letter from him to the Duke of Terceira, explanatory of his Conduct and Views—He in vain tries to induce the Governor of Oporto to declare in his Favour—Disaffection in the Garrison there—Saldanha tries to escape from Portugal—Oporto pronounces for him—His Return and enthusiastic Reception there—Count Thomar takes refuge on board an English Vessel of War—The Queen summons Saldanha to Lisbon—He forms a Ministry, of which he is at the head.*

SPAIN.—*Resignation of the Narvaez Ministry—New Cabinet formed by Bravo Murillo—Accouchement of the Queen of Spain.*

GERMANY.—*Abortive Conferences at Dresden—Final Resolution adopted by the Representatives—Restoration of the old Frankfort Diet—Cabinet Letters from the Emperor of Austria to Prince Schwarzenberg and Baron Kübeck, declaring Ministers responsible solely to the Crown.* SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN—*Formal Submission of the Duchies—Proclamotion of the Stadtholders.* HANOVER—*Death of the King—Proclamation by his Successor George V.*

PORTUGAL.—A sudden and extraordinary change took place this year in the Government of Portugal. It began by an act of insurrection, which at one time threatened to bring about a revolution, but the result was merely a change in the Cabinet. The Duke of Saldanha was the successful hero of the plot, and he became, by an almost unparalleled reverse of fortune, the Prime Minister of Portugal, from being a few days previously an outlawed and fugitive rebel.

Saldanha was bitterly opposed to the Ministry of Count Thomar, and, finding that constitutional means were of no avail, he determined to raise the standard of open revolt, and, relying upon the unpopularity of the Thomar Ministry, bring about a change of policy at the cost of a revolution. Early in April, he suddenly took with him a small detachment of troops to Cintra, and there he openly proclaimed his intentions. He soon afterwards quitted Cintra, attended by an inconsiderable force, and reaching Leiria, addressed from that place, on the 11th, a letter to the Duke of Terceira, in which he gave the following explanation of his conduct and views:—

"Leiria, April 11, 1851.

"Sir,—A general rising has long been prepared throughout the kingdom against the prevarications, peculations, and continued infractions of the Constitution committed by the Count of Thomar. More than once have I prevented it by representing the possibility of ejecting that ill-omened man

from the Ministry by legal means; but the proceedings of the majorities in both Chambers convinced every one of its impossibility. The only thing I could do to avoid such rising was to accept the invitation of many of our brave companions in arms, who, horrified at the future which the presence of the Count of Thomar in the Ministry prepared for us, urged me to put myself at their head, and by a military demonstration obtain the result which the nation wishes, needs, and will infallibly obtain. Until this moment all the chiefs of the popular party have remained quiet; but your Excellency may rest assured that in the same instant in which they are convinced that the military demonstration at the head of which I resolved to place myself, is not sufficient to overthrow the extortioner who oppresses the nation, a movement will manifest itself in all the provinces the end of which no human perspicacity can foresee. I have just been told your Excellency has marched out of Lisbon at the head of some troops to support the peculating Minister—the man who unites in himself all the corruption and all the odium of the nation. I have the pleasing conviction that not one of those who accompany your Excellency will fail to participate in my ideas and in my wishes to deliver the nation from the yoke which oppresses it. Duke of Terceira! if you forget that after our time there is an inexorable tribunal called history, in which the glorious pages to which your Excellency has an incontestable right will be completely neutralized by those in which you will appear as the champion of the corrupt man, the infamous extortioner, the known prevaricator, remember, at least, that your Excellency's conduct not only places the throne of Her Majesty the Queen in imminent danger, but likewise causes her dynasty to run the greatest risk. Should your Excellency persist, to me the honour will be due of having done, for fourteen months, all that lay in human power to avoid the evils of a revolution—to your Excellency the disgrace of having rendered it necessary, indispensable. Let us remember that if in heaven there is God's justice, the laws of morality are likewise not prohibited on earth. This insurrection will not be a struggle of parties; their interests will be foreign to it; its object will be a graver one—that of proving to Europe that the Portuguese nation will not consent that a system of corruption, of peculations, and unconstitutionalisms, should be raised on high by means of the Government and political doctrine. The movement represents purely and simply the resistance of the nation to the moral death which was prepared for it after prolonged agonies. The country, during the indifference with which the Government has considered its most urgent necessities, and in the cry of anguish which it raises at this moment, limits itself to beg for justice and morality.

"Your Excellency can avert the evils which menace us, save the country from the horrors you are preparing for it, by causing Her Majesty the Queen to dismiss immediately this man, fatal in so many respects, and call to the Ministry persons deserving the national confidence. Never has there rested upon your Excellency so grave a responsibility as at this moment.

"Duke of SALDANHA."

But neither the army nor the people seemed to favour Saldanha's views, and he found himself almost destitute of support. The King left Lisbon at the head of a strong military force in search of the Duke, but the latter did not venture to come to an engagement; and he retired to the neighbourhood of Oporto, in hopes that that city would pronounce in his favour.

He made an effort to induce the Count de Casal, who commanded the garrison at Oporto, to join him; but that officer remained firm in his duty and allegiance, and replied to Saldanha's summons in these terms:—

"Sir, However great may be the affection and deference we feel for your Excellency, I cannot, as a soldier and General of the 3rd Military Division, but fulfil, even at the sacrifice of my life, the duty I owe to Her Majesty the Queen; maintaining intact the prerogatives of the Crown, which I am determined to sustain with the brave and faithful garrison I command."

But there was disaffection amongst the troops under his command, and on his ordering the arrest of some officers whose designs he suspected, an insurrection of the garrison broke out, which the Count de Casal was unable to quell. He therefore at last, on the 25th of April, abruptly quitted Oporto, attended by only one aide-de-camp. A colonel of infantry, in endeavouring to restore order and obedience, was shot by the soldiers.

In the mean time the Duke of Saldanha was wandering a fugitive, no one exactly knew where. He had been disappointed in his hopes of a general rising, and his only chance of safety seemed to be in his escape as quickly as possible from the soil of Portugal. The news that Oporto had declared in his favour overtook him on the 27th of April, just as he had entered Gallicia, and he immediately turned his horse's head and rode back. He reached Oporto late in the afternoon, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. One account says:—"The whole city seemed to vomit forth its inhabitants, and for two leagues on the route by which he was expected the road was a complete mass of people on foot, on horseback, and in carriages. In the city, the streets which he had to pass along were a living mass, colours of all nations waved across from house to house, the windows were hung with draperies, and filled with all the beauty and fashion of the place."

By this time the tide had everywhere turned in Saldanha's favour, and the Queen resolved to make at once a virtue of necessity, and, accepting the hasty resignation of Count Thomar, who took refuge on board an English vessel of war, she dispatched a telegraphic message to Oporto, by which she desired the Duke of Saldanha to come immediately to the capital, "as the good of the State required it."

The result was, that Saldanha came in triumph to Lisbon, and a ministry was formed, on the 22nd of May, consisting of the following members:—

Duke of Saldanha, President of the Council, and Minister *ad interim* of War.

Jose Ferreira Pestana, Minister of the Interior.

Joaquim Felipe de Soure, of Justice.

Marquis de Loulé, of Marine.

Marino Miguel Frangini, of Finance.

Jervis de Attoguia, of Foreign Affairs.

SPAIN.—Early in January the Narvaez Ministry resigned, owing, as was generally believed, to the hostility with which it was regarded by the Queen-mother Christina, and on the 15th of that month a new Cabinet was formed, consisting of the following members:—

M. Bravo Murillo, Minister of Finance and President of the Council.

M. Beltran de Lis, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Count Mirasol, Minister at War.

M. Ventura Gonzalez Romero, Minister of Grace and Justice.

M. José M. Bustilles, Minister of Marine.

M. Fernin Arteta, Minister of the Interior, and

M. Fernando Negrete, of Commerce.

On the 20th of December the Queen was safely delivered of a daughter.

GERMANY.—Dresden Conferences.—We stated in our last volume, that we would give in the present an account of the Conferences held at Dresden by the representatives of the different German States to determine their future policy. But at that time it was believed and expected that some interest would attend these deliberations, and that some of the important questions which have so long agitated Germany would receive a definite solution. Nothing, however, occurred worthy of the notice of the historian. There was much discussion, but no progress; and the result was a general consent to return to the *status quo*, and resuscitate the Frankfort Diet as it existed previously to the revolutionary year of 1848.

The abortive Conferences were virtually terminated in March, but they nominally lingered on until May. We think we cannot better describe their proceedings and the result, than by quoting the following passage respecting them which appeared in the *Allgemeine Zeitung*:—

"After their formal close they will be forgotten as a total failure, and the reorganization of Germany will immediately be discussed at Warsaw by the Monarchs in person, and the Presidents of their respective Cabinets. All the agitation, labour, and exchange of notes has only led to the recognition of the old Constitution and the old Diet as the basis and body of the political system. The reforms, improvement, and innovations lie still veiled in the deepest obscurity of the future, and will first become visible in the second half of the present month. Perhaps conditions may be made in Warsaw that may favour one State at the cost of another; now is the right moment for Prussia to beware that, under the appearance of an increase of power over the small States, it is not itself placed in the rank of secondary powers."

The final sitting took place on the 15th of May, when the following resolution was adopted by the representatives present:—

"Whereas by the concurrence of all the States to the Frankfort Diet a generally acknowledged organ of the Confederated German States has sprung into existence; whereas the action of the Commissions of the Conferences has been concluded by the submission of their respective reports; and whereas, according to the protocol of this day, a conviction has been obtained that all the Federal States agree as to the modes and objects

of their endeavours, but that an immediate and unconditional assent of all the Federal Governments to all the proposals of the Commissions could not be obtained, it has been thought expedient to close the Conferences. In so doing, all the Federal Governments declare themselves to be generally agreed on those points which the Commissions established as leading points, and on this basis they promise to continue the consultations in the Federal Diet. The propositions of the first Commission in particular, respecting the transaction of business in the Diet and the preparation of a number of troops to be placed at the disposal of the said Diet, are acknowledged by all the Governments to be useful, expedient, and necessary. They consequently promise to instruct their agents to assent to these proposals, whenever the same are submitted to the sanction of the Diet."

The end, therefore, of all the revolutionary movements which have distracted Germany since February, 1848, and of all the innumerable projects for the regeneration of the Fatherland which from time to time appeared and enjoyed a short-lived popularity—has been the restoration of the old Frankfort Diet as it had existed since 1815. It seemed as if the nations had been asleep for four years, and dreamt of revolutions, but on awakening found themselves precisely in the same situation in which they were at the beginning of their slumber. Prussia and Austria and all the other States sent their representatives to the Diet as of old, and before the end of May its sittings began. But nothing of sufficient general interest occurred to make its deliberations worth recording in our pages.

AUSTRIA.—The return of Austria to her old system of absolute government, and the utter worthlessness of the promises made by the Emperor and his advisers during the revolutionary storm of 1848 to adopt in future a more constitutional policy, were significantly shown by the publication of the following letters addressed by the Emperor Francis Joseph to Prince Schwarzenberg and Baron Kübeck.

MOST HIGH CABINET LETTER TO THE MINISTER-PRESIDENT.

"Dear Prince Schwarzenberg,—As the responsibility of the Cabinet as it now stands is devoid of legal distinctness and exactitude, my duties as a Monarch induce me to relieve Ministers from the doubtful political position in which, as my counsellors, and as the highest executive organs, they are now placed, by declaring that they are responsible to no other political authority than the Throne.

"1. The Cabinet has to swear in my hands unconditional fidelity, as also the engagement to fulfil all Imperial resolutions and ordinances.

"2. The Cabinet will in this new position have punctually to carry out my resolutions concerning all laws, ordinances, maxims of administration, &c., may they have been considered necessary or judicious by Ministers, or may the latter have been directed by me to consult on and propose them.

"3. The Cabinet, and each Minister in his department, is responsible to me for the exact observance of the existing laws and Imperial ordinances, in their administration. To each Minister is intrusted the direction of that branch of the Administration with

which he is charged. I, however, reserve to myself the right of issuing more exact regulations on this point.

"4. The Ministerial contra-signature is in future confined to the publication of laws and Imperial ordinances, and will be that of the Minister-President, or of that of those Ministers with whose branch the matter in question is connected. The Director of the Chancellery of the Cabinet will sign under the closing formula of 'By most high command,' which will stand towards the side.

"These contra-signatures are as a warranty that the appointed forms have been observed, and that the Imperial ordinances have been punctually and exactly carried out.

"5. By the publication of laws and Imperial ordinances the words 'After having heard my Cabinet,' will be substituted for 'On the proposition of my Cabinet.'

"FRANZ JOSEPH (M.P.).

"Schönbrünn, Aug. 20, 1851."

MOST HIGH CABINET LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REICHSRATH (COUNCIL OF THE EMPIRE).

"Dear Baron Kübeck,—You will learn by the subjoined copy of my ordinance to the Cabinet the resolutions which I have taken relative to the responsibility and to the future position of my Cabinet. These resolutions induce me to introduce some changes in the statutes of my Reichsrath:—

"1. The Reichsrath is from this time forward to be considered as my Council and the Council of the Throne.

"2. In consequence of this declaration, draughts of laws, ordinances, or other such matters, have not to be presented by the Cabinet to the Reichsrath for its opinion, but always to me. Agreeably to par. 7 of its statutes, I reserve to myself the right of demanding the opinion of the Reichsrath, and of directing the discussion of matters under my own immediate direction or that of its President.

"3. I reserve to myself the right of commanding the attendance of Ministers or their deputies at the councils of the Reichsrath, according to circumstances and necessity.

"The alterations in the order of business and in other matters arising from the ordinances, you have to lay before me without loss of time. If draughts of laws which have been forwarded by the Cabinet to the Reichsrath are still under discussion, due notice is to be given to me, and under all circumstances the results of the deliberations of the Council are to be laid before me.

"FRANZ JOSEPH (M.P.).

"Schönbrünn, Aug. 20, 1851."

MOST HIGH CABINET LETTER TO THE MINISTER-PRESIDENT.

"Dear Prince Schwarzenberg,—By the accompanying copy you and the Cabinet will see the alterations which I have thought proper to make in the position and statutes of the Reichsrath; and the Cabinet, in as far as it is concerned, has to act accordingly.

"FRANZ JOSEPH (M.P.)

"Schönbrünn, Aug. 20, 1851."

MOST HIGH CABINET LETTER TO THE MINISTER-PRESIDENT.

"Dear Prince Schwarzenberg,—As an immediate consequence of the resolutions which I have taken

relative to the political position of my Cabinet, I find it absolutely necessary that the question of the maintenance and of the possibility of carrying out the Constitution of the 4th of March, 1849, should be taken into ripe and serious consideration.

"You have to consult with the President of my Reichsrath, and to give me as soon as possible your mutual opinions and propositions relative to the manner and extent of the question, as also as to the proceedings and forms to be observed during the examination.

"During the examination of this question, and in all future discussions concerning it, you have to consider as principle and object, and as the irrefragable foundation of all your operations, the maintenance of all the conditions of monarchical government, and the unity of the states of my empire.

"FRANZ JOSEPH (M.P.)

"Schönbrünn, Aug. 20, 1851."

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—In our preceding volume we stated that before the close of last year the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein submitted to the authority of the King of Denmark. This was substantially the fact, for after the offered mediation by Prussia and threat on the part of Austria to interfere summarily by force with a body of Federal troops, no further attempt at hostility was made. But the formal submission was not made until the beginning of the present year, when a proclamation was issued by the Stadtholders to the inhabitants, in which they announced the cessation of the war, and the reference of the matters in dispute to the arbitrement of the Germanic Confederation. They said—

"Schleswig-Holsteiners,—The treaty of peace of the 2nd of July made a renewed recognition of the rights of our country, and left it to the Duchies to protect those rights; but since the Germanic Confederation has now resolved to enforce the peace, with a promise that they will protect the rights of Holstein, and the old and vested right of the connection between that duchy and Schleswig, the Stadtholders felt it to be their duty to decree the cessation of hostilities. They have placed the rights of the country under the protection of the Germanic Confederation.

"The Stadtholders have to thank the army and navy for the glorious proofs of gallantry and honourable perseverance which they have given; they have to thank the people for the joyful readiness with which they made the heaviest sacrifices.

"The Government of the country thinks it a duty to mediate the transition to another administrative board, which will be established by the Germanic Confederation. After the installation of this board, the Stadtholders will resign their power.

"Schleswig-Holsteiners! For the future, too, we are sure you will preserve the glory of order and legality.

"The Stadtholders of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein—

"REVENTLOW,
"FRANCKE,
"KROHN,
"REHOFF,
"FONTENAY."

"Kiel, Jan. 11.

On the 1st of February the following proclamation appeared:—

"Fellow-Citizens,—On the summons of the Powers of Germany, acting in the name of the Germanic Confederation, and pursuant to a resolution of the Diet of the 11th of January of this current year, the Stadtholders have mediated the transition from the power of Government which was delegated to them by the Central Power of Germany to another Government which is being appointed by the Germanic Confederation. Having discharged their part of the duty, the Stadtholders have resigned their power into the hands of the Commissioners of the Germanic Confederation.

"The purposes of the late war are now to be effected by means of peaceable negotiations.

"The Germanic Confederation intend protecting the rights and the interests of the country, and the old-established and legal relations (*Verhältniss*) between Schleswig and Holstein, and after establishing these relations, the said Confederation will return the country into the hands of its legitimate Sovereign. To this very object we directed our endeavours, ever since the commencement of the war.

"Inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein! The Stadtholders give you their thanks for your faithful and firm support in evil days and in prosperity, and for your love of order and legality, which you have hitherto shown. Let such be your glory for the future; support a peaceable solution, and grant a ready obedience to the established powers of Government.

"God, who protects the right, will justify the strength of your confidence. He will conduct our country's cause to a prosperous end.

"The Stadtholders of the Duchies of Schleiswig-Holstein—

"F. Reventlow,
"Boysen,
"Francke,
"Krohn,
"Rehoff,
"De Fontenay."

HANOVER.—The King of Hanover died on the 18th of November this year, and was succeeded by his son, under the title of George V., who immediately published the following proclamation:—

"George V., by the grace of God King of Hanover, Royal Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Cumberland, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, &c. God the Almighty hath been pleased this day to remove from the world our most honoured Father, the Most Serene, Most Mighty Prince and Lord, Ernestus Augustus, King of Hanover, Royal Prince of Great Britain and Ireland, Duke of Cumberland, Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg. We, our Royal House, and our subjects have by this bereavement been overwhelmed with affliction. And whereas by the established order of succession the government of the kingdom of Hanover hath passed into our hands, we by these presents inform our subjects and authorities that we have entered upon the functions of government. And further, we promise by these presents, and pledge our Royal word to the most sacred observance of the constitution of the country;

and while we confirm our Ministers of State, and all our servants of secular or clerical estates, in their offices, trust, and dignities, we have that confidence in them, and in all our subjects, that they will grant us all due obedience, love, and honour. In return of which, we assure them of our Royal grace and favour, of our protection, and desire, with the help of Almighty God, and to the best of our abilities, to promote the welfare of our subjects.

"We have decreed that this patent, with our hand and seal affixed thereunto, shall be placed into the archive of the General Assembly of Estates, and that the same shall be published in the first number of the edition of our laws.

"GEORGE.

("Countersigned)

"MUNCHHAUSEN.
"LINDEMANN.
"KOSSING.
"JACOBI.
"MAYER.
"HAMMERSTEIN."

CHAPTER XI.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*Meeting at King William's Town between Sir H. Smith and the Caffre Chiefs—Deposition of Sandilli—Unsuccessful Attempt to capture that Chieftain—General Rising of the Natives and Outbreak of Caffre War—Repulse of Colonel Somerset—The Caffres advance beyond the Great Fish River and ravage the Colony—Contests between them and the British Troops—Severe losses of the Settlers—Insurrection of Hottentots—They are successfully attacked by General Somerset—Memorial of Board of Defence of Graham's Town to Sir Harry Smith—His Reply—Engagement between Troops under the Command of Colonel Fordyce and the Caffres—He is subsequently killed in Action—Constitution granted by Earl Grey to the Colony—Its Provisions—Its Reception by the Colonists.*

CUBA.—*Second Piratical Invasion of Cuba by General Lopez from America—Narrative of the disastrous Failure of the Expedition—Deception practised to engage Volunteers—Execution of Lopez—Account of his Career—Letter from Colonel Crittenden—Narrative written by M. Xavier Isturiz, Spanish Minister in Great Britain.*

UNITED STATES.—*Message of the President.* TOPICS.—1. *Cuban Expedition*—2. *Right of Search of American Vessels*—3. *Assault on the House of the Spanish Minister at New Orleans*—4. *The Turkish Government and Kossuth*—5. *Intercommunication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans*—6. *Financial Statement*—7. *Question of a Low Tariff*—8. *Californian Gold*—9. Ad valorem *and specific Duties*—10. *Disposal of Lands in California*—11. *Agricultural Bureau*—12. *Army*—13. *Navy*—14. *Post Office*—15. *Proposal to revise the written Laws of the United States*—16. *Fugitive Slave Act*—17. *Territorial and Slavery Questions.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—CAFFRE WAR.—For many years the Great Fish River formed the eastern boundary of our colonial dominion in South Africa, and Graham's Town was the principal settlement or capital of the eastern district. But latterly the frontier line had been extended as far as the river Kei, and the territory between this and the Great Fish River was called British Caffraria, and treated by the Colonial authorities as a sort of neutral district. But it became the fertile source of many disputes between the native Caffres and the settlers, and the most powerful of the Caffre chiefs, Sandilli, especially, gave much trouble by his conduct, and excited well-founded alarm as to his hostile intentions. Last year Sir Harry Smith, the officer who so greatly distinguished him-

self in the Sikh war by his brilliant victory at Aliwal, was appointed Governor of the Cape, and in the month of October, in consequence of the threatening aspect of affairs in British Caffraria, he left Cape Town by sea and sailed to King William's Town, where he summoned a meeting of the Caffre chiefs. A great many assembled, but Sandilli, who was the most formidable, and regarded as a kind of king amongst them, did not appear. The following account of the interview is taken from one of the Cape journals:—

"On mentioning the rumours that were spread abroad in the colony, Sir H. Smith wished to know who had thus alarmed the colonists; he understood they had originated with the native Gaika tribes. He was surprised that they should be such fools as to believe in such a fool—a boy prophet who was all over grease, and as black as a coal. If they were not happy, continued his Excellency, and wanted war, he would make war with them (holding up a long stick with a brass knob at the end, called generally the stick of peace). 'I will make war, and bring my troops from Cape Town in four days, as I came myself; and I will drive you all over the Kei, and get Krili to drive you to the Umzimvoobo, and I will be there too—I was there once; you know it—and then get Faku to drive you further; and then you will be scattered over the earth, as beasts of the field and vagabonds. But the good I will protect and assist, and be their father. I will kill every one that will not fight on my side. There is a God above; he knows all things.'

"There were about 350 Caffres in all; and the meeting separated peaceably, his Excellency inviting the chiefs into the house. The chiefs were very humble, more especially Pato; and came forward at his Excellency's request to shake hands with him, as a token of peace and allegiance to the Queen as British subjects."

As Sandilli had refused to obey Sir Harry Smith's summons, he was formally deposed by the Governor from his authority, and Sir Harry Smith then returned to Cape Town. Soon afterwards, however, news arrived there that Sandilli was determined not to recognise the act of deposition, and was preparing to assert his claim to the chieftainship over his dependent tribes by force. Upon this, Sir Harry Smith hastened back to King William's Town, which is in the centre of British Caffraria, and on the 19th of December held at Fort Cox a great meeting of the Gaika chiefs and people. He there called upon them to choose a chief to govern them in place of Sandilli; and, after some delay, they named Sutu, the "great widow," and mother of Sandilli, whom Sir Harry Smith at once accepted, and on the following day he notified her appointment by a public proclamation.

He wished to prevail upon the other chiefs to accomplish the capture of the outlawed Sandilli; but this they declined to attempt, alleging that he was too powerful for them to cope with. But as information was given that Sandilli was lurking in the neighbourhood, Sir H. Smith thought he might be able by a sudden sortie to make him prisoner, or at all events, force him to abandon that part of the country. He therefore ordered a body of troops to make the at-

tempt, and, accordingly, at daybreak on the 24th of December, Colonel Mackinnon left Fort Cox, with a force of nearly 600 men, of whom 321 belonged to the 6th and 73rd Regiments, 174 to the Cape Mounted Rifles, and 92 to the Caffre Police. With this strong column, Colonel Mackinnon took his way up the valley of the Keiskamma.

The Keiskamma River forms in the lower part of its course, where it flows to the south-east, the present boundary between the colony proper and British Caffraria. But in the upper part of its course, the river, flowing to the south-west, passes through the centre of British Caffraria. For about 30 miles above Fort Cox, the rapid torrent winds through the rugged defiles of the Amatola Mountains, the stronghold of the Gaika Caffres. Along the bank of this stream Colonel Mackinnon pursued his march until he reached a narrow rocky gorge, where his men could only proceed in single file. It does not appear that he sent forward any reconnoitring party, but he seems to have had implicit confidence in the Caffre Police, who led the column.

When the Caffre Police and the Cape Mounted Rifles had passed through the gorge a deadly fire was opened by the Caffres upon the column of infantry, and it was with great difficulty that Colonel Mackinnon succeeded at last in extricating his troops from the defile, and in dislodging the Caffres. Before this was accomplished the force had suffered the serious loss of three officers and sixteen men killed and wounded. One corporal and nine privates of the 6th Regiment, and one corporal of the 73rd Regiment, were killed, and five men of the 6th and two of the 73rd were wounded.

Colonel Mackinnon then pressed his march onwards for three miles to a missionary station, whence he dispatched a message to Sir Harry Smith, and next day he commenced his return to Fort Cox by a circuitous route.

The attack made by the Caffres in the Keiskamma defile was the signal for a general rising amongst the natives, and the wild and fierce Gaikas made an indiscriminate assault upon the settlers, whose houses they burnt, and they destroyed a great number of lives.

The situation of Sir Harry Smith was now most perilous. The hostile Caffres swarmed in thousands round Fort Cox, where he was hemmed in, and Colonel Somerset, who attempted to reach him from Fort Hare with a body of troops, was driven back on the 29th of December, after a severe contest with the savages. In his official report of the action Colonel Somerset said:—

"The troops continued retiring in admirable order, contesting every foot of ground with the enemy, whose numbers increased out of every valley, as we passed the successive heads of the various kloofs. The day was most oppressive. I was able to open the gun upon the enemy several times with good effect. After retiring about three miles, while holding a small vley on a hill, in firing a shot from the small gun, the trail unfortunately broke short off, which rendered the gun completely unserviceable. I had it brought on until, when passing a valley with rugged banks, the gun fell over, and could be no longer got forward. At this time we were attacked by a very superior force in a thorny

valley, the troops having a hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy. Here, I am sorry to say, several of our brave soldiers fell, including Lieutenant Melvin and Lieutenant and Adjutant Gordon, 91st Regiment. Ensign Bothwick, 91st, was wounded; also several men 91st and Cape Mounted Riflemen were wounded, and several troop horses; also Major Somerset's charger was wounded. Having forced themselves from this difficulty, the troops continued to retire in perfect order, when they were met by 100 men, most judiciously sent out in support by Major Forbes, 91st, whom I had left in command at Fort Hare.

"The heat of the weather was most oppressive; nothing could exceed the steadiness and gallantry of the troops throughout this most fatiguing and trying service through a most difficult country."

The war was now general throughout the Caffre district, and the Gaikas and other tribes abandoned their camps in Caffraria, and leaving the British forts in the rear, crossed the Keiskamma and Great Fish rivers, so as to establish themselves in the heart of our own colony, where they plundered the flocks and herds, and repelled with severe loss several detachments of troops which were sent against them.

It would be of little interest to give anything like a minute detail of the events in this miserable war, which was carried on by skirmishes and unconnected indecisive conflicts with bodies of Caffres, and in which the nature of the country rendered the savage fully a match for the disciplined soldier, so long as the former availed himself of the natural defences afforded by rocks and bushes and difficult passes and defiles. It will be sufficient to notice some of the most prominent incidents.

Sir Harry Smith succeeded in escaping from Fort Cox at the head of a flying escort, and he reached King William's Town in safety, where he established his head quarters during the war, which lasted throughout the whole of this year.

On the 21st of January, a severe action was fought between 6000 Caffres who besieged Fort Hare, with its adjacent Fingo village of Alice, and the garrison of that outpost under Major Somerset. The Caffres came on in regular divisions of columns, and steadily braved a fire from two 24-pounders in the embrazures of the fort. The fire of these pieces of ordnance, however, broke and disorganized the attack. Profiting by the havoc and confusion they caused, the garrison sallied out, and, after a stubborn hand-to-hand conflict, compelled the Caffres to draw off. Upwards of 100 Caffres were left dead on the ground. The Fingoes, a native race, formerly held in bondage by the Caffres, from which they were delivered in the war of 1836 and brought within the colony, and who have ever since been friendly to the British against the aggressive Caffres, behaved with remarkable courage, and greatly contributed to the success.

The nature and extent of the ravages committed by the Caffres during this deplorable war will be best judged of by a perusal of the following extract from a letter written on the 24th of June from Graham's Town. The writer says—

"During the month which has elapsed since the departure of the

last packet for England, the Tambookies have been committing fearful ravages in the Albert district. Sheep have been driven off by thousands, and valuable droves of cattle, and several hundred horses, have fallen into their hands. Twelve farm-houses, some of them extensive substantial premises, have been burnt by these incendiaries, and many valuable lives lost in the oft-repeated contests that have taken place between these savage despoilers and the distressed colonists. Accounts from the Class Smit's River say that the country in that field-country is nightly lit up by the flaming homesteads of the refugee farmers. In this district no military posts are maintained, nor any organized force stationed, save a few native auxiliaries in flying camps. The defence of the district has therefore devolved upon the Boors themselves; who, assembled in laagers, or camps, see their position becoming hourly less tenable, and are making the most pathetic appeals for assistance; but with little hope of relief, as the Commander-in-Chief has not sufficient force at his disposal to detach any portion from the army in Caffreland. Consequently, many of the Dutch farmers are flying from the border to seek refuge in the more settled parts of the inner provinces, whence they had expected their countrymen would have gone to meet the enemy in the front. But this not being done, no alternative remained to those in exposed situations but to seek to save their lives by flight.

"These remarks apply alike to the Winterberg, Mancazana, Kaga, and other localities which border upon the districts of Cradock and Somerset; also to the Fort Beaufort and Stockenstrom districts generally, and to Victoria; in all of which, combined bands of Caffres and rebel Hottentots, both mounted and on foot, in strong parties, roam the country as they list, and commit most appalling ravages, and have already perpetrated more murders upon Europeans than the total of those who fell in the war of 1846."

At the end of May an insurrection broke out amongst the Hottentots of the Theopolis Mission station in Lower Albany, near the sea-coast, and about 30 miles south-east of Graham's Town.

These Hottentots had been previously joined by some deserters of the Cape Corps, through whose counsel and assistance the insurrection was concerted and carried into effect. At daybreak on the morning of the 31st of May, the Hottentots suddenly fell upon several Fingoes, who resided at their station, and murdered them. They then loaded their waggons with their families and goods, and moved off towards the Bushman's River, sending, at the same time, to one of the Caffre chiefs to ask for assistance.

The news of this Hottentot insurrection caused the utmost excitement in Graham's Town, and throughout the neighbouring country. Major-General Somerset happened to be at the time in Graham's Town. The 74th Regiment, which had recently arrived in the colony, had reached Graham's Town on its way to Fort Hare only three days before. The Major-General at once ordered about 300 men of that regiment to proceed towards Lower Albany, in order to intercept the insurgents; he himself preparing to take the command of the force which was to surround

and crush them. The Graham's Town Mounted Rangers, however, pushed on before the infantry, and, being joined by some mounted Burghers from Lower Albany and Uitenhage, made an attack upon a party of the rebels, about 100 strong. A desperate conflict ensued; but the rebels were at length driven from the field into a neighbouring ravine, leaving their waggons and oxen, and seven of their number killed.

This action took place on the 3rd of June. On the 5th, early in the morning, Major-General Somerset, having assembled a force of about 600 men, proceeded to surround the stronghold in which the rebels had taken refuge. This was a covert inclosed by dense bush in a bend of the Kareiga River. The rebels were partially surrounded, but through some mistake or mismanagement they were allowed to escape at an unguarded outlet. They fled, leaving some waggons and about 600 cattle in the hands of the troops.

On the 19th of July, a number of the inhabitants of Graham's Town, who had formed themselves into a board of defence, presented a memorial to Sir Harry Smith, in which they said—

"Within the last six weeks, the enemy has swept off from the district of Somerset alone upwards of 20,000 sheep, 3000 head of cattle, and 300 horses: since the commencement of the war 200 farm-houses on the north-eastern border have been reduced to ashes, and a large amount of bread corn and other property has been wantonly destroyed. While the frontier colonists have become prostrated by the harassing events of seven months' hostilities, the enemy has received within the present week large accessions to his numbers by the desertion of Hottentot servants, who, up to this time, had remained faithful to their employers; and, being at the present moment in possession of more cattle than before the war, is not likely to be subdued by famine." From these causes, "the frontier is receding westwards; so that Burgher camps and laagers, which but a few weeks ago were regarded as occupying secure positions, are now mere outposts; and these too are, one by one, being abandoned, as too weak to resist the tide of invasion.

"The Burghers of the frontier have been quite unable to protect their own property, which has been already carried off to the extent of several thousand pounds; and, therefore, could not afford your Excellency that personal co-operation in the field which seemed so desirable, and which was so urgently prayed for. Even the population of Graham's Town, so reduced by contingents supplied for the field, for Government escorts of stores to outposts, and by the patrol duties of the Albany Rangers, the Farmer's Club, and Fingoes, is, in the absence of any garrison force, regarded by all as unequal to its own defence. The spontaneous and universal desertion of the Caffre servants was a serious misfortune to the border farmers; and being followed by the defection of the Hottentots, the property of their employers could not with safety be left to their sole care."

Under these circumstances they earnestly entreated his Excellency to take the present helpless condition of the colony into his immediate consideration.

To this Sir Harry Smith made the following reply:—

"*King William's Town, July* 22. Gentlemen,—Your 'memoir' of the 19th instant reached me yesterday.

"2. I have always thought that any regular force at my disposal, which could be given for the interior defence of the frontier would be inadequate for the purpose, although I ordered there every available reinforcement. My proclamations of the 25th of December and 3rd of February last, the general disregard of which has led to the misfortunes therein predicted, were issued such being my impression. Had the levy *en masse* which I called forth been readily afforded, affairs at this moment within the colony would not wear their present disastrous aspect from marauders. I am aware that there is now much difficulty in the farmers on the immediate frontier turning out, owing to the desertion of their servants; but this is not the case on what may be termed the second line; and I expect much from a 'commando' now in the field under Mr. Cole, the Civil Commissioner of Albert.

"3. It is indeed melancholy to observe the awful state of the country, on which you so truly comment. Major-General Somerset is now detached into the colony from the immediate frontier; and his 'Frontier Orders' of the 13th instant show that he is ably exerting himself to meet the evil.

"4. However much I admire the conduct of the Albany Rangers —and I have every reason to do so—I cannot admit that the inhabitants of Graham's Town have done as much as might have been expected to contribute towards the general defence; and I ground such an assertion upon their noble conduct in 1835.

"5. Your comments upon the defection of the Hottentots are most just. Lamentable is that defection, and equally unexpected by me as by yourselves. It has cramped my movements and protracted the duration of the war, which would otherwise ere this have been brought to a conclusion.

"6. I am but too well aware, gentlemen, of the helpless condition of very many of the inhabitants of the colony. No one can more regret it than myself; and I feel additional pain because I know that the greater part of the evils which have assailed them might have been averted. Had the Burghers at once turned out at the commencement of hostilities, we should not have now to deplore all that you so truly and lamentably describe. In 1849 I proposed to the colony an improvement and modification of the system called the 'commando system,' which it most unthinkingly opposed. Had the force contemplated by that improved system been at my disposal, the state of affairs would have been indeed far different from what it now is within the colonial border.

"7. The course I have pursued in British Caffraria is the correct one. Had I swerved from a perseverance in it, however awfully the marauding parties have recently carried on their depredations, there would then have been a general rush into the colony of the whole of the Caffre tribes. In war that must be attempted which carries with it a prospect of the greatest general benefit to the whole.

"8. I posted the division of the troops under Major-General So-

merset at Fort Hare, as a second line for interior defence, and for the Burghers to rally round. Major-General Somerset has moved this division, with my sanction, into the most disturbed districts; and this most active and enterprising officer has my authority to establish posts of Burghers at every prominent point best calculated to repel banditti.

"9. You are of opinion that the time has now arrived when every able-bodied man should be required to turn out. I think this time arrived seven months ago, and I accordingly then called upon them by my proclamation to do so. But what was the result? Whenever the Burghers will turn out for the occupation of posts, you are aware that I ration them and feed their horses, and their services are important.

"10. Two thousand of the Hottentot levies, as you know, returned to their homes. I am in daily expectation of further reinforcements from England; and on their arrival, if Major-General Somerset's operations should not have had the desired effect, and if the present demeanour of the Caffres, which from the recent and combined successes against them in British Caffraria is decidedly that of despondency, continues, I may be enabled to make a more extended disposition of the force under my command.

"11. I have thus entered into this subject with you, gentlemen, with a desire to show that, while as a citizen I sympathize in the present calamity, as commander-in-chief I am exerting myself to the utmost to restore tranquillity."

In the Government journal at Cape Town, the *Monitor*, there appeared, on the 12th of September, the following melancholy summary of the effects of the war:—

"The ravages of the enemy continue to be most distressing. Having dispersed themselves over an intra-colonial zone of a breadth varying from thirty to eighty miles, very little of farm-stock or produce has escaped destruction. Beginning at Tarka, where the Cradock district approaches British Caffraria, we may enumerate the various places as we proceed southward, by Somerset, Uitenhage, and eastward through Albany, till we arrive at Victoria, adjoining the posts maintained by his Excellency in Caffraria; and everywhere the same melancholy tale of wo has to be repeated. Flocks carried off, homesteads burned to ashes—the most vigilant of the colonists barely escaping with their lives, the incautious everywhere shot down by parties in ambush—are, we regret to say, the general features of the narrative. The details, of course, vary slightly, according to the peculiar circumstances of each locality, and the bravery of the resident farmers."

The following account of an engagement in September between our troops, under the command of Colonel Fordyce, and the Caffres, will give a good idea of the kind of war in which we were engaged. It is taken from Colonel Fordyce's own dispatch, dated "Camp Riet Fortein, Sept. 9."

"It appeared, by all the information I could obtain from those familiar with the country, that the Caffres with their cattle were chiefly collected in the Water Kloof, Fuller's Hoek, and Blinkwater valleys; that it would be impossible to succeed in any attempt upon the Water Kloof without a very much larger force than

I could command, but that by moving to the eastern summit of the Kroome range we should find open and safe ground for our bivouac, where a descent might be made at night down either the Fuller's Hoek or Blinkwater valley.

"In accordance with this plan we ascended from Blakeway's by a very steep and difficult path, a ridge called the Wolf's Head, which brought us to the summit of the Kroome. Here we found an open undulating plain of irregular shape, about two miles across in every direction, crossed by gentle ridges and valleys, free from, but surrounded by, dense bush. From this plain the various kloofs of the Kroome descend on two of its sides, and the Water Kloof from another of its sides. The Fuller's Hoek descends in a direction opposite to the Water Kloof, also from an open plain, which I saw was separated from that on which we stood by a belt of bush about one mile distant from us, and about three-quarters of a mile broad, which could be crossed only by a narrow rocky pass. I observed large numbers of Caffres on foot, and some on horseback, collecting about this bush, with the apparent intention of disputing our passage. It was my opinion, that although a passage might be forced by daylight, the advantages to be gained by crossing were quite uncertain, as neither the Fuller's Hoek nor the Blinkwater could be seen into until the belt of bush should be crossed, and that to attempt such a passage by night would be unwarrantable. I determined not to attempt it, but to continue our march after dark, and to descend the Kroome by the pass at the west end of the range, and leading to Niland's farm. Meanwhile, I desired that the men should rest and refresh themselves in a hollow where there was good water, taking the usual precautions of posting strong pickets on the surrounding ridges. Shortly after 3 o'clock P.M., an alarm was given that the Caffres were approaching. They came in swarms, rushing upon our position from every point of the head of the Water Kloof, but chiefly from the belt of bush which crosses the open ground. Our men got under arms with the utmost promptitude. I formed the infantry in extended order behind a ridge—three companies of the 74th on the right, with their right flank directed upon the pass by which we had ascended; the Kat River Levy on the left of the 74th; then the Fingoes, and on their left the remaining company of the 74th, with the left thrown back, thus forming a nearly semicircular line of skirmishers; the mounted men under Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton remaining in the hollow in rear, ready either to support or attack. It is very difficult to estimate the numbers of scattered irregular bodies of men, but it appeared that there were many hundreds of the enemy, probably nearly two thousand of them, on the open ground. They came on with the speed of greyhounds, and as soon as they got within range commenced firing, which they kept up without much intermission; but this was more noisy than dangerous, and was returned with interest by our men, who being well covered by the ground could fire deliberately, without exposing themselves. Observing that the greater body of the enemy appeared to be brought upon our right, along the Kroome Bush, with the probable intention of cutting us off from the

pass by which we had ascended, I caused the whole line to take ground to the right, and requested Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton to dash out upon the enemy. This he did, and opened a fire upon their flank with excellent effect.

"It is unnecessary to trouble you with the various under details of a skirmish which lasted about 25 minutes, by which time the enemy appeared to have had enough of it and withdrew to the bush. Their apparently formidable attack was thus completely repulsed, with scarcely any loss on our side—the 74th had not a man injured, and sustained no loss by the fire of the enemy, excepting one officer's horse. Three Fingoes were killed, and one or two wounded.

"It was thus open to us to remain until night, as I had intended; but considering that our ammunition had been nearly half expended, that we had no rations of meat for another day, nor any prospect of capturing cattle, as the Caffres were now thoroughly roused, and that they could easily line all the passages by which it was possible for us to descend the Kroome, I determined not to delay, and requested Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton to proceed at once to secure the head of the path by which I proposed to march. This service was promptly and effectually performed by Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton, and appeared to have anticipated a similar movement made towards the same point by a body of between 200 and 300 mounted Caffres, who were observed moving round our left flank. I am informed that Macomo was among these mounted men. The descending path at this pass is very narrow, allowing only two or three men to pass abreast. It runs along the right side of a deep ravine, lined on both sides with dense bush, and is, I think, about one mile and a half in length. The enemy were in possession of the bush, and kept up a fire upon us as we marched along the path, but with little effect; one man of the 74th was wounded at the top of the pass, but no other casualties occurred until the rear of the 74th had passed the middle of the line. At this time, while the movement was proceeding with perfect regularity—the mounted men being in front, followed by the 74th detachment—the Fort Beaufort Fingoe Levy, which was in the rear, appeared to be suddenly panic-stricken by the sight of some Caffres who lined the bush. They rushed down the path in a confused mass, shrieking and firing their guns in all directions, until by their mere weight they so crowded up the two rear companies of the 74th that the men were rendered helpless, and could neither return the fire of the enemy with any steadiness, nor use their arms until they cleared the bush at the bottom of the pass. The Caffres seeing their advantage, rushed from the bush, shooting and stabbing many of our men while thus disabled; indeed, all of the eight men of the 74th whose loss upon this occasion I have to deplore, and all except one of the nine men wounded, fell or received their wounds between this part of the pass and the bottom of the hill. These casualties must therefore be chiefly, if not entirely, attributed to the misconduct and bad discipline of the Fingoe Levy. The Caffres continued their attack, and kept up their fire occasionally until we cleared the bush, but scarcely showed themselves beyond

it. Their loss must have been very great, and it would have been much greater had our ammunition lasted; but as it was nearly expended, and as the men had already marched above 25 miles during 24 hours, having been almost constantly in movement since 2 o'clock in the morning, it being now about 5 o'clock, and were now burdened with the wounded, I did not think it expedient to engage in any further operations, and therefore marched leisurely to Gilbert's farm, to which place I had ordered a waggon for the wounded, and a supply of ammunition. Lieutenant-Colonel Sutton proceeded thence to Fort Beaufort, and I returned to camp at an early hour this morning."

The gallant narrator of this action, Colonel Fordyce, lost his life in the month of November, in an expedition under the command of Major-General Somerset, against a Caffre chief named Macomo, in the Water Kloof, a mountainous range at the northern extremity of the county of Albany. At the same time, Lieutenant Carey and Lieutenant Gordon, of the same regiment, the 74th, and Captain Devenish, of the Levies, lost their lives on the field, or received wounds of which they soon died; and the privates of the European regiments suffered a serious loss in killed and wounded.

In the mean time an event had occurred, which in some degree revived the drooping spirits of the colonists; this was the arrival at Cape Town, on the 31st of October, of a draft of a Constitution for the colony, transmitted by Earl Grey, that it might be passed by the Legislative Council, and then become law by the Queen's approval and sanction.

The following are the most important provisions of the Constitution:—

"*The Parliament.*—The Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope shall consist of the Governor, the Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly.

"*The Legislative Council.*—The Legislative Council shall consist of the Chief Justice, as President, and fifteen elective members, eight of whom shall be chosen in the Western districts, and seven in the Eastern. Of the first Council, the eight members (four from the Western and four from the Eastern districts) who were elected by the fewest votes shall retire at the expiration of five years, and the remaining seven at the expiration of ten years; and the members afterwards elected shall hold their seats for ten years, unless the Council shall be sooner dissolved by the Governor. A member of the Legislative Council must be thirty years of age, and must own landed property, unmortgaged, worth 1000*l.*; or else landed property of that amount, which, though mortgaged, will, with his movable property, constitute him the owner of not less than 2000*l.*, over and above his just debts. Every candidate for the Legislative Council must be nominated by a requisition signed by 25 electors, and must have accepted the nomination before he can be voted for. The list of candidates thus legally nominated shall be published in the *Government Gazette* at least fourteen days before the day of election. No elector can sign such a requisition for more than one candidate.

"*The Assembly.*—The House of Assembly shall consist of 46 members, to be elected for the term

of five years. Seven members, exclusive of the member presiding, shall form a quorum. Every person qualified to vote shall be qualified to be elected a member of the Legislative Assembly. The electoral divisions shall be the Cape Division (exclusive of Cape Town), Malmesbury, Stellenbosch, the Paarl, Clanwilliam, Swellendam, Caledon, George, Uitenhage, Port Elizabeth, Albany (exclusive of Graham's Town), Fort Beaufort, Victoria, Albert, Somerset, Graaf-Reinet, Cradock, Colesberg, Beaufort and Worcester, Cape Town (to be divided into two electoral divisions, one of them including Point Green), and Graham's Town. Two members shall be elected for each division. The House of Assembly shall elect one of its members as Speaker.

"*The Franchise.*—Every male person who shall have occupied, for his own use and benefit, within any electoral division, for the space of twelve months next before the day of registration, any tenement of the value of 25*l.*, shall be entitled to be registered as a voter for members of both Houses. But no servant or other person shall be deemed to have so occupied any premises of which, in law, the possession would be deemed to be in some other person. Joint occupiers of tenements of sufficient value to qualify them severally shall be entitled to vote. No person shall be an elector unless he is of the full age of 21 years, and either a natural-born British subject, or a British subject who was before the 18th of January, 1806, a subject of the Batavian Government in this colony, or else, if of alien birth, naturalized by some Act of the Imperial or Colonial Legislature. No person shall be entitled to vote who shall hold any office of profit under Her Majesty within the colony. Uncertificated insolvents, insane persons, and convicted felons (not being pardoned), are also excluded from the franchise.

"*The Elections.*—The members of the Legislative Council shall be elected before those of the House of Assembly. Polling places (at least one in every field-cornetcy) and returning-officers shall be appointed by the Governor. In the election of the members of the Legislative Council each voter shall be entitled to give as many votes as there are members to be elected from his section of the colony (Western or Eastern), and he may give one vote to each candidate, or may distribute the votes among the candidates in such proportion as he shall think fit, or may give them all to one candidate. The voter shall write against the name of each candidate in the printed list whom he may desire to have chosen the number of votes which he shall give to such candidate, and subscribe such list with his name at length, and every such signature shall be attested by the officer taking the poll. These votes shall be summed up by the committee of scrutineers, nominated by the candidates in each province, and the names of the members elected shall be announced by proclamation in the *Government Gazette*. The day of election of members of the Legislative Assembly shall then be pronounced by proclamation, and the election shall take place after an interval of not less than 31 days from the date of such proclamation. The members shall be duly nominated by two resident electors, at a public court, held

in each electoral division; and if the number of persons proposed shall not exceed the number to be elected, such persons shall be deemed to be elected; otherwise a show of hands shall be taken; and if any candidate shall demand a poll, the returning officer shall fix and announce the day or days on which the poll will be taken at the several polling-places, which shall be after an interval of not less than three days from the day of nomination. Security must be given by each candidate for the payment of an equal share of the expense of the poll, not, however, exceeding the sum of 50*l*. The returning officer of the division shall cast up the votes given for the several candidates, and shall at another public court declare the state of the poll, and proclaim the member or members returned.

"*Sessions of the Parliament.*—The Governor shall summon the two Houses to meet at such time and place within the colony as he shall think fit within twelve months next after the promulgation of this ordinance. A session of the Parliament shall be held once at least in every year. The Governor may prorogue the two Houses whenever he shall see fit to do so; and he may dissolve one or both Houses at his pleasure. In case of the occurrence of a vacancy in either House, from death or any other cause, the Governor shall, by proclamation, order a new election to be held; the member so elected shall hold his seat for the unexpired term for which the member occasioning such vacancy was elected.

"*Government Officers.*—The Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Treasurer, and the Auditor, shall have the right of sitting and speaking, but not of voting, in either House.

"*Legislation.*—All Bills granting supplies or imposing taxes shall originate in the House of Assembly. No Bill appropriating any sum of money from the public revenue shall be enacted, unless the Governor shall have recommended the House of Assembly to make provision for the specified public service for which such money is to be appropriated. The Governor may assent to any Bill, or may refuse his assent to it, or may reserve it for the signification of the Royal pleasure upon it; or he may return it with amendments to either House at his pleasure. But a Bill assented to by the Governor may be disallowed within two years by order of Her Majesty in Council. All debates shall be conducted in English, and all records of proceedings of the Parliament be kept in the same language."

This Constitution was received with great joy by the colonists, and at a public meeting held at Cape Town on the 2nd of December, the following petition to the Queen was adopted by acclamation:—

"Your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects gratefully acknowledge the boon which your Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer in the liberal form of government embodied in the letters-patent and two draft ordinances, constituting a Parliament for this colony, published in the Cape of Good Hope *Government Gazette* of the 27th day of November, 1851.

"Your petitioners willingly defer, for the consideration of the future Parliament, such matters of

detail as are not absolutely required to bring the said ordinances into immediate operation, together with such other points in the subordinate arrangements, contained in the said drafts, as are not in accordance with the petitions on this subject, presented to your Majesty last year; and sincerely accept the scheme now proposed to the public, as well adapted to meet the wants and wishes of the colonists.

"And as the present Legislative Council of this settlement, to which these most important ordinances have been submitted for consideration, in no sense represents or enjoys the confidence of the inhabitants, your petitioners humbly but most earnestly pray that your Majesty may be graciously pleased to withhold your consent from any alterations introduced by that body, which shall be found inconsistent with the principles and provisions of the said drafts; and that the whole, as nearly as possible as it now stands, may receive your Majesty's sanction, and be put in force without further reference or delay, so as to restore peace, harmony, and confidence, throughout this portion of your Majesty's dominions, and to promote its future welfare and happiness."

CUBA.—In our last volume we gave an account of the piratical and unsuccessful attempt of General Lopez and a band of American desperadoes to effect a revolution in Cuba by landing on its shores, in the hope that the inhabitants would rise *en masse*, and throw off the yoke of the Spanish Government. This year the expedition was repeated, with more decisive and disastrous results. Lopez sailed from the American shore in the month of August, with about 450 followers, and, contriving to evade the American and Spanish men-of-war, which were on the watch to intercept him in case he made the attempt, which could not be kept entirely secret, he landed on the 12th of August, on the island of Cuba, at Cabanos, near Bahia Honda, a place on the north of the island, about 40 miles west from the Havannah. But they had entirely miscalculated the feelings of the population. Not a man declared in their favour, but, on the contrary, the inhabitants with eager zeal seconded the efforts of the Spanish authorities to capture or annihilate the invaders. Several engagements took place, and the piratical band was compelled to disperse and seek safety in detached parties, wandering in search of concealment.

The following account of the disastrous results of the expedition was given by some of the officers who were taken prisoners, to Captain Platt, of the United States Navy, who was allowed to visit them in their place of confinement, where they were heavily ironed:—

The prisoners stated that the expedition sailed from New Orleans in the steamer *Pampero*. They were not sure of the exact number composing it, but thought it was 487; that it certainly did not amount to 500. Before landing at Cuba they anchored near Key West, where they remained several hours, and were visited by some citizens of that place. They landed in Cuba about 2 o'clock in the morning of the 12th of August. Their first fight took place on the 13th. From that period they had lost all recollection of dates. They had five

engagements, but could not tell how many of their number had been killed. They were armed with condemned muskets; had no rifles, but many individuals had revolvers and knives. They brought with them 80,000 cartridges, and captured many more after landing. They had no artillery. Soon after landing they found they had been deceived, and became anxious to return home. They had been informed, before sailing, that fourteen towns were in possession of the 'patriots' (to use their own language), and that the whole island was in a state of revolution. They supposed that the 50 men captured with Colonel Crittenden were endeavouring to make their escape. They so inferred from the fact that they were all dispirited by the reception they met with, and disgusted, as they said, with the 'lies and deception' practised towards them. The country people generally fled at their approach, and none joined them. Worn out with hunger and fatigue, the men composing this body threw away their arms a week or ten days previously; they could not distinctly remember when. They had not at that time heard of the offer of life to such as would give themselves up, but their intention was to throw themselves upon the mercy of the Spanish Government. They did not all come in together, but in small parties, and at different times. They had subsisted chiefly upon fruit, and the last flesh-meat that some of them had eaten was a portion of their general's horse.

According to the narrative of another prisoner, they disembarked on the shore at Morillo, at 11 o'clock at night on the 11th instant, with but a slight opposition; the shore was deserted, and the store open and forsaken. Having left about 200 men, under Colonel Crittenden, in charge of the unnecessary arms and provisions, the remainder of the expedition, under Narciso Lopez, advanced to Las Pozas; the few countrymen fled as they came up, and on arriving at Las Pozas they found the town abandoned; nor could the inhabitants be persuaded to return. The next day they were attacked by the Spanish troops, who were repulsed. Lopez was left in possession of the place, with the loss of three officers and some 50 men killed and wounded. Finding they did not meet with the expected sympathy from the people, and were attacked by the troops on whose co-operation they had relied, they determined to take to the mountains. With this intention they started for Pinar del Rio, but, by the blunder or treachery of the guide, were conducted to the coffee estate of Frias, where they had another rencontre with the troops. This resulted in the loss of four or five men, which reduced the force at Frias to 220 men, 12 or 14 being wounded; with these they passed to Burgo, where they spent the night, and the next morning went to Martitorene, where they were surprised as they were breakfasting by the Spanish troops and completely dispersed. More than 100 secreted themselves in the forest, one-third without arms, where they remained for four days with no food but a horse, some corn, and wild plantains.

Three of the American officers engaged in the expedition received a free pardon from the Captain-General of Cuba, and one of these, Lieutenant Van Vechten, afterwards published a long account of

the enterprise, in which he exposed the miserable deceptions which had been practised to induce volunteers to embark in the invasion. He said, "I now distinctly, openly assert, that all those letters purporting to be from Cuba, which were published during the month of July last, and copied throughout the Union, were base forgeries, for the express purpose of deceiving the citizens of the United States, and advancing the sale of Cuban bonds. Knowing the ambition of Lopez, and that strong disposition to extend the glorious boon of freedom which fills the breast of every American citizen, these speculators in human blood took advantage of their knowledge to further their own end. They well knew how little effort was required to start and keep alive this excitement. They thought, or at least they fondly hoped, that more men would go out to join this little band, and that eventually the island would be free. Cuban bonds were worth, or were selling at, from 10 to 20 cents on a dollar, when this expedition left. Naturally, they would increase in value as the prospect of liberating Cuba became more certain; and if this expedition succeeded, as they pretended to think it would, Cuba, when liberated from what they denominated the tyranny of Spain, would have been burdened with a debt of from 50,000,000 to 100,000,000 dollars, at least 50 per cent. of which would have been in the pockets of these would-be philanthropists, who, active as they wished to be thought in the holy cause of liberty, took the best of good care to peril neither life nor their own precious liberty in its behalf. At the expiration of the war, and after Cuba should have become free, then it was to be annexed to the United States; and, as a matter of course, the payment of these Cuban bonds was to be assumed by that Government. What do they care for the mothers, wives, and sisters of the gallant men who formed this ill-fated expedition, who have been rendered utterly wretched and miserable for ever? They do not feel the chains, the anguish borne by those 160 noble fellows, doomed to spend the best ten years of their lives in a Spanish prison. No; they feel the blood-money in their pockets, and laugh over the result of their speculation. They are the men to be punished: it is on them the shades of our murdered countrymen call for vengeance."

The death of Lopez was thus related in an account transmitted from Cuba on the 2nd of September:—"The war steamers *Pizarro* and *Isabella Catholica* were dispatched to Bahia Honda and Mariel, to bring up troops preparatory to the execution. It was reported that the *Pizarro* had gone down for Lopez, but it was afterwards ascertained that he had been in the city all day, but was kept perfectly quiet, in order to prevent confusion. Late in the afternoon the steamers *Habanero*, *Almendares*, *Pizarro*, and *Isabella Catholica*, all arrived, loaded with troops, being the remainder of those engaged in the several engagements with Lopez. They were marched to the Plaza de Hernas, where they were inspected by Concha, after which they retired to their rendezvous, completely exhausted and tired out. At half-past 6 o'clock on the 1st of September the troops were assembled at the place of execution, which was at the Ponta, at the entrance of the harbour, directly op-

posite the Moro. There were on the ground at the time 5000 troops (3000 infantry and 2000 cavalry), and about 8000 citizens. A few minutes before 7 Lopez was brought forward, and ascended a platform about 15 feet high, on which was the chair of execution. He turned, and, facing the multitude assembled, addressed them in a short speech, the conclusion of which was, 'I die for my beloved Cuba.' He then took his seat, the machine was adjusted, and at one turn of the screw his head dropped forward, and all that remained of him who had so long been the terror and dread of the Cuban Government was a cold, black, lifeless body. He evinced not the slightest trembling or fear; his step was proud and firm, and his voice clear and distinct. A few hisses and groans were heard from the crowd after the execution; save that, everything was orderly and quiet."

Narciso Lopez was born in Venezuela, while it was still a Spanish colony, about the year 1798. His father's immense estates were lost to him in the Patriot war under Bolivar, which ended in the evacuation of the Caraccas by the Spanish army, in 1823. In that war Lopez was a combatant on the Spanish side. He distinguished himself by his extraordinary ability as a cavalry commander, and his bravery. During the whole of that war, the military cross of San Fernando, of the highest degree, was conferred only on two claimants, and of them Lopez was one. His character stood so high even with the Patriots, against whom he fought, that when the Spaniards retired, the Government invited him to enter their service with the rank he held in the Spanish army; but he declined the offer. In 1823 he married a Cuban lady, and became a resident in Cuba. Being in Madrid at the death of King Ferdinand the Seventh, he threw himself into the Christino and Carlist war, on the popular side, and was of such service, that just before the regency of Espartero, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of the Kingdom —a post created especially for him at the critical period—and Governor of Madrid. But the post was distasteful to him, and he resigned his commission. The city of Seville chose him to represent it in the Senate; and then, turning himself to the study of Spanish colonial politics, he became possessed with an irrepressible desire to set free Cuba from the Government of Spain. On his return to Cuba, important offices were conferred on him; and these he held till the moment when he himself resigned them, just before the completion of his schemes for a revolution in Cuba. These schemes were discovered before they were completed, and he had to escape to the United States.

The following letter was written by Colonel Crittenden, one of the leaders of the expedition, and a nephew of the Attorney-General of the United States, immediately before his execution. It shows how Lopez had deceived all who accompanied him:—

"In half an hour I, with 50 others, am to be shot. We were taken prisoners yesterday. We were in small boats. General Lopez separated the balance of the command from me. I had with me about 100—was attacked by two battalions of infantry and one company of horse. The odds were too great, and, strange to tell, I

was not furnished with a single musket cartridge. Lopez did not get any artillery. I have not the heart to write to any of my family. If the truth ever comes out you will find that I did my duty, and have the perfect confidence of every man with me.

"We had retired from the field, and were going to sea, and were overtaken by the Spanish steamer *Habanero*, and captured. Tell General Huston that his nephew got separated from me on the thirteenth day of the fight, and that I have not seen him since. He may have straggled off and joined Lopez, who advanced rapidly to the interior. My people, however, were entirely surrounded on every side. We saw that we had been deceived grossly, and were making for the United States when taken. During my short sojourn in this island I have not met a single patriot. We landed some 40 or 50 miles to the westward of this, and I am sure that in that part of the island Lopez has no friends.

"When I was attacked Lopez was only three miles off. If he had not been deceiving us as to the state of things, he would have fallen back with his force and made fight; instead of which he marched on immediately to the interior."

The Spanish Minister in this country, M. Xavier Isturiz, published an account of the Cuban invasion, and vindicated the Spanish authorities in the island from the charge of any undue or unnecessary severity. He said, the Captain-General of the island "received, at 3 o'clock in the morning of the 12th, a dispatch from the captain of Her Majesty's frigate *Esperanza*, addressed to the Governor of Mariel, advising the approach of a steamer. The Captain-General, calculating the direction of the suspected vessel, did not hesitate one instant, and at 7 o'clock that same morning the war steamer *Pizarro*, under the command of General Brutillos, sailed from Havannah, with seven companies of troops (about 700 men), having in tow a schooner with the horses belonging to the staff officers, and a few soldiers of the Regiment el Rey, all of them commanded by General Enna.

"The *Pizarro* anchored the same day in Bahia Londa, four leagues distant from Plaitas, where the pirates had landed in the morning. Lopez had divided his forces. About 400 men were possessed of a village called Las Pozas, and 100 more were placed in El Morillo, a small hill with a few houses that look upon the coast, with a probable intent of assisting the landing of new expeditions, or to secure a retreat in case of a defeat.

"General Enna, impatient for fighting, and no doubt deceived by the many and contradictory reports consequent upon the hour and haste, divided also his small forces. Two companies attacked the hill El Morillo; two more remained out of the seat of action; and himself, with only three companies, attacked the main body of the invaders, consisting of at least 350 men, protected by the houses of the village, by some defensive works rapidly made, and by the difficulties of the ground. General Enna had, therefore, to fight against an enemy not only superior in force, but who had besides the advantage of being defended by strong parapets.

"The Spanish troops attacked with the bayonet, receiving the fire

of the enemy, and they met with the most desperate resistance. The loss on both sides was very considerable, and both parties fought, man against man, in the streets of the villages. The Queen's forces had 120 men wounded, and a considerable, but yet unknown, number of dead, among whom was the second major of the Leon regiment. General Enna, who had his horse killed under him, found himself obliged, in consequence of the position occupied by the enemy, to wait for the artillery and to retreat with his small force. The pirates left the village to attack him, but the General charged them with his few men and compelled them to re-enter their sheltered positions. He then halted at a short distance with his little force, which he had yet to divide by the necessity of transporting and escorting the wounded to Bahia Londa.

"There he remained, without being at all molested, till the 15th, in the morning, when he was reinforced by four companies of infantry and 150 horse, that the Captain-General of Cuba had sent under the command of the colonel chief of the general staff, and on that same day he was also joined by another column of five companies and two mountain pieces under the orders of Brigadier General Don Martin Rosales.

"The invaders, who had remained inactive since the encounter on the 13th, contrived to leave the village of Las Pozas; and by the latest news from the Havannah, dated the 17th, at 8 o'clock in the morning, it is known that Lopez had only with him 200 men out of the 500 he had at the time he landed. All the others had been killed in the affray of Las Pozas, or had been dispersed and shot by the troops and by the country people, who had spontaneously set on their pursuit.

"In this number are included the 50 adventurers made prisoners by the crew of the steamer *Habanero*. The following are the circumstances and particulars of the executions:—They had been taken in four boats on the coast of Cuba in Spanish waters. They formed part of the expedition of Lopez, and they were all found armed, with a chief and five officers at their head. They arrived at Havannah early in the morning of the 16th, and having been found guilty by their own evidence and declarations, they were shot at half-past 11, near the Castle of Atarés. More than 20,000 spectators were present at that melancholy scene, and raised their *vivas* for the Queen and for Spain. The troops had formed a square, the cavalry and the civil guard being on the sides. The colonel was shot alone, the five officers together, and the other individuals 10 by 10. All of them were immediately withdrawn from the place of execution to make room for their unfortunate fellow sufferers. Their mortal remains were, also, immediately placed in ten hearses, furnished by the funeral undertakers, who, dressed all in black, carried them to be decently buried. The troops marched round after the execution, and then withdrew: not one single corpse remained in the square; then, and only then, were the people allowed to enter the place where such a painful act of justice had been performed.

"This is the exact and true narrative of what has occurred to the prisoners. All the disgusting de-

tails which erroneously have been published in the English newspapers are calumnious fabrications of the American press. It may be matter of opinion whether the application of the law is convenient or not; but certainly no act of accessory cruelty can be imputed in this case to the Spanish authorities in Cuba. They have fulfilled a painful duty, but they have fulfilled it with the dignity and decorum that becomes honourable and gallant men."

UNITED STATES.—The 32nd Congress of the United States was opened at Washington on the 1st of December, and on the following day the annual message of the President was read. It was of more than ordinary length, and the following are the most important passages:—

"Fellow-citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,—I congratulate you and our common constituency upon the favourable auspices under which you meet for your first session. Our country is at peace with all the world. The agitation which, for a time, threatened to disturb the fraternal relations which make us one people is fast subsiding; and a year of general prosperity and health has crowned the nation with unusual blessings. None can look back to the dangers which are passed, or forward to the bright prospect before us, without feeling a thrill of gratification, at the same time that he must be impressed with a grateful sense of our profound obligations to a beneficent Providence, whose paternal care is so manifest in the happiness of this highly-favoured land.

"Since the close of the last Congress certain Cubans and other foreigners resident in the United States, who were more or less concerned in the previous invasion of Cuba, instead of being discouraged by its failure, have again abused the hospitality of this country by making it the scene of the equipment of another military expedition against that possession of Her Catholic Majesty, in which they were countenanced, aided, and joined by citizens of the United States. On receiving intelligence that such designs were entertained I lost no time in issuing such instructions to the proper officers of the United States as seemed to be called for by the occasion. By the proclamation, a copy of which is herewith submitted, I also warned those who might be in danger of being inveigled into this scheme, of its unlawful character, and of the penalties which they would incur. For some time there was reason to hope that these measures had sufficed to prevent any such attempt. This hope, however, proved to be delusive. Very early in the morning of the 3rd of August a steamer, called the *Pampero*, departed from New Orleans for Cuba, having on board upwards of 400 armed men, with evident intentions to make war upon the authorities of the island. This expedition was set on foot in palpable violation of the laws of the United States. Its leader was a Spaniard, and several of the chief officers, and some others engaged in it, were foreigners. The persons composing it, however, were mostly citizens of the United States.

"Before the expedition set out, and probably before it was organized, a slight insurrectionary movement, which appears to have been soon suppressed, had taken place in the eastern quarter of Cuba. The importance of this movement was unfortunately so much exaggerated in

the accounts of it published in this country, that these adventurers seem to have been led to believe that the Creole population of the island not only desired to throw off the authority of the mother country, but had resolved upon that step, and had begun a well-concerted enterprise for effecting it. The persons engaged in the expedition were generally young and ill-informed. The steamer in which they embarked left New Orleans stealthily and without a clearance. After touching at Key West, she proceeded to the coast of Cuba, and, on the night between the 11th and 12th of August, landed the persons on board at Playtas, within about 20 leagues of Havannah.

"The main body of them proceeded to, and took possession of, an inland village, six leagues distant, leaving others to follow in charge of the baggage, as soon as the means of transportation could be obtained. The latter, having taken up their line of march to connect themselves with the main body, and having proceeded about four leagues into the country, were attacked on the morning of the 13th by a body of Spanish troops, and a bloody conflict ensued, after which they retreated to the place of disembarkation, where about 50 of them obtained boats, and re-embarked therein. They were, however, intercepted among the keys near the shore by a Spanish steamer cruising on the coast, captured, and carried to Havannah, and, after being examined before a military court, were sentenced to be publicly executed, and the sentence was carried into execution on the 16th of August.

"On receiving information of what had occurred, Commodore Foxhall A. Parker was instructed to proceed in the steam-frigate *Saranac* to Havannah, and inquire into the charges against the persons executed, the circumstances under which they were taken, and whatsoever referred to their trial and sentence. Copies of the instructions from the Department of State to him, and of his letters to that department, are herewith submitted.

"According to the record of the examination, the prisoners all admitted the offences charged against them, of being hostile invaders of the island. At the time of their trial and execution the main body of the invaders was still in the field, making war upon the Spanish authorities and Spanish subjects. After the lapse of some days, being overcome by the Spanish troops, they dispersed on the 24th of August. Lopez, their leader, was captured some days after, and executed on the 1st of September. Many of his remaining followers were killed, or died of hunger and fatigue, and the rest were made prisoners. Of these, none appear to have been tried or executed. Several of them were pardoned upon application by their friends and others, and the rest, about 160 in number, were sent to Spain. Of the final disposition made of these we have no official information.

"Such is the melancholy result of this illegal and ill-fated expedition. Thus thoughtless young men have been induced, by false and fraudulent representations, to violate the law of their country through rash and unfounded expectations of assisting to accomplish political revolutions in other States, and have lost their lives in the undertaking. Too severe a judgment can hardly be passed by the indignant sense of the community

upon those who, being better informed themselves, have yet led away the ardour of youth and an ill-directed love of political liberty. The correspondence between this Government and that of Spain relating to this transaction is herewith communicated.

"Although these offenders against the laws have forfeited the protection of their country, yet the Government may, so far as is consistent with its obligations to other countries, and its fixed purpose to maintain and enforce the laws, entertain sympathy for their unoffending families and friends, as well as a feeling of compassion for themselves. Accordingly, no proper effort has been spared, and none will be spared, to procure the release of such citizens of the United States engaged in this unlawful enterprise as are now in confinement in Spain; but it is to be hoped that such interposition with the Government of that country may not be considered as affording any ground of expectation that the Government of the United States will hereafter feel itself under any obligation of duty to intercede for the liberation or pardon of such persons as are flagrant offenders against the law of nations and the laws of the United States. These laws must be executed. If we desire to maintain our respectability among the nations of the earth, it behoves us to enforce steadily and sternly the neutrality acts passed by Congress, and to follow, as far as may be, the violation of those acts with condign punishment.

"Friendly relations with all, but entangling alliances with none, has long been a maxim with us. Our true mission is not to propagate our opinions, or impose upon other countries our form of government, by artifice or force; but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation, and justice, the blessings of self-government, and the advantages of free institutions. Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience. But, while we avow and maintain this neutral policy ourselves, we are anxious to see the same forbearance on the part of other nations, whose forms of government are different from our own. The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles and the establishment of free Governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.

"The Governments of Great Britain and France have issued orders to their naval commanders on the West India station to prevent, by force if necessary, the landing of adventurers from any nation on the Island of Cuba with hostile intent.

"The principle which this Government has heretofore solemnly announced it still adheres to, and will maintain under all circumstances and at all hazards. That principle is, that in every regularly-documented merchant vessel, the crew who navigate it, and those on board of it, will find their protection in the flag which is over them. No American ship can be allowed to be visited or searched for the purpose of ascertaining the character of individuals on board, nor can there be allowed any watch by the vessels of any foreign nation

over American vessels on the coasts of the United States or the seas adjacent thereto.

"Ministers and consuls of foreign nations are the means and agents of communication between us and those nations, and it is of the utmost importance that, while residing in the country, they should feel a perfect security so long as they faithfully discharge their respective duties, and are guilty of no violation of our laws. This is the admitted law of nations, and no country has a deeper interest in maintaining it than the United States. Our commerce spreads over every sea and visits every clime, and our ministers and consuls are appointed to protect the interests of that commerce, as well as to guard the peace of the country, and maintain the honour of its flag. But how can they discharge these duties unless they be themselves protected? and, if protected, it must be by the laws of the country in which they reside. And what is due to our own public functionaries residing in foreign nations is exactly the measure of what is due to the functionaries of other Governments residing here. As in war the bearers of flags of truce are sacred, or else wars would be interminable, so in peace ambassadors, public ministers, and consuls, charged with friendly national intercourse, are objects of especial respect and protection, each according to the rights belonging to his rank and station. In view of these important principles it is with deep mortification and regret I announce to you that during the excitement growing out of the executions at Havannah, the office of Her Catholic Majesty's consul at New Orleans was assailed by a mob, his property destroyed, the Spanish flag found in the office carried off and torn in pieces, and he himself induced to flee for his personal safety, which he supposed to be in danger. On receiving intelligence of these events I forthwith directed the attorney of the United States residing at New Orleans to inquire into the facts, and the extent of the pecuniary loss sustained by the consul, with the intention of laying them before you, that you might make provision for such indemnity to him as a just regard for the honour of the nation, and the respect which is due to a friendly power, might, in your judgment, seem to require. The correspondence upon this subject, between the Secretary of State and Her Catholic Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, is herewith transmitted.

"The occurrence at New Orleans has led me to give my attention to the state of our law in regard to foreign ambassadors, ministers, and consuls. I think the legislation of the country is deficient in not providing sufficiently either for the protection or the punishment of consuls. I therefore recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress.

"The Turkish Government has expressed its thanks for the kind reception given to the Sultan's agent, Amin Bey, on the occasion of his recent visit to the United States. On the 28th of February last a dispatch was addressed by the Secretary of State to Mr. Marsh, the American Minister at Constantinople, instructing him to ask of the Turkish Government permission for the Hungarians, then imprisoned within the dominions of the Sublime Porte, to remove to this country. On the

3rd of March last both Houses of Congress passed a resolution requesting the President to authorize the employment of a public vessel to convey to this country Louis Kossuth and his associates in captivity.

"The instruction above referred to was complied with, and the Turkish Government having released Governor Kossuth and his companions from prison, on the 10th of September last they embarked on board the United States' steam-frigate *Mississippi*, which was selected to carry into effect the resolution of Congress. Governor Kossuth left the *Mississippi* at Gibraltar for the purpose of making a visit to England, and may shortly be expected in New York. By communications to the Department of State he has expressed his grateful acknowledgments for the interposition of this Government in behalf of himself and his associates. This country has been justly regarded as a safe asylum for those whom political events have exiled from their homes in Europe; and it is recommended to Congress to consider in what manner Governor Kossuth and his companions, brought hither by its authority, shall be received and treated.

"In my last annual message I informed Congress that citizens of the United States had undertaken the connection of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, under a grant of the Mexican Government to a citizen of that Republic; and that this enterprise would probably be prosecuted with energy whenever Mexico should consent to such stipulations with the Government of the United States as should impart a feeling of security to those who should invest their property in the enterprise.

"A convention between the two Governments for the accomplishment of that end has been ratified by this Government, and only awaits the decision of the Congress and the Executive of that Republic.

"Some unexpected difficulties and delays have arisen in the ratification of that convention by Mexico, but it is to be presumed that her decision will be governed by just and enlightened views, as well of the general importance of the object, as of her own interests and obligations.

"In negotiating upon this important subject this Government has had in view one, and only one, object. That object has been, and is, the construction or attainment of a passage from ocean to ocean, the shortest and the best for travellers and merchandise, and equally open to all the world. It has sought to attain no territorial acquisition, nor any advantages peculiar to itself; and it would see with the greatest regret that Mexico should oppose any obstacle to the accomplishment of an enterprise which promises so much convenience to the whole commercial world, and such eminent advantages to Mexico herself. Impressed with these sentiments and these convictions, the Government will continue to exert all proper efforts to bring about the necessary arrangement with the Republic of Mexico for the speedy completion of the work,

"For some months past the Republic of Nicaragua has been the theatre of one of those civil convulsions from which the cause of free institutions, and the general prosperity and social progress of

the States of Central America have so often and so severely suffered. Until quiet shall have been restored, and a Government apparently stable shall have been organized, no advance can prudently be made in disposing of the questions pending between the two countries.

"I am happy to announce that an inter-oceanic communication from the mouth of the St. John to the Pacific has been so far accomplished as that passengers have actually traversed it, and merchandise has been transported over it; and when the canal shall have been completed according to the original plan, the means of communication will be further improved.

"By reference to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury it will be seen that the aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year amounted to 52,312,979 dollars 87c.; which, with the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of July, 1850, gave, as the available means for the year, the sum of 58,917,524 dollars 36c.

"The total expenditures for the same period were 48,005,878 dollars 68c.

"The total imports for the year ending the 30th of June, 1851, were 215,725,995 dollars.

"Of which there were in specie 4,967,901 dollars.

"The exports for the same period were 217,517,130 dollars.

"Of which there were, of domestic products, 178,546,555 dollars; foreign goods re-exported, 9,738,695 dollars; specie, 29,231,880 dollars: 217,517,130 dollars.

"Since the 1st of December last the payments in cash on account of the public debt, exclusive of interest, have amounted to 7,501,456 dollars 56c.; which, however, includes the sum of 3,242,400 dollars paid under the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, and the further sum of 2,591,213 dollars 45c., being the amount of awards to American citizens under the late treaty with Mexico, for which the issue of stock was authorized, but which was paid in cash from the Treasury.

"The public debt on the 20th ultimo, exclusive of the stock authorized to be issued to Texas by the Act of the 9th of September, 1850, was 62,560,395 dollars 26c.

"The receipts for the next fiscal year are estimated at 51,800,000 dollars, which, with the probable unappropriated balance in the Treasury on the 30th of June next, will give as the probable available means for that year the sum of 63,258,743 dollars 9c.

"It has been deemed proper, in view of the large expenditures consequent upon the acquisition of territory from Mexico, that the estimates for the next fiscal year should be laid before Congress in such manner as to distinguish the expenditures so required from the otherwise ordinary demands upon the Treasury.

"The total expenditures for the next fiscal year are estimated at 42,892,299 dollars 19c., of which there is required for the ordinary purposes of the Government, other than those consequent upon the acquisition of our new territories, and deducting the payments on account of the public debt, the sum of 33,343,198 dollars 8c., and for the purposes connected directly or indirectly with those territories, and in the fulfilment of the obligations of the Government, contracted in consequence of their acquisition, the sum of 9,549,101 dollars 11c.

"The values of our domestic

exports for the last fiscal year, as compared with those of the previous year, exhibit an increase of 43,646,322 dollars. At first view this condition of our trade with foreign nations would seem to present the most flattering hopes of its future properity. An examination of the details of our exports, however, will show that the increased value of our exports for the last fiscal year is to be found in the high price of cotton which prevailed during the first half of that year, which price has since declined about one-half.

"The value of our exports of bread-stuffs and provisions, which it was supposed the incentive of a low tariff and large importations from abroad would have greatly augmented, has fallen from 68,701,921 dollars in 1847 to 26,051,373 dollars in 1850, and to 21,948,653 dollars in 1851, with a strong probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of a still further reduction in the current year.

"The aggregrate values of rice exported during the last fiscal year, as compared with the previous year, also exhibit a decrease amounting to 460,017 dollars, which, with a decline in the values of the exports of tobacco for the same period, make an aggregate decrease in these two articles of 1,156,751 dollars.

"The policy which dictated a low rate of duties on foreign merchandise, it was thought by those who promoted and established it, would tend to benefit the farming population of this country, by increasing the demand and raising the price of agricultural products in foreign markets.

"The foregoing facts, however, seem to show incontestably that no such result has followed the adoption of this policy. On the contrary, notwithstanding the repeal of the restrictive corn laws in England, the foreign demand for the products of the American farmer has steadily declined, since the short crops and consequent famine in a portion of Europe have been happily replaced by full crops and comparative abundance of food.

"The production of gold in California, for the past year, seems to promise a large supply of that metal from that quarter for some time to come. This large annual increase of the currency of the world must be attended with its usual results. These have been already partially disclosed in the enhancement of prices and a rising spirit of speculation and adventure, tending to overtrading as well at home as abroad. Unless some salutary check shall be given to these tendencies, it is to be feared that importations of foreign goods beyond a healthy demand in this country will lead to a sudden drain of the precious metals from us, bringing with it, as it has done in former times, the most disastrous consequences to the business and capital of the American people.

"In my last annual message, to which I respectfully refer, I stated briefly the reasons which induced me to recommend a modification of the present tariff, by converting the *ad valorem* into a specific duty wherever the article imported was of such a character as to permit it, and that such a discrimination should be made in favour of the industrial pursuits of our own country as to encourage home production without excluding foreign competition.

"The numerous frauds which continue to be practised upon the revenue by false invoices and undervaluations constitute an un-

answerable reason for adopting specific instead of *ad valorem* duties in all cases where the nature of the commodity does not forbid it. A striking illustration of these frauds will be exhibited in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the Custom-house valuation of articles imported under a former law subject to specific duties, when there was no inducement to undervaluation, and the Custom-house valuations of the same articles, under the present system of *ad valorem* duties, so greatly reduced as to leave no doubt of the existence of the most flagrant abuses under the existing laws. This practical evasion of the present law, combined with the languishing condition of some of the great interests of the country, caused by over importations and consequent depressed prices, and with the failure in obtaining a foreign market for our increasing surplus of breadstuffs and provision, has induced me again to recommend a modification of the existing tariff.

"The proper disposal of the mineral lands of California is a subject surrounded by great difficulties. In my last annual message I recommended the survey and sale of them in small parcels, under such restrictions as would effectually guard against monopoly and speculation. But, upon further information, and in deference to the opinions of persons familiar with the subject, I am inclined to change that recommendation, and to advise that they be permitted to remain, as at present, a common field, open to the enterprise and industry of all our citizens, until further experience shall have developed the best policy to be ultimately adopted in regard to them. It is safer to suffer the inconveniences that now exist for a short period than, by premature legislation, to fasten on the country a system, founded in error, which may place the whole subject beyond the future control of Congress.

"The agricultural lands should, however, be surveyed and brought into market with as little delay as possible, that the titles may become settled, and the inhabitants stimulated to make permanent improvements, and enter on the ordinary pursuits of life. To effect these objects, it is desirable that the necessary provision be made by law for the establishment of land offices in California and Oregon, and for the efficient prosecution of the surveys at an early day.

"Agriculture may justly be regarded as the great interest of our people. Four-fifths of our active population are employed in the cultivation of the soil, and the rapid expansion of our settlements over new territory is daily adding to the number of those engaged in that vocation. Justice and sound policy, therefore, alike require that the Government should use all the means authorized by the Constitution to promote the interests and welfare of that important class of our fellow-citizens. And yet it is a singular fact that, while the manufacturing and commercial interests have engaged the attention of Congress during a large portion of every session, and our statutes abound in provisions for their protection and encouragement, little has yet been done directly for the advancement of agriculture. It is time that this reproach to our legislation should be removed; and I sincerely hope that the present Congress will not close their labours without adopting efficient means to supply the omissions of those who have preceded them.

An agricultural bureau, charged with the duty of collecting and disseminating correct information as to the best modes of cultivation, and of the most effectual means of preserving and restoring the fertility of the soil, and of procuring and distributing seeds and plants and other vegetable productions, with instructions in regard to the soil, climate, and treatment best adapted to their growth, could not fail to be, in the language of Washington, in his last annual message to Congress, 'a very cheap instrument of immense national benefit.'

"The appropriations for the support of the army during the current fiscal year ending the 30th of June next were reduced far below the estimate submitted by the department. The consequence of this reduction is a considerable deficiency, to which I invite your attention.

"The expenditures of that department, for the year ending the 30th of June last, were 9,060,268 dollars 58c. The estimates for the year commencing the 1st of July next, and ending on the 30th of June, 1853, are 7,898,775 dollars 83c., showing a reduction of 1,161,492 dollars 75c.

"The report of the Secretary of the Navy will exhibit the condition of the public service under the supervision of that department. Our naval force afloat under the present year has been actively and usefully employed in giving protection to our widely-extended and increasing commerce and interests in the various quarters of the globe, and our flag has everywhere afforded the security and received the respect inspired by the justice and liberality of our intercourse and the dignity and power of the nation.

"The expedition commanded by Lieutenant De Haven, dispatched in search of the British commander, Sir John Franklin, and his companions in the Arctic Seas, returned to New York in the month of October, after having undergone great peril and suffering from an unknown and dangerous navigation and the rigours of a northern climate, without any satisfactory information of the objects of their search, but with new contributions to science and navigation from the unfrequented polar regions. The officers and men of the expedition, having been all volunteers for this service, and having so conducted it as to meet the entire approbation of the Government, it is suggested, as an act of grace and generosity, that the same allowances or extra pay and emoluments be extended to them that were made to the officers and men of like rating in the late exploring expedition to the South Seas.

"I earnestly recommend to your attention the necessity of reorganizing the naval establishment, apportioning and fixing the number of officers in each grade, providing some mode of promotion to the higher grades of the navy, having reference to merit and capacity rather than seniority or date of entry into the service, and for retiring from the effective list, upon reduced pay, those who may be incompetent to the performance of active duty. As a measure of economy as well as of efficiency in this arm of the service, the provision last mentioned is eminently worthy of your consideration.

"The advantages of science in nautical affairs have rarely been more strikingly illustrated than in the fact stated in the report of the navy department, that, by means of

the wind and current charts, projected and prepared by Lieutenant Maury, the superintendent of the naval observatory, the passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific ports of our country has been shortened by about 40 days.

"The estimates for the support of the navy and marine corps the ensuing fiscal year will be found to be 5,856,472 dollars 19c., the estimates for the current year being 5,900,621 dollars.

"The report of the Postmaster-General, herewith communicated, presents an interesting view of the progress, operations, and condition of his department.

"At the close of the last fiscal year the length of mail routes within the United States was 196,290 miles, the annual transportation thereon 53,272,252 miles, and the annual cost of such transportation 3,421,754 dollars.

"The length of the foreign mail routes is estimated at 18,349 miles, and the annual transportation thereon at 615,206 miles. The annual cost of this service is 1,472,187 dollars, of which 448,937 dollars is paid by the post-office department, and 1,023,250 dollars is paid through the navy department.

"The annual transportation within the United States (excluding the service in California and Oregon, which is now, for the first time, reported, and embraced in the tabular statements of the department) exceeds that of the preceding year 5,162,855 miles, at an increased cost of 547,110 dollars.

"The whole number of post offices in the United States on the 30th day of June last was 19,796. There were 1698 post offices established, and 256 discontinued during the year.

"The gross revenues of the department for the fiscal year, including the appropriations for the franked matter of Congress, of the departments, and officers of Government, and excluding the foreign postages, collected for and payable to the British post office, amounted to 6,727,866 dollars 78c.

"The expenditures for the same period (excluding 20,599 dollars 49c. paid under an award of the auditor, in pursuance of a resolution of the last Congress, for mail service on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers in 1832 and 1833, and the amount paid to the British post office for foreign postages collected for and payable to that office) amounted to 6,024,556 dollars, 79c.; leaving a balance of revenue over the proper expenditures of the year of 703,299 dollars 99c.

"The receipts for postages during the year (excluding the foreign postages collected for and payable to the British post office) amounted to 6,345,747 dollars 21c., being an increase of 997,610 dollars 79c. over the like receipts for the preceding year.

"The public statutes of the United States have now been accumulating for more than 60 years, and, interspersed with private acts, are scattered through numerous volumes, and, from the cost of the whole, have become almost inaccessible to the great mass of the community. They also exhibit much of the incongruity and imperfection of hasty legislation. As it seems to be generally conceded that there is no 'common law' of the United States to supply the defects of their legislation, it is most important that that legislation should be as perfect as possible, defining every power intended to be conferred, every crime

intended to be made punishable, and prescribing the punishment to be inflicted. In addition to some particular cases spoken of more at length, the whole criminal code is now lamentably defective. Some offences are imperfectly described, and others are entirely omitted; so that flagrant crimes may be committed with impunity. The scale of punishment is not in all cases graduated according to the degree and nature of the offence, and is often rendered more unequal by the different modes of imprisonment or penitentiary confinement in the different States.

"Many laws of a permanent character have been introduced into appropriation bills, and it is often difficult to determine whether the particular clause expires with the temporary Act of which it is a part, or continues in force. It has also frequently happened that enactments and provisions of law have been introduced into bills, with the title or general subject of which they have little or no connection or relation. In this mode of legislation so many enactments have been heaped upon each other, and often with but little consideration, that in many instances it is difficult to search out and determine what is the law.

"The Government of the United States is emphatically a Government of written laws. The statutes should, therefore, as far as practicable, not only be made accessible to all, but be expressed in language so plain and simple as to be understood by all, and arranged in such method as to give perspicuity to every subject. Many of the States have revised their public acts with great and manifest benefit; and I recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its action.

"It is deeply to be regretted that, in several instances, officers of the Government in attempting to execute the law for the return of fugitives from labour, have been openly resisted, and their efforts frustrated and defeated by lawless and violent mobs; that in one case such resistance resulted in the death of an estimable citizen, and in others serious injury ensued to those officers and to individuals who were using their endeavours to sustain the laws. Prosecutions have been instituted against the alleged offenders, so far as they could be identified, and are still pending. I have regarded it as my duty in these cases to give all aid legally in my power to the enforcement of the laws, and I shall continue to do so wherever and whenever their execution may be resisted.

"The Act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labour is one required and demanded by the express words of the Constitution.

"The Constitution declares, 'That no person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.' This constitutional provision is equally obligatory upon the legislative, the executive, and judicial departments of the Government, and upon every citizen of the United States.

"Some objections have been

urged against the details of the Act for the return of fugitives from labour; but it is worthy of remark that the main opposition is aimed against the Constitution itself, and proceeds from persons and classes of persons, many of whom declare their wish to see that Constitution overturned. They avow their hostility to any law which shall give full and practical effect to this requirement of the Constitution. Fortunately, the number of these persons is comparatively small, and is believed to be daily diminishing; but the issue which they present is one which involves the supremacy and even the existence of the Constitution.

"Cases have heretofore arisen in which individuals have denied the binding authority of Acts of Congress, and even States have proposed to nullify such Acts, upon the ground that the Constitution was the supreme law of the land, and that those Acts of Congress were repugnant to the instrument; but nullification is now aimed, not so much against particular laws as being inconsistent with the Constitution, as against the Constitution itself; and it is not to be disguised, that a spirit exists and has been actively at work to rend asunder this union, which is our cherished inheritance from our revolutionary fathers.

"In my last annual message I stated that I considered the series of measures which had been adopted at the previous session, in reference to the agitation growing out of the territorial and slavery questions, as a final settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting subject which they embraced; and I recommend adherence to the adjustment established by those measures until time and experience should demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. I was not induced to make this recommendation because I thought those measures perfect, for no human legislation can be perfect. Wide differences and jarring opinions can only be reconciled by yielding something on all sides, and this result had been reached after an angry conflict of many months, in which one part of the country was arrayed against another, and violent convulsions seemed to be imminent. Looking at the interests of the whole country, I felt it to be my duty to seize upon this compromise as the best that could be obtained amid conflicting interests, and to insist upon it as a final settlement, to be adhered to by all who value the peace and welfare of the country. A year has now elapsed since that recommendation was made. To that recommendation I still adhere, and I congratulate you and the country upon the general acquiescence in these measures of peace which has been exhibited in all parts of the Republic. And not only is there this general acquiescence in these measures, but the spirit of conciliation which has been manifested in regard to them, in all parts of the country, has removed doubts and uncertainties in the minds of thousands of good men concerning the durability of our popular institutions, and given renewed assurance that our liberty and our union may subsist together for the benefit of this and all succeeding generations.

"Millard Fillmore.

"Washington, Dec. 2."

CHRONICLE.

JANUARY, 1851.

2. BURGLARIES.—In the CHRONICLE of last year, notice was taken of the great prevalence of this class of crimes, frequently accompanied by violence to the person; of which a prominent instance was the burglary and murder at Frimley. The present year has been not less fertile in offences of the same nature.

One of the most daring of these was committed on the first night of the new year, at Downlands, the residence of the Misses Farnscombe, near Uckfield, six miles north of Lewes. The Misses Farnscombe have only one confidential man-servant to live on their premises, Thomas Wood: his bedroom is on the same floor with those of his mistresses, and for quickness of communication, in case of alarm, his door was always kept open at night. Wood was armed with a loaded gun and a sword. The lawn of the residence of Downlands abuts on the road from Isfield to Ringle's Cross-gate, and at its rear is a deep wood. At a late hour of the night, or early in the morning of the 2nd, a night exceedingly dark and tempestuous, the gang broke away the lattice-window of the dairy, and so gained access to a window, through which they broke into the cellar, and from the cellar they got through a locked and bolted door into the kitchen. From the kitchen issued two staircases, one of which led to the ladies' bedrooms, and the other to Wood's bedroom. The robbers were aware of this, and separated into two parties, one of which, well acquainted with the habits of the family, ascended one staircase, and went by stealth to Wood's door-sill; thence they rushed in upon him; he became aware of their presence just the moment before they made their rush, leaped out of bed, and got hold of his gun; but one of the men closed on him before he could bring the gun to a level, and felled him with a blow from the butt-end of a heavy pistol. The gang then wrested his gun away, and mounted guard over him while it was deliberated what should be their next step. Some of the ruffians were armed with pistols, the others had staves: all wore masks; and they appeared to obey a leader, who ordered the others with threats of violence. They took from Wood his watch and money. Some of the gang left the room and joined the other party, who had ascended the other staircase and burst into the room of Miss Susan Farns-

combe, and threatened that if she screamed or rung the bell, she should be instantly dead. They took her purse and other valuables. In the meanwhile another party had burst into the room of Miss Mary Farnscombe, who was ill, and took from her her purse, her pocket-book containing bank notes, her trinkets and jewellery, among which was a ring worth 70 guineas. The room in which Misses Charlotte and Emily Farnscombe slept was then forced, and the terrified ladies surrendered their valuables, amongst which was a dressing-case containing 20*l.* in gold and notes. The villains now returned to the butler, whom they compelled to show them the plate, which they carried off. After staying some time longer in the house, the gang retreated with plunder worth at least 300*l.*

This daring violation of domestic security was not long unpunished. The manner of detection was singular, and is but an indifferent illustration of "honour among thieves." As the gang were retreating, one of them suggested to another that he should give him the bundle of bank notes, and they would divide it between them unknown to the others. This trap the fellow (Hamilton) fell into, gave up the notes, except one for 5*l.*, and never heard again of his half! The others of the gang had been equally attentive to their own interests, and, when they divided the plunder in a neighbouring wood, gave Hamilton 1*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* as his share of the booty! They afterwards added another sovereign. With this money Hamilton and some of his companions went to a beer-shop, where, getting in liquor, he dropped a sovereign, which one of his friends picked up and appropriated. Hamilton, enraged and tipsy, forgot his prudence, and gave his friend into custody for robbing him, but was wise enough not to appear. In the meanwhile, rumours of the robbery at the Misses Farnscombe's were bruited about, and the police, thinking the late complainant and defendant suspicious characters, took them into custody, and, on searching them, found property which was distinctly identified as part of the plunder. Others of the gang, to the number of six (five men and one woman), were taken, and were tried at Lewes at the Spring Assizes. They were all found guilty on the evidence of their accomplice, and were sentenced, the men to be transported for life, and the woman for 14 years.

These villains were distinctly identified as having been concerned in four recent burglaries. In fact, they were part of an organized gang, whose scene of operations extended over the rural districts of Surrey, Sussex, and Kent; the leaders or captains transferred their presence to any spot where business was to be done. The stationary members of the fraternity were ostensibly shoemakers, basket-makers, labourers, and so forth, in the rural villages; their spies and the agents of their correspondence travelled about the country as hawkers. They were sworn to obey the orders of their captain, and if any one attempted to back out, or refused to take part in any robbery, or murder, if necessary, he or she was to be instantly shot; and if any one left the gang without the consent of the captain, he or she was to be followed and shot. The gang had a regular agency for the receipt

and disposal of their plunder. In these counties there is a numerous population occupying as it were the debatable lands between the honest and the dishonest classes of society. It is composed partly of the numerous squatters who may be seen upon commons, as in the neighbourhood of Woking, and the semi-nomades who retire in winter to the villages, but whose tent-carts in summer swarm on the highways and block up every green lane. The proceedings of the Uckfield burglars resemble more the adventures in De Foe's "Colonel Jack," or Fielding's "Jonathan Wild," than could have been expected in the days of the Metropolitan mounted Police. We see them carousing on the daintiest viands and wines, in the greenwood shade, and cheating each other out of their ill-gotten gains, exactly as their predecessors of the last century did. On common occasions these fellows appear to have moved about in decent society, in the guise of honest mechanics, small traders, and labourers. Eleven members of the gang were convicted at these assizes.

4. Fatal Occurrence at the Great Northern Railway Terminus.—About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, an accident occurred at the temporary terminus of the Great Northern Railway, by which two men lost their lives, and two others were seriously injured.

The company are constructing an immense granary; and a number of workmen were engaged on a kind of floating saw-pit, on a creek which flows up to the wall of the buildings. At this time some workmen were employed in raising an iron girder to one of the upper floorings, by means of what is termed "sheers," or "sheer legs." This girder weighed from five to six tons; the men had raised it to the fourth story, when suddenly one of the "sheer legs" broke, and the ponderous mass fell with a frightful crash, crushing everything in its progress downwards. Two enormous beams of timber, which had been placed over the saw-pit for protection, were snapped asunder; the platform was crushed, and the whole driven to the bottom. On the other workmen running to assist, several poor fellows were seen floating about in the muddy water, clinging to the masses of floating timber which had been carried into it. From the difficulty of getting at them, upwards of a quarter of an hour elapsed before any could be rescued. It was then found that one of the men had been mortally injured, and two others frightfully hurt. Another man was altogether missing; by the use of the drags his corpse was extricated from the muddy bottom of the creek, into which it had been driven.

— Collision on the London and North-Western Railway.—A collision of a serious character, by which several passengers sustained injury, occurred at the station at Boxmoor. Shortly before 3 o'clock a goods train, in consequence of the defective state of its engine, put into the Boxmoor Station, and remained there whilst the necessary repairs were effected. At this time the Liverpool express train was nearly due, and the stoppage signals were hoisted at the station. The express train does not stop at Boxmoor; but the driver and guard, on seeing the signals, immediately shut off the steam, reversed the engine, and put down the breaks; but as the

train, when the signals were seen, was going at the rate of about 35 miles an hour, it was impossible to stop, and the express train came in collision with the goods train whilst still going at a speed of eight or ten miles an hour. The driver and stoker of the express train jumped from the engine. The driver was but slightly injured, but the stoker received great injuries. The screams and cries of the passengers now showed that much injury had been sustained. It was found that twelve or fourteen persons were more or less hurt. One gentleman had his right eye injured; a lady had some of her teeth knocked out, another was severely cut about the face, and others received contusions about the head and limbs, but no bones were fractured. The carriages were but slightly damaged, the goods train not at all.

5. Robbery at Liverpool.—An extensive robbery was committed at Liverpool, from the premises of Messrs. Clark and Morris, silversmiths. The shop of Messrs. Clark and Morris is somewhat conspicuous, and has a double frontage, in Church Street and Tarleton Street. The firm also occupy a cellar, which is entered by a trap-door from the back part of the shop. This door was found open, and an iron plate fixed for security against the partition-wall of the next cellar had been partially bent down so as to admit the body of a man, the brick-work behind having been removed to a corresponding extent. The adjoining cellar, it appears, is used for storing coals by Mr. Jones, who occupies offices in Tarleton Street. The lock of the door to Mr. Jones's cellar appears to have been picked, and also that of the door communicating with the street. The burglars then removed the bricks of the partition-wall, bent down the iron plate, and thus gained access to the shop. The partners do not reside at the place of business, and the robbery was discovered by Mr. Clark on Monday morning. He found the shop in perfect confusion; jewellery and watches worth some 1800*l.* had been carried off.

10. Destruction of a Cotton Mill. — *Manchester.* — A serious fire occurred in the extensive cotton-spinning establishment of Messrs. Wallace and Co., Chepstow Street, Manchester. The fire was discovered in the eighth story of the building, at 5 A.M. An alarm having been given, the engines of the fire-brigade were promptly on the spot, and rendered every possible assistance; but, notwithstanding their utmost exertions, the entire building was enveloped in flames, and in a short time totally destroyed. An adjacent mill, belonging to the same parties, scarcely sustained any damage. The building and stock were insured for 22,000*l.*, but the damage greatly exceeds that sum.

— Falling of a Mill and Loss of Life.—*Belfast.*—An accident, attended with most melancholy consequences, happened at Belfast. A flax-preparing mill had been commenced in the month of October last, and was rapidly approaching completion. There were a number of workmen engaged upon the premises, carpenters and bricklayers, with a few labourers, who were sinking a drain to carry off the water, along the base of the columns within the building. The building had been roofed, and the slating all but finished; but it is supposed that the heavy rain of

the previous night had loosened the brick-work to such an extent as to unfit it for the support of the beams. The workmen commenced their operations at 7¼ A.M., and had been about three-quarters of an hour at work, when the whole building came down with a fearful crash. The ruin was complete and instantaneous; and thirteen of the unfortunate men, who were employed in preparations for arching the second floor of the mill (which was three stories high, and about 80 feet in length), were buried in the ruins; but fortunately those in the lower stories effected their escape. Seven of the thirteen were dug out of the ruins alive but dreadfully injured; the others perished.

15. Fire and Loss of Life in St. Martin's Lane.—A fire broke out in a public-house kept by Caunt, the well-known pugilist and ex-champion of England, in St. Martin's Lane, just after the inmates had retired to rest, at 2 o'clock in the morning. Caunt was in the country. Mrs. Caunt and a niece slept on the second floor, just over the room first on fire; in one of the attic rooms slept her children, and Ruth Lowe, a relative; in separate attics were the bar-man and other servants. Mrs. Caunt and her niece escaped down stairs; the fire had laid hold of the staircase when the bar-man discovered it, so there was no retreat from the attics except over the roof. He got everybody on to the tiles except Ruth Lowe and two of the three children with her; these, as he could not see them through the smoke in their room, he hoped had escaped earlier, or by means of the fire-escape; but when the fire was extinguished, their bodies were found in the room—they had been suffocated by the smoke.

16. Extraordinary Homicide.—A labourer in the Regent's Canal Dock met his death under singular circumstances, arising from most culpable carelessness. In the south-east corner of the dock, near the river, a schooner, the *Lively*, from Guernsey, was discharging her cargo of stone, and a labouring man, named Robert Appling, was heaving up the winch, with his face towards the south-west, when the report of fire-arms was heard, and almost at the same moment Appling put his hand on his breast, and exclaimed, "Oh, my God, I am shot." He immediately fell on his back, a lifeless corpse. The men about him were horror-struck at the occurrence, and were for a few seconds quite paralyzed. A neighbouring surgeon promptly attended. Upon examining the body, he ascertained that a shot had entered it in a slanting direction, just under the nipple of the right breast, leaving an orifice about the size of a shilling. From the position of the wound there was reason to think the gun or pistol from which the shot was discharged was at an elevation considerably above the deceased. The police instantly searched a lofty sugar-house adjoining. The inmates denied having fired any weapon. Two pistols were found, but they had not been fired for many years, and were covered with rust. After the lapse of some time, it was discovered that the fatal shot had been fired by one East, a hoop-bender, of 39, London Street, which is close to the dock, and that he had been practising at an earthenware jug, fixed on the top of a post in the rear of his premises; he was now tranquilly pursuing

his occupations, all unconscious of the mischief he had done. He was committed to take his trial for manslaughter. The deceased has left a widow and two children.

17. Fatal Sewer Accident at Islington.—An accident occurred in a sewer in process of formation in Lower Road, Islington, by which two lives were lost. The Commissioners of Sewers having determined to form a branch sewer from Church Street to Cross Street, had successfully carried on their operations at a depth of 24 feet, passing under the New River Tunnel, which is at the depth of 12 feet, near the King's Head public-house. Mr. Cox, the landlord, being desirous to open a drain from his premises into the new sewer, had a shaft sunk in his cellar, and a heading driven forward near the New River Tunnel. There the water began to ooze through, and flooded the cellar, which made him more desirous to have the drain completed into the sewer. The leave of the Commissioners being requisite for this, the necessary application was made and refused. The workman, however, commenced driving a heading from the sewer under the New River to meet the drain on the other side, and had penetrated seven feet inwards, when he used a boring instrument, called a "searcher," to ascertain where he was going. The searcher penetrated the tunnel of the New River, and immediately the water, rushing through the heading, filled the sewer like a tide. There were six men in it at the time: two got up the shaft with comparative ease, two more had a very narrow escape, being swept off their legs by the force of the current; but a labourer and a bricklayer were carried away and drowned. Such was the force of the current, that the bodies of the unfortunate men were swept down the sewers into the Thames, at London Bridge, where the Islington sewer discharges itself. The whole current of the New River turned aside into the opening, and all that part of London which is supplied with water from that source was left dry, until, by throwing in a great quantity of bags of clay, the opening into the new sewer was completely stopped.

22. Fire in Little Britain.—About 7 A.M. a fire of a very destructive character broke out in the spacious premises belonging to Mr. Robert Whitaker, playing-card and pasteboard manufacturer, in Little Britain. The building was five floors in height, the front consisting of two large houses in the public thoroughfare, whilst the main factory was a building in the rear, of the same height, and very extensive, separated from the front buildings by a space of 40 feet. An apprentice, sleeping in the front premises, had his attention suddenly attracted by a loud noise as if occasioned by the snapping of burning wood, and looking round he saw that the ground floor and first story of the factory were in flames. This building contained property of considerable value, for besides the immense stock of manufactured goods therein, the principal machinery used in the business was worked in the different floors. Alarm being given, the engines speedily arrived; but before sufficient time had elapsed to get them fairly to work, the flames had communicated with every floor in the factory, and were rushing forth from the 26 windows in front, completely extending across the open yard, and rolling into the

back windows of the two front houses. At the same time hundreds of sheets of card-board and paper, in a state of combustion, were blown through the top of the premises when the roof gave way, and were carried a long distance over the surrounding houses, threatening devastation to the entire neighbourhood. The top floors of one of the front houses, and the back rooms of the other, caught fire; but by the strenuous exertions of the firemen this part of the fire was extinguished, and the destruction was confined to the factory premises. The adjoining houses were much injured, and from the closeness of this ancient neighbourhood a very extensive conflagration was imminent.

27. Great Fire in Houndsditch.—A fire of serious magnitude, involving a very heavy loss of property, occurred in Houndsditch. The site of the conflagration was the long range of premises belonging to Messrs. Bousfield and Sons, wholesale clothiers and outfitters, the front buildings being numbered 126 and 127, Houndsditch. The business was one of the largest at the east end of London, upwards of 1500 hands being employed by the firm. The property comprised three warehouses extending backwards to a considerable extent. Those fronting the main street had been formed out of two capacious houses. In a line with the front part of the premises, and adjoining, ran two lofty buildings, one 120 feet in length, and the other about 50, both four stories high, which had been erected about two years ago, at a cost of 7000*l*. The three buildings communicated with each other on every floor, iron screens or doors closing up the apertures at night. Each warehouse contained a very heavy stock, principally garments (slops) which had been made up for exportation, and a considerable amount of woollen and other goods in the piece. On Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, the premises were closed in the regular course of business. The doors were locked, and the warehouses remained closed the whole of Sunday; but shortly after 5 o'clock on Monday morning an alarm of fire was given by some parties residing in houses close by. One of these had been aroused by the reflection of a great glare of light in her room, and on going to the window, discovered the opposite building to be on fire. Flames were issuing from the counting-house windows at the western part of the establishment. No time was lost in arousing those residing on the premises, and giving the alarm. Before the engines could arrive the flames had extended along the whole basement floor of the centre warehouse, and, rushing up the principal staircase, had fired the upper stories. The tremendous glare of the flames speedily brought the whole force of the fire-brigade to the spot, and by their great exertions the destruction was confined to the main central building; but this was utterly consumed, with its contents, to the value of 30,000*l*. One of the firemen was knocked down by some burning timbers, and impaled on the iron railings below. He was carried to the hospital with very little hope of life.

— American Steam-boat Disasters.—American journals contain accounts of two fearful disasters, such as too frequently occur in the navigation of their inland waters. The first recorded is the loss of the steamer *John Adams*,

on the Mississippi, on the morning of the 27th. The vessel was bound for Cincinnati with a heavy freight and a large number of passengers, and when near the head of Island 82, struck a snag or stump and sunk in two minutes. The cabin parted from the hull, and the latter went down in about 60 feet of water. She had about 90 or 100 deck passengers, a few of whom only were saved. The cabin, in breaking from the hull, separated in the middle, which doubtless was the cause of many of the cabin passengers saving their lives. The ladies in the cabin were all saved. After suffering many hours in the water, they were enabled to get ashore at the plantation of a Mr. Carter. The forward portion of the cabin, including the fixtures, floated down to the head of Island 83, where it grounded. The number was as follows:—Cabin passengers, 100; deck, 87; officers, 11; crew, firemen, and hands, 32; total, 230. The number saved was—Cabin passengers, 84; deck, 5; officers, 11; crew, firemen, and hands, 7; total, 107: lost, 123.

The second catastrophe occurred on March 2, and apparently near the same spot. The steamer *Oregon*, bound down from Louisville, while passing through the shute of Island No. 82, at 1 P.M. on the 2nd inst., burst her boiler, with a tremendous report, carrying away the forward cabin and upper deck, and killing and wounding 60 persons. She was heavily laden, and had from 80 to 100 passengers, who had just finished dinner, and were mostly collected in the hall and on the forward guards at the time. She took fire after the explosion, and burnt to the water's edge, and being in the channel and under weigh, would have consumed all those on board but for the assistance of the *Iroquois*, which was wooding within a mile of the *Oregon*. Upon seeing the explosion, Captain Lee, of the *Iroquois*, gave orders to go to the relief of the *Oregon*. But few minutes elapsed before she was alongside the *Oregon*. The flames had just burst through the hurricane roof. Men, women, and children were collected together on the afterpart of the boat, without the means of getting away but by jumping into the river. The shrieks of the women, the frenzy of the men, ready to leap overboard to avoid the more horrible death by fire, the groans of the scalded and dying, and the piteous lowing of the cattle, baffle description. By great exertion the survivors of the passengers and crew were got on board the *Iroquois*, some of them so seriously scalded that eleven died before reaching Memphis, where such as were yet living were taken to the hospital. The waiters in the cabin were at dinner, and all were killed except the steward; eight white firemen were killed. It is impossible to give a correct idea of the loss of life, nothing having been left whereby to ascertain names. The *Oregon* was scuttled, but it proved useless, as the burning of the upper works caused her to rise faster than the holes could allow the introduction of water to sink her.

FEBRUARY.

1. THE ANNUITY OF THE LATE QUEEN DOWAGER.—The Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment in the case of Lord Brougham, executor of the late Queen Dowager,

v. the Lords of the Treasury. The plaintiff had applied for a mandamus commanding the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury to show cause why they should not give the proper warrant for the payment of that quarter of the late Queen's annuity of 100,000*l.* which fell due on the quarter-day after her Majesty's death. The annuity was made payable out of the Consolidated Fund under the Act 1 and 2 William IV., cap. 11, entitled "An Act for enabling His Majesty to make provision for supporting the royal dignity of the Queen, in case she shall survive His Majesty." It was "to take effect immediately from and after the decease of His Majesty, and continue thence during the natural life of Her Majesty;" and it was to be "payable at the four quarter-days" of the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December. The late King died on the 20th June, 1837, and the Queen Dowager died on the 2nd December, 1849. Her Majesty received a full quarter's annuity on the 30th June, 1837, only ten days from the King's death; and her executors now claimed also the full quarter which would have been payable without doubt if she had lived to the 31st December, 1849. The Lords of the Treasury felt bound to reject this claim; and contended that, under the general law, there could be no apportionment of this annuity; and suggested that in equity there would be no hardship, as the full quarter received for the ten days after the King's death compensated for the quarter not receivable on account of the 63 days after the Queen's death. There was no doubt that they rested on principles of law acknowledged with regard to annuities generally; but the executor of the late Queen Dowager urged that this was a case not only of construction but of intention, The express object of the Act was to enable the late Queen to maintain her dignity, and it could not but be supposed the Legislature knew that Her Majesty would be at great cost on this head during the currency of the quarter in which she died. As to the full payment made after the King's death, that would be proper on account of outfit, and the taking possession of the residences appointed for Her Majesty's use, one of which residences, Marlborough House, was unfurnished. Both parties consented to abide by the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, whose judgment was now delivered. The Court held that there was nothing special in the wording of the Act of Parliament granting the late Queen's annuity, and nothing therefore which distinguished the case from the ordinary annuity cases; and about the general law of such cases there was no reason for raising a doubt. When an annuity is granted, it is in the power of the draftsman to say that the payments shall be apportionable, or to leave the case to events, letting the annuitant run his chance of benefit or loss. In the present case, the estate of the annuitant gained by the events; the late Queen obtained the quarter's payment for ten days after the King's death, and her representatives lost the quarter's payment for the 63 days between the last payment and the day of her death: blending the times, her estate gained a quarter's payment for a term less than a quarter by nineteen days. After dealing with the points urged on

behalf of the executors, Lord Campbell touched with some severity upon the topic of the "exalted rank" of the deceased. "We are at a loss to know how this should influence the construction of the language by which provision is made for her. We might as well be told of her exemplary virtues while living, and of her saint-like death, which will ever make her memory cherished with affection and reverence by the English nation. These we are most ready to acknowledge; but we sit here merely as judges to interpret an Act of Parliament; and, according to the just interpretation of this Act of Parliament, we are all clearly of opinion, that in the event which has happened no arrears of annuity can be claimed subsequently to the 30th of September, 1849."

4. Opening of the Parliament.—The fourth session of the present Parliament was opened this day by Her Majesty in person. The appearance of Her Majesty among the people in state, and upon an occasion of national importance, never fails to attract, even in the most ordinary times, a numerous concourse of spectators: on this occasion it was invested with unusual interest, owing to the recent aggression of the Pope on Her Majesty's prerogatives and the civil rights of the kingdom. Every portion of the route from Buckingham Palace to the House of Parliament was crowded with unwonted multitudes, all seemingly anxious to add truthfulness and reality to the vast number of written assurances of continued attachment to her crown and person recently addressed to Her Majesty, by the loud huzzas of her people. The Queen, with her accustomed punctuality, left Buckingham Palace precisely at 1 o'clock, and the enthusiastic greetings which accompanied every step of the royal progress, must have made it evident to Her Majesty, although so long accustomed to receive the hearty tribute of her people's affectionate loyalty, that a deeper feeling than ordinary now moved the mass of her subjects around her, and that Her Majesty might rely upon the affection and loyalty of her people in repelling the encroachments and resenting the insults of any foreign potentate.

— Dreadful Collision in the Clyde.—Severe gales have prevailed in the north, during which some terrible disasters occurred in the Clyde. The *Thistle* steamer left Glasgow for Londonderry at 7 P.M. The night was dark and stormy. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, as she was off Pladda light, she came into collision with a vessel with such violence as to sink her almost instantaneously. Not a cry was heard from the sinking vessel, nor was it for some time known what she was; but by the wreck floating about the frith, and by the captain's desk and papers, which were washed ashore, it was found that she was the *Laurel* of Greenock, inward bound from Demerara, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, valued at 8000*l*. Her crew consisted of fourteen or fifteen hands, who, with one passenger, all perished.

The same night, the *Vanguard* steamer ran down the schooner *Eleanor*, when the captain and three men were drowned.

5. Steam-boat Explosion.—*Glasgow*.—About 7 o'clock in the morning a fearful explosion took place on board the steamer *Plover*, lying at the wharf, Broomielaw, preparatory to her departure for

Bowling, to which place she plied in connection with the Caledonian and Dumbartonshire Railway. The *Plover* is a double-funnelled steamboat, and worked by two boilers, situated fore and aft, partly under and partly above the deck. The explosion arose from the bursting of the aft boiler, which carried with it almost the entire deck, and fragments of the boiler and deck were thrown into the adjoining streets, upwards of 500 yards' distance. The engineer, who was standing on the deck at the time, was so much injured that he died in a short time afterwards, and one of the firemen, who was below, was so fearfully scalded that he was carried to the infirmary in a very dangerous condition. Very few cabin passenger tickets had been issued, and the holders of these had not arrived; and although there were a number of steerage passengers in the fore part of the vessel, none of them, excepting one man, sustained any injury. At a later period of the day the passengers are generally very numerous.

13. Tragedy at Colchester. —A dreadful case of murder and suicide occurred at Colchester. Two persons, named George Ponder and Charlotte Parmenter, of rather advanced age, were living on terms of improper intimacy. Ponder had formerly been a soldier, and was in receipt of a pension, and worked as a tailor; but having been convicted and imprisoned for some act of dishonesty, he forfeited his pension, and, becoming reduced, had since been in the union. The female, Parmenter, who was a bad character, had also been in the union, where the parties had become acquainted. About a fortnight since they left the union-house, and hired a room. Being called upon by their landlord for the rent, he received no answer after knocking at their room door, which he discovered was fastened; he forced open the door and entered the room, when an awful spectacle presented itself—from the bedpost in the room hung the lifeless remains of the man, suspended by a cord round the neck. The landlord immediately fled from the spot, and informing the neighbours, they went to the room, and, on looking around, discovered a sight still more horrifying—within the bed lay the wretched female with her throat cut, her head being partially decapitated, and all signs of life fled. Upon the floor, a short distance from the unhappy man, lay two pocket-knives, one of which was covered with blood. The man was of somewhat weak intellect.

14. Fatal Explosion of Chemical Works.—*Manchester.*—A fatal explosion took place in Springfeld Lane, Salford, by which Mr. J. W. Hodgetts, a manufacturing chemist, of some name in the scientific world, was killed, and another man very seriously injured. The works belong to Mr. White, patentee of a new description of gas from naphtha and water, called hydro-carbon gas. The gas-works are situate at Southport, but the residuum obtained in the manufacture, which till recently had been sold as waste, had been discovered to be capable of very profitable employment—three products being obtained from it, consisting of a highly-purified gas, a superior quality of turpentine, and a description of oil. The Springfield Lane works have been established for the purpose of converting this residuum into these valuable products, and had been in operation only four

days, under the management and direction of Mr. Hodgetts. These works consisted of a shed in which were three retorts or purifiers, heated by furnaces, having cisterns connected with them by means of copper pipes. Mr. Hodgetts was engaged, at half-past 9 o'clock A.M., in inspecting the operation at one of the retorts, when the mass of combustible materials suddenly exploded, and threw his body to a distance of 15 or 16 yards; a portion of the naphtha, which burst instantly into flames, striking him in the face and frightfully burning and disfiguring him. The ignited materials destroyed part of the roof of the shed, and the other two retorts were also set on fire and exploded. A labourer went to the assistance of Mr. Hodgetts, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire, which had taken hold of his clothes; but the unfortunate gentleman was quite dead, his face, chest, and lower extremities, being nearly reduced to a cinder. A man named William Howarth, who was at one of the other retorts, was very badly burnt about the shoulders. The mass of naphtha in the retorts burst into flame, and set fire to the building, and though two fire-engines were brought into play upon the premises, water was found to be almost useless—the only means of extinguishing the flames from the naphtha being by filling up the retorts with sand, bricks, and other materials, which were thrown upon the fiercely-burning fire by labourers, under the direction of workmen well acquainted with the nature of the material.

18. BURGLARY WITH VIOLENCE AT WINDSOR.—The house of Mr. Tucker, the aged verger of St. George's Chapel, was broken into. After ransacking the rooms below, the burglars proceeded up stairs, and entered the room of Mrs. Whittaker, an old lady, who resided in the house. Being awakened by the light and noise, she exclaimed, "Who 's that?" The fellow said, "I'll soon let you know;" and struck her two blows on the head with an iron instrument, and by a third broke her arm, which she held up to save her head. Mr. Tucker, who is 91 years of age, on hearing Mrs. Whittaker's screams, jumped out of bed, and ran to her assistance; but was met by the robber, knocked down by a blow on the head, and was struck down three times on attempting to rise, receiving four dangerous wounds on the skull. The police heard the cries of the assailed parties, and came to their assistance, but the burglars had fled. One fellow, Thomas Ash, was apprehended, and distinctly recognised by Mr. Tucker.

19. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TOOLEY STREET.—A fire broke out in Duke Street, near the south side of London Bridge, which, extending backwards into Tooley Street, destroyed a great amount of property. The premises which were the scene of the conflagration were immense warehouses, 120 feet long, 70 feet in depth, and about 90 feet high, the property of Alderman Humphery, and let by him to Messrs. Wigan and Co., extensive hop-merchants. Messrs. Wigan occupied No. 4, Duke Street, as offices, and had some servants residing there. This house communicated with the warehouse by iron doors. Above the iron door opening into the warehouse from Messrs. Wigan's offices there are placed two windows; and it is supposed that the fire, which originated in a

kitchen connected with the offices, having completely destroyed them, passed by a back current of air through these windows, or perhaps made its way through the iron door. At about 3 o'clock in the morning a policeman, who was on duty near London Bridge, observed a light in the kitchen of Mr. Wigan's private residence. As such a circumstance was unusual, he remained for a few moments, and seeing that the light increased, and that thin columns of smoke began to arise, he gave an alarm. The large floating engines were summoned, and nine engines of the fire-brigade and one of the West of England were put into operation. Immense volumes of water were poured upon the burning premises for a long time without much apparent effect in checking the flames. The most serious apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the wharfs along the river side, and even for the shipping in the pool. As floor after floor gave way, dropping their blazing contents into the stores below, the volume of flame increased, rendering the position of the firemen in Tooley Street and on the roofs of the adjacent warehouses barely tenable. Great apprehensions were also entertained that the higher parts of the walls, which were laden with two heavy cranes, would give way, as in that case the street below would have been rendered impassable, and it would have been hardly possible to approach within an effective range of the fire. Owing, however, to the skilful measures taken by the fire-brigade, the immense mass of burning material gradually sank until it rested upon the ceiling of the ground floor. It was now expected that this floor, which was in the joint occupation of Mr. Nesbit and Mr. Fenning, and contained very large stores of provisions, such as butter, cheese, bacon, &c., would burst into flames; it appeared, however, that after the disastrous fire at Fenning's wharf, which was destroyed fourteen years ago, when property to the value of 250,000*l.* was consumed, and which was also the property of Alderman Humphery, that gentleman had directed the floors of all his warehouses to be made as fire-proof as possible, and that the vaults of this building had been so secured by brickwork and layers of concrete as to resist the downward progress of the flames upon the present occasion. Notwithstanding these precautions, so tremendous was the heat, that it penetrated through all the neighbouring walls, and the goods in the adjoining warehouses were in great danger of igniting from the excessively high temperature; and it was chiefly owing to the incessant exertions of the firemen for several days, in pouring streams of water upon the walls, and by the construction of bulwarks of brick-work to cut off the communication, that the immense stores in adjoining cellars were preserved. The damage done is estimated at 60,000*l.*

20. Great Fire in Eastcheap. —At 11 o'clock at night the inhabitants of the city were thrown into a state of great confusion by the sudden outbreak of another extensive conflagration. The flames originated in a large warehouse formerly occupied as a sugar-house, 34, Little Eastcheap. This building was of great depth, five floors high, and from 50 to 60 feet wide. The lower part was occupied by Mr. Joseph Prime, a cheese-factor, and the upper part by Mr. John

Roberts, wholesale spice-merchant. The fire was discovered by a police constable, who, whilst patrolling his beat, perceived a strong glare of light in the first floor. The alarm was given, and messengers dispatched to the several engine stations; but the fire, in the meantime, had forced its way through every window in front of the spacious building, and when it penetrated the roof, owing to the vast quantities of spice and other inflammable commodities, the flames mounted terrifically into the air, and shed such a glare around that most of the church steeples of the city were distinctly visible to persons on the bridges. By great exertions the flames were checked, and the premises were saved from utter destruction; but, owing to the valuable nature of the stores, the damage done amounted to several thousand pounds.

22. The "Ministerial Crisis."—Very great surprise was caused by the announcement made by the *Times* journal, that Lord John Russell had, for himself and his colleagues, resigned office, and that they held their posts only until their successors should be appointed. This sudden realization of a not unlooked-for event caused a slight depression in the funds. Consols, which were at $96\frac{1}{4}$, fell to $95\frac{7}{8}$, but speedily recovered, and on the failure of Lord Stanley in forming a government becoming known, advanced to $96\frac{3}{8}$. The resumption of office by the Whig statesmen produced no observable effect.

25. Fatal Accident to Captain Hutchinson, R.E.—An unfortunate accident occurred at the new works of Holyhead Harbour, in firing a blast containing two tons of gunpowder. The announcement of the intended operation had brought together a large concourse of persons, who stationed themselves at some distance to witness its effects. The superintendent at the harbour works (Captain Hutchinson, R.E.), having completed his arrangements, retired also, and was at least half a mile from the spot when the explosion took place; but, by a shocking fatality, an immense block, which was hurled into the air, in falling, felled him to the earth. The persons near him hurried to the spot, and found him a corpse. His wife, who was standing near him at the moment, escaped untouched. One of the labourers had his leg broken, and a lady who happened to be in the vicinity had her dress torn to fragments from the effects of the explosion.

26. Retirement of Mr. Macready.—A great and deserved interest was created in the theatrical world by the retirement from the stage of Mr. Macready, the greatest, and indeed the only great, tragedian of the present English stage. With him ends the glorious chain of actors who, however they may have differed in style and personal peculiarities, have handed down to our times the traditionary glories of the stage of the great days of Drury Lane and Covent Garden. When Mr. Macready commenced his London career in 1816, the younger Kemble had not yet quitted the boards, and the elder Kean was in the zenith of his reputation. Whatever may be the estimate which critics have formed of the force and peculiarities of Mr. Macready's acting, none will deny that all his impersonations bore the stamp of a high and industrious intellect. This, indeed, was pro-

bably his distinguishing characteristic. In some parts he might fall short of the peculiar force necessary to develop the character to its highest; in others, such was the fitness of his *physique* or his intellect, that he might *make* the part; but in all, the spectator felt certain that the purpose and thought of the author were carefully studied and worked out. Mr. Macready's managements, first of Covent Garden, and subsequently of Drury Lane, were not only remarkable for the elevated spirit that directed them, but they may be said to have commenced a new era for the drama. The great plays of Shakspeare were restored to the stage in their integrity; the smallest characters not less than the greatest were fully cared for; and the costumes and *mise en scène* arranged with an historic correctness and classical taste which left nothing to desire, and which has greatly revived the public taste.

On the 3rd February, Mr. Macready terminated his farewell engagement at the Haymarket Theatre, in the character of *Lear*, one of his best parts. On the 26th February he took his farewell benefit at Drury Lane Theatre, in the character of *Macbeth*. The neighbourhood of the theatre was crowded by a tumultuous assemblage; inside the house was filled by a dense crowd of enthusiastic spectators. The performance over, Mr. Macready advanced to make his farewell address; it need not be said that his reception was cordial and enthusiastic to the height. On a subsequent day Mr. Macready received the valedictory compliment of a dinner at the Hall of Commerce, at which the men most renowned in literature, art, science, and social dignity, were the entertainers; and with this manifestation of kindly feeling the great actor retired to an honoured private life.

28. Death from Starvation. — An inquest was held at the Boot, Cromer Street, to inquire into the death of William Barton, engraver, aged 74, who died of starvation. The body, which lay on a heap of rags on the floor of a wretched hovel near Brunswick Square, presented the appearance of a parched and dried-up mummy.

James Broom, shoemaker, who was deeply affected in giving his evidence, said that he lived two doors from the deceased, whom he knew well. Witness saw him last alive three weeks ago in the street. He then appeared weak and ill, and witness having asked him how he was, he replied, "I am starved out; in fact, Broom, I am starving to death." On hearing this witness informed the neighbours of his condition, and the Sisters of Mercy hearing of it visited deceased, and gave him 2*s*. 6*d*., with a little nourishment. Witness gave him some bread, and all that he could afford. He also gave the wife, who is half-witted, some children's work to do, to enable her to earn a little. On Tuesday morning she got up early and went to St. Pancras Workhouse, as witness imagined, to seek relief, instead of which it was to ask for a coffin for her husband. On being questioned respecting him, she said that he had died during the night, and that as he lay in a dreadful state she did not like it to be known, and therefore laid him out herself. Deceased and his wife, who had moved in high circles, were reserved, and could not bear the idea of applying for parochial relief. On Saturday Mrs. Barton came

into his shop, and begged a farthing to put to a halfpenny to buy deceased half a pint of beer. She then confessed that for the last fortnight they had no food except a bit of bread soaked in beer. Deceased was a very well-educated man.

Mr. Popham, surgeon, said that he was called to attend deceased on Wednesday, when he found him dead. He had been dead two days. The body was awfully emaciated. He never saw anything like it. He made a *post-mortem* examination. The body and its organs were perfectly healthy; there was not a trace of food in the stomach, nor had there been any there for days. He died of starvation. The widow told him that for the last month they had only 4*s*. to live on. There was neither food, fire, nor furniture in the room. He was sickened at the sight, and gave the widow 1*s*.

Coroner.—It really is awful that in the nineteenth century, and amidst such wealth as abounds in this neighbourhood, and in which are so many charitable institutions, a fellow-creature should die of starvation. It is one of the most appalling cases that I have encountered. The deceased's body resembles an Egyptian mummy.

Mary Barton, deceased's widow, whose idiotic stare too clearly proved that reason had been dethroned, stated that her husband had died in her arms at 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning. He had been a long time ill. Their support was a cup of tea or cocoa. She did not know how to apply for relief. The poor creature, who was sinking from exhaustion, and whose mind was wandering, began to falter in her speech, when Mr. Popham suggested that it would be prudent to question her no more.

Coroner.—I see that too plainly. Pray, Mr. Popham, get her into the workhouse before she dies from want and neglect.

Mr. Popham.—I feel it my duty to do so.

The jury returned, without hesitation, a verdict that "William Barton died from exhaustion, produced by the want of the common necessaries of life."

28. Earthquake in Asia Minor and Rhodes. — A succession of earthquakes have been experienced over the whole of Asia Minor, from the island of Rhodes to Samsoon and Trebizonde, ports on the Black Sea, attended with great destruction of human life and of buildings. The first shock was felt on the 28th, between 5 and half-past 5, P.M., when at Rhodes, the upper part of the castle, which is at the entrance of the town, fell with an awful crash, overwhelming the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, whilst the tower of Arays-Kulè, which commands the entrance of the harbour, and several other parts of the fortifications, sustained great injury, as did likewise many dwelling-houses, some of which were shaken to their very foundations on the rock, others cracked throughout. The oscillations were from west to east. Slighter shocks succeeded almost daily, even up to the 7th March. At Macri, on the mainland, and in its immediate neighbourhood, the consequences have been most disastrous and heart-rending. The whole of the houses, dwellings, and stores, lately erected in the town, have been levelled to the ground; fissures have been formed in the very streets, from which bituminous

vapours exude continually, almost suffocating the inhabitants; many springs have suddenly dried up, whilst in arid localities new ones have gushed out, changing the whole features of the earth's surface. At Marmorice 500 houses were laid prostrate. The town of Levissy, which contained 1500 houses, has not one left standing; and no less than 600 human beings are reckoned to be under the ruins —which number would have been awfully augmented had the shock been after nightfall, when the inhabitants retire to their homes after the labours of the day. The village of Chiorge has nearly met with the same fate, the upper part of a huge mountain having fallen into and blocked up the small port of Ekengik, overwhelming all the dwellings round about its base. Another village, more inland, has been buried, from the fall, in opposite directions, of two hills, between which it was situated. The survivors at Macri, alarmed by the repeated shocks which were still occurring for five days after, though of a much slighter nature, fled for safety on board small craft and fishing boats, carrying with them what property they could from time to time dig out from beneath the ruins of the storehouses, most of which has been removed to Simi, Rhodes, and other islands.

This region seems to have been the most severely devastated; for although much damage was done to the towns and villages in the interior, the shocks at Trebizonde and Samsoon, though they caused much alarm, did little injury.

Munificent Donations. — The Queen's College, Birmingham, has found a munificent benefactor in Dr. Warneford. He has now given an additional sum of 1000*l.* towards the permanent foundation of a chair for pastoral, as distinguished from dogmatic, theology, in this institution; making a total sum devoted to this purpose of 3400*l.* Dr. Warneford has contributed scarcely less nobly to other endowments of the college—1000*l.* for the chaplaincy of the college; 1000*l.* for the chaplaincy of the hospital; 1000*l.* for the Warneford medical prizes; for the endowment of a resident medical tutor, 1000*l.*; of a warden, 1000*l.*; for divinity lectures to medical students, 1000*l.*; nearly 10,000*l.*

Elections to Parliament.— The meeting of Parliament produced an unusual number of new writs. The election which caused the greatest interest was that for South Nottinghamshire, vacated by the death of Mr. Bromley. The candidates were the Viscount Newark, the son of Earl Manvers, who was said to represent the great landed proprietors of the district (popularly known as "the dukery"), and Mr. Barrow, "independent," but both "protectionists." The contest was singularly close, the numbers being for

Mr. Barrow . . . 1493
Viscount Newark . . 1482

At Pontefract, vacant by Mr. Martin's elevation to the bench, Mr. Law, a Whig, was returned by a large majority.

At Windsor, Mr. Hatchell, the Irish Attorney-General, was re-elected. The Falkirk burghs returned Mr. Baird, a follower of Sir R. Peel's policy, in place of the Earl of Lincoln, now Duke of Newcastle, rejecting Mr. Loch, a ministerialist. For North Staffordshire, Mr. Smith Child, a conservative, was elected without opposition, *vice* Viscount Brackley, resigned. In Bedfordshire, vacant

by the death of Lord Alford, Colonel Gilpin, a conservative, defeated Mr. Houghton, of the same faith, but on the independent interest, by a majority of 1007 votes. Sir G. Tyler, a conservative, was unopposed in Glamorgan.

MARCH.

1. Murder of British Officers near Aden.—A private letter gives the particulars of this catastrophe. A party consisting of six gentlemen left Aden on the last day of February, on a visit to Lahedj, the residence of the Sultan. The party consisted of Lieutenant Cruttenden, Indian Navy, Assistant Political Agent; Captain Milne, Bombay Army, Deputy Commissary-General; Lieutenant M'Pherson, 78th Highlanders; Lieutenants Ogilvie and Henchy, Madras Artillery; and Mr. Sauley, brother-in-law to Captain Haines, the Political Agent. On their arrival at Lahedj (distant about 30 miles from Aden) they had an interview with the Sultan, but by no means so gracious a one as they expected. Mr. Cruttenden returned to Aden; the others went to the village of Waät, for some antelope shooting. They were well received by the Sheik, and dismissed their guard. The house allotted to them being rather confined and warm, they arranged their beds in a small courtyard attached to it, which was surrounded by a mud wall, about four feet in height. They had hardly fallen asleep when Lieutenant M'Pherson was awakened by a cry from Captain Milne, and saw an Arab gliding past his bed to make an attack on Mr. Sauley; without pausing to think whether he was armed or not, Mr. M'Pherson rushed at him, and, with his left hand elevated to ward off the threatening blow, he attempted with the other to knock him to the ground. The dagger was buried in his arm, but, ere he could reach the villain, his foot stumbled over a box, he fell to the ground, and the dagger of the assassin was six times buried in his back. Mr. Sauley also got a flesh wound, though not a dangerous one, in his arm. All this was the work of less than a minute, and it was not till the servants entered and raised a cry of lamentation over their wounded masters that Messrs. Ogilvie and Henchy awoke. By this time the murderer had escaped. It was then found that Captain Milne had received a deep wound in his abdomen, through which the bowels protruded, and Mr. M'Pherson was in an exceedingly precarious state from his many wounds. An express was sent to Aden for surgical aid, but Captain Milne's wounds were mortal; after suffering the most extreme agony all night, mortification ensued, which relieved the pain, and, about two hours after the arrival of the surgeon, he breathed his last. M'Pherson is doing well, but it will be many months ere he will be able to leave his bed.

The assassin took refuge with a distant tribe, it is supposed with the connivance of the Sultan, and our relations with the chiefs of this part of Arabia are such, that hitherto no punishment has been inflicted.

3. Extraordinary Number of Fires.—Probably never, since the first establishment of the London Brigade, have the firemen been so hard worked as during the night of Sunday and the morning of Monday, during which time no less

than eight fires occurred, by which, though no one of them was very extensive, yet in the aggregate a large amount of property was destroyed, and two lives were lost.

One of these occurred in the dense neighbourhood of Princes Row, Newport Market, where several houses were destroyed or injured. At nearly the same time, another fire broke out in the private residence of Mr. B. Mallett, No. 7, Belvidere Crescent, Lambeth, which unfortunately resulted in the death of a young woman, his housekeeper. It appears that some of the inmates were awakened from their slumbers by experiencing a suffocating sensation. They got up, and the moment they went to the stairs they found dense volumes of smoke pouring upwards, and when they reached the lower landing they found the unfortunate female before alluded to, whose entire clothing was in flames, crouched up near the kitchen door. With the assistance of the police and firemen the flames were extinguished, but the poor creature was burnt as black as a coal, and quite dead.

A third fire occurred at No. 3, Crown Street, Soho, belonging to a pork-butcher, when a great deal of damage was done. A female who lived in an adjoining house, and who had been confined only a few weeks previously, was so dreadfully excited that she fell forward into the arms of a person who went to assist her, and expired.

A fourth broke out at No. 27, Old Street Road; another in High Street, Shadwell; the sixth in King Street, Cheapside; and one in Upper Thames Street; none of which were of any importance: and the eighth, a rather extensive conflagration, which required the services of the firemen and engines nearly four hours to extinguish it, at No. 48, Aldermanbury, City, belonging to Mr. George Buckle, a lithographic printer.

4. Burglary at Middleton.—*Chelmsford.* — John Martin, 21; Walter Cranfield, 30; John East, 18; and Charles Smith, 21, labourers, were indicted for burglary with violence, at the house of William Hurrell at Middleton.

Martha Braybrook, an old woman. —I am housekeeper to Mr. Hurrell, who lives at Middleton. On the night of the 2nd of December we went to bed at half-past 8, and all the doors were fastened up safe. In a quarter of an hour I heard a noise and sat up in the bed, and about half an hour after some one came into my room. The first noise was a sort of blundering blow. Cranfield and Martin came into the room. Cranfield came and hit my head; he had a light in his hand. I called Mr. Hurrell down stairs, and I saw Martin pay on to him with a great stick on the head; they remained in my room a long while, and set on fire a lot of papers. After they were gone, I went down stairs and found the room all on fire with papers. The witness deposed to several articles which were stolen, and which were traced to the prisoners.

William Hurrell, who appeared with his head bound up, said—I heard Mrs. Braybrook call for me, and I went on to the landing, and there stood a stranger with a large bludgeon in his hand; I seized the stick, but was obliged to leave go. I went to Mrs. Braybrook's door, and another man met me. By some means he put his finger in my mouth, and I bit it as hard as I could, and think I must have left

a mark. Then the cudgel went to work on my head by the man on the stairs. The blood flowed from my head, and I called "murder." The one in Mrs. Braybrook's room then said, "We will have no more of this," and they went down. I followed them, gave an alarm, and called for assistance. In the morning I missed a mariner's compass, a sovereign balance, some papers, amongst them part of a letter, which I have since seen—this is it; the brass piece produced I cannot exactly speak to. I found on examining the house that the keeping-room window had been clean taken out, and that enabled them to get in. This bottle with cement in it was taken away; when Cranfield was in custody I saw a mark on his thumb, and I believe it was more like a bite than a cut—I think I bit hard enough to make that mark.

Other witnesses proved that the articles stolen, and now produced, were found on East and Smith, or otherwise traced to them, and a conversation between Cranfield and Martin was overheard by the police, which left no doubt of the guilt of all the prisoners.

Lord Campbell said that, as it was shown that the offence was committed before 9 o'clock, the prisoners could not be convicted of burglary.

The jury therefore found them "Guilty" of housebreaking, and they were each sentenced to be transported for seven years.

4. Burning of the Buckinghamshire Indiaman.—A frightful catastrophe occurred in the river Hooghly—the destruction by fire of one of the largest Indiamen, called the *Buckinghamshire*, formerly belonging to the East India Company's service, while on her homeward voyage to London. She was a splendid-looking ship, nearly 2000 tons burden, with high poop decks, and had on board upwards of 200 individuals, consisting of troops, passengers, and crew, whose preservation from a horrible death may be considered truly marvellous.

The *Buckinghamshire* set sail for England, on Thursday, the 1st of March last, under the charge of Captain M'Gregor. Her crew amounted to nearly 100 hands, 30 being Englishmen, and 70 Lascars. She had on board, as steerage passengers, about 70 of the 80th regiment of foot, invalids, with their families, and 33 cabin passengers. The passage from Calcutta down the Hooghly passed agreeably, and on the evening of the following Monday, the 4th of March, she was brought up for the night, and to discharge the pilot, off Canterbury Point, about ten miles below Diamond Harbour. The weather was fine, and most of the passengers and soldiers were on deck, singing, dancing, and otherwise amusing themselves—all seemed happy and cheerful. As night approached, they one by one disappeared below, and by half-past 9 all was quiet. Suddenly, however, a thrill of horror ran through the ship at the cry of fire, and the decks were instantly crowded by the terrified passengers in a state of nudity. Suspecting that the smoke emanated from some jute stowed away in the fore-hold, Captain M'Gregor got the pumps to work, and the most energetic steps were taken by all hands to prevent it getting ahead; but the smoke and heat increased so rapidly as to drive the men away from the hatchway, and ere ten minutes had elapsed from the time

of the actual discovery, a body of flames burst forth, and shot up through the quarter-deck. Already the noise and confusion on deck had alarmed the troops and passengers, and some, seeing the fire through the bulkheads, screamed out, "Oh God! the ship 's on fire," and in an instant the scene became appalling. With the aid of the officers, Captain M'Gregor succeeded in inducing the soldiers to keep calm, and with all hands, passengers and all, made another attempt to save the ship. Tons and tons of water were discharged on to the burning cargo, in the hopes it would be accomplished, but without producing the slightest effect. The fire soon burst from the hatchway, and, communicating to the fore-rigging, the whole was quickly in a blaze. As far as the eye could stretch nothing could be seen but sky and water, which was lit up by the glare of the fire, the night being very dark. Captain M'Gregor, perceiving that the destruction of his ship was inevitable, determined, if possible, to run her ashore—the only apparent chance of saving the lives of those on board, and gave orders to his men to slip her cables, which was at once carried into execution. Although no land could be discerned, he was positive it was not far distant. The current fortunately favoured the plan, for, setting strong in-shore, it drove the burning vessel in that direction, and in the course of an hour she grounded in such a position that those who could swim could gain the land with little difficulty. In the meanwhile, the fire had extended to the main hold, and the whole of the fore part of the ship, with the mainmast, presented one sheet of flame, scorching its living freight, who had taken refuge on the poop. Many of the lady passengers exhibited an amount of coolness and devotion in the highest degree praiseworthy; others were almost frantic with despair, and their screams completely rent the air. Soon after the wreck touched the shore, a steamer came down to the spot, the crew of which had heard the firing of the *Buckinghamshire's* signal guns, and was guided to the spot by the light of the conflagration. Her arrival at the critical moment was beyond measure fortunate, for had it not been the case, the boats of the burning ship could not have accommodated one-half the number on board, and a great sacrifice of life must have followed.

Some of the soldiers threw themselves overboard in the panic, and seven were drowned; but the energy of the captain and officers restored order; and by their cool courage the rest of the passengers were preserved, but without even a change of clothing. The vessel continued burning throughout the night and two following days, and then glided into deep water and sunk: the value of ship and cargo is estimated at 120,000*l*. The number of fine ships which have been destroyed by fire in India within a short period has given rise to suspicions that the Lascar seamen are wilful incendiaries.

5. The Lambeth Ragged Schools.—Colonel Beaufoy, who has so much distinguished himself by his scientific acquirements, and by the munificence of his donations to the City of London schools and many other institutions, has added another to the long list of charities which grace his name. As a monument to the memory of his

deceased wife, who lived a life of active good deeds among the poor, he has caused to be erected in Lambeth, where he has a large manufactory, a building for the Ragged Schools for the instruction of the numberless poor who abound in that locality; and which were formally opened on this day, in the presence of a large assembly, over which Lord Ashley presided, and at which many clergymen were present. The schools have cost 10,000*l.*, and a sum of 4000*l.* has been invested by Mr. Beaufoy in perpetual trust to maintain them in good repair. The building is of modern architecture, of two stories, with extensive wings, and so arranged that the boys and girls occupy opposite sides of the range: there is room for 1000 children. A deed like this is indeed a monument *ære perennius*.

5. Fire in Oxford Street.—Shortly before 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Smith, perfumer to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert, No. 1, Prince's Street, Oxford Street.

The disaster was occasioned by the bursting of a bottle containing some perfumery spirits, which had been placed on the mantel-piece in the counting-house. The heat having caused the bottle to burst, the contents ran into the fire below, and, instantly igniting, spread into an immense sheet of flame, setting fire to the counting-house and every other room in the building in rapid succession. The whole of Mr. Smith's valuable stock-in-trade was consumed, his furniture, wearing apparel, and other effects, entirely destroyed. The adjoining premises of Messrs. Martyn, silk mercers, also took fire, and much of their costly stock was destroyed by fire or water; the premises of Mr. Osborne, silversmith and jeweller, were much injured.

10. Burning of the Berlin Upper Parliament House.—Early in the evening the city of Berlin was greatly agitated by a tremendous conflagration, by which the newly-erected Parliament House was totally destroyed. The building in which the sittings of the Chamber were held is in a garden, lying in the quadrangle between the Oberwall, the Yäger and Markgrafen Streets, and the palace of the Princess of Leignitz. It is in close proximity to the catholic church, the Opera House, the National Library, and the Prince of Prussia's palace, and was connected with the house in which the offices of the Chambers are by a corridor.

The fire, which broke out about half-past 7 P.M., appears to have originated from the overheating of the flues in preparation for the sitting which was to have taken place the following day. These flues, running behind the wainscoting, were cased with wood, and having been heated red-hot, the wood caught fire and set fire to the wainscoting of the Chamber. The rapidity with which the fire spread must have been very great, for one of the Deputies, accidentally in the house at the moment, was almost overtaken by the flames during an attempt which he instantly made to lift the doors of the Chamber from their hinges, in order to facilitate ingress and egress. The wind was light when the fire broke out, or the rapidity with which the flames spread would have produced a fatal calamity; as it was, they rose in a perpendicular mass to an enormous height, lighting up the

immediate neighbourhood with great effect. The opera-house, the theatre, the library, the dome of the catholic church, and the two churches in the Gensdarmen Market, were so magnificently illuminated that the statues with which all these buildings are decorated were visible down to the smallest details. Large masses of burning paper were sent up into the air and blown about the neighbourhood. The fear that the opera-house might take fire caused the performance, Göthe's "Faust," to be interrupted, and the audience quitted the house in terrible haste, though without accident. The exertions of the military and of the fire-brigade succeeded in confining the flames to the Chamber itself and the offices, where it raged with indescribable fury until all inflammable material within the walls was exhausted. The principal archives of the Chamber were saved; only a portion of them were devoured by the rapid progress of the fire. The treasury, however, with a sum of 500 thalers, was destroyed.

11. Daring Robbery. — *Lancashire.*—About half-past 7 o'clock, a most daring robbery and outrage was perpetrated at the house of Mr. J. Tyrer, farmer, of Simons Wood, Lancashire. The members of the family were partaking of pancakes, when four or five men approached the house, having their faces covered with black crape and otherwise disguised. Two of the men entered the outer kitchen, or porch, and one of them addressed the inmates, saying, "I 'm hard up, and want some money;" to which a young man of the name of Richard Seddon, brother-in-law to Mr. Tyrer replied, "Here, I 've 6*d.*;" but the man rejoined he would have more than that. The other man said, "They are looking at us," and ordered his companion to turn his back; the latter instantly presented and fired a pistol at the young man Seddon, the contents of which perforated both his cheeks. The same discharge inflicted a dreadful wound on the forehead of an Irishman who is in the employ of Mr. Tyrer. While this was taking place, Edward Hurst, the servant man, was struck on the head by one of the robbers, and fell to the floor; but after recovering a little he grasped one of the villains by the legs and pulled him down. The robber called upon one of his companions to shoot him, and one of the gang struck him a second blow on the head, which inflicted a dreadful wound and rendered him quite insensible. The robbers next proceeded to search the female servants, from one of whom they took an old cotton purse, containing some steel rings and 2*s.* 6*d.* in silver, and 1*s.* out of her pocket, and a bunch of keys, with which they proceeded up-stairs, taking the two women with them, and unlocked the drawers of the desks, from which they took a purse, containing 11*l.* in gold. From another set of drawers they obtained 1*l.* The villains then decamped. The floor of the house was covered with blood, and the young men, Seddon and Hurst, were in a most dangerous state.

13. The Worksop Murder.—*Nottingham.* — Edward Jeffries, aged 28, labourer, was charged with the wilful murder of Jonathan Brett, at the parish of Worksop, in February last.

The crime charged took place about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 2nd of February, in a small court leading from the prin-

cipal thoroughfare in the town of Worksop. At this hour, the prisoner Jeffries, who is a bad character, went to the house of Jonathan Brett, the deceased, a stone-mason, and called him up. Brett, who was in bed, no other person being in the house, went to the chamber window, and, on putting forth his head, Jeffries (who stood close by the wall of the house) fired off a gun at him, the contents of which struck him on the upper part of the forehead, and carried away a portion of the scalp and hair, which stuck to the ceiling of the chamber. Had the gun been a little lower it must have shattered his head to atoms. The deceased Brett's wife was not in bed with him, but was on the road home when she heard the report of a gun when within 50 yards of the house. She saw prisoner run out of the passage which forms the approach to her husband's house, and she knew him well by his clothes and person. She went up-stairs to her husband, who said, "Poll, I am shot!" She asked him who had done it, and he replied, "Ned Jeffries." He was bleeding profusely from a wound in the forehead. A surgeon was sent for, who found the deceased in bed, suffering from a gunshot wound in the forehead; he was partly sensible. He lingered until the Tuesday following, when he died. The head was opened, and a shot-corn was found in the brain; the inner table of the skull was much depressed, and another shot-corn was found under the scalp. After the murder, Jeffries concealed himself, but was captured the same day by the police.

The counsel for the defence contended that the prisoner had presented the gun, which he did not know to be loaded, at the deceased, and in a foolish drunken freak pulled the trigger; if this were so, the offence was not murder, but manslaughter.

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter," and the prisoner was sentenced to be transported for ten years.

14. Robbery of a Mail Bag. —*Stafford.*—George Bond, Benjamin Berrington, George Smith, alias James Thompson, and Job Davis, were indicted for stealing the Bilston and London mail-bag, containing remittances to the value of 4000*l.*, on the 9th October, at Wednesbury. They were also indicted for receiving the same knowing them to have been stolen.

Davis pleaded "Guilty" to the charge of stealing.

It appeared that on the 9th October the mail-cart from Bilston to Birmingham left Bilston as usual, containing two mail-bags, one being the Bilston and Birmingham, and the other being the Bilston and London bag, which were both strapped together with one leathern strap. The cart was so secured that the bags could not fall out; but there was no lid on it behind, so that it was possible for a person coming behind to take them out. It was a very dark and stormy night, and the driver of the mail-cart perceived nothing wrong till he reached Birmingham, when he found that the strap connecting the London and the Birmingham mail-bag had been cut through, and the Bilston and London bag had been taken away. The bag contained bank notes, bills of exchange, and remittances of various kinds, to near 4000*l.*, for Spooner and Co., of London, including a 90*l.* bill of exchange, a 6*l.* Somer-

setshire Banking Company's note, and another note for 9*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*, and the halves of five Bank of England 5*l.* notes, addressed by the postmistress of Bilston to Colonel Maberly. Bond, who could not read nor write, on the 16th October presented at the bank of Messrs. Robins of Stourbridge, the bill of exchange for 90*l.*, specially indorsed to the Messrs. Spooner and Co. Mr. Ryland, the clerk to whom he presented it, asked him how he came by it; to this he answered, "That is my business, not yours." Mr. Ryland thereupon secured him. Being asked again how he came by the bill, he said he had found it on the 15th, the preceding day, near the turnpike-gate at Wednesbury. He was then taken to Messrs. Spooner's at Birmingham, and subsequently to Bilston; and on his way to the latter place he told the constable that he got it that morning from Davis, and that Berrington and Davis had accompanied him to Stourbridge, and that they were waiting outside the bank when he went in, and that they had hidden the halves of five 5*l.* Bank of England notes in a ditch near Stourbridge Church. The constable went there with him, and found the half-notes accordingly. These were the half-notes forwarded by the Bilston postmistress to Colonel Maberly. Bond also confessed to having received the 6*l.* note from Smith, and passed it at Birmingham. On the 14th October the prisoners were proved to be talking together, and Davis was boasting of having 100*l.* worth of notes in the collar of his coat. Berrington went into a shop in High Street, Birmingham, on the 16th October, and bought a suit of collier's clothes, and offered to pay for them with the 9*l.* 10*s.* note which had been lost. The shopman, suspecting him, sent for a policeman, and asked where he had got it; and he first said he had found it on the 16th, wrapped up in sugar paper, on the road near Wednesbury, but afterwards said he had found it near Dudley. When the prisoners were brought before the magistrates, Berrington made a statement, in which he alleged that he got the note from Davis.

The jury found all three "Guilty of receiving the property knowing it to have been stolen."

Bond, Davis, and Berrington were sentenced to transportation for life, and Smith for fifteen years.

15. Highway Robbery. — *Derby.*—Two youths, named Rippon and Harrison, were indicted for having, with one Chadburn, committed a robbery upon the person of Samuel Evans, a man advanced in years.

Prosecutor, who appeared to be suffering much, and gave his evidence with considerable difficulty, said, on the 19th of February he was at Gleadless, where he intended to remain all night at George Barker's public-house. He saw the prisoners (whom he knew) there in company with Chadburn (who has absconded). Prosecutor stated that he intended to stay all night; whereupon Harrison said he was going that way home, and persuaded him to accompany him. He thought he should be in no danger, on account of knowing all the prisoners so well, so he agreed to go with them, and they left Barker's about 12 o'clock at night. When they arrived at what is called Carter Hall Lane, which diverges from the turnpike-road, Rippon and Chadburn stopped, and

he and Harrison proceeded down the lane. They had not proceeded far before he saw two men spring from the hedge; they had hedge-stakes in their hands, with which they beat him over the head, and then pushed him in the belly with the stakes and threw him on his back. Rippon then got his head, which bled very much, between his legs below the knees. Harrison held his legs whilst Chadburn took off his shoes. Chadburn also took his pocket-book and knife, and Rippon took his neckerchief. They then put their hands to his neck and nearly strangled him; after this he remembered no more. When he came to his senses again they were gone. They left Barker's about 12 o'clock, and it was about half-past 4 o'clock in the morning when he arrived at the cottage of Joseph Andrews, in the lane, which he managed with much difficulty to reach. When Andrews awoke, by the rattling at his door, he came down stairs, and found Evans lying upon some straw in the cart-road: he had no shoes on, was covered with blood, which came from a wound on the right side of his forehead, and appeared almost starved to death. He complained of having been knocked on the head and robbed. After Rippon and Chadburn had left them, they might have run across the field and been at the spot where the attack was made as soon as the prosecutor and Harrison. The prosecutor identified both Rippon and Harrison.

The prisoners were found "Guilty," and sentenced to be transported for life.

15. Coal-pit Explosion at Paisley.—*Sixty-one Lives Lost.*—Shortly before 5 o'clock, A.M., a fearful explosion took place at a coal-pit near Nitshill, between two and three miles from Paisley, by which 61 human beings lost their lives. The Victoria pit, in which the explosion took place, is the deepest in Scotland, being 1050 feet in depth at the downcast shaft, and the workings extend over an area of 70 acres, of which, however, a large part were at this time discontinued, and the access cut off by brick walls; so that the air from the downcast shaft was carried past them to the present workings, a distance of nearly one-third of a mile.

Being "pay Saturday," a larger number of the men had commenced work at an earlier hour than is usual on other days. The explosion took place about 20 minutes to 5 o'clock with a report so loud that it was heard distinctly at Paisley. The whole neighbourhood was alarmed; and on the people rushing to the pit-mouth, it was found that one of the cages, which had descended a few fathoms, had been blown up the shaft to the height of the pit framing, about 30 feet. It was now ascertained that 63 men and boys were in the pit, and little hope could be entertained that any of them would escape. Many of the workmen were Irish strangers; but many had wives and children in the villages in the neighbourhood. The distress of these poor people may be imagined.

The works of the interior of the mine had been so much injured by the explosion, and the distance to be traversed from the downcast shaft was so great, that it was not until Sunday evening that two men were able to reach the workings, where they, contrary to expectation, found two living men, almost exhausted by want of food,

terror, and bad air, but uninjured in person; all the others, 61 in number, had perished by the terrific blast! Most of the bodies, when found, were blackened and swollen by the fire, and altogether so much mangled that it was necessary to send down coffins for the reception of the remains previous to their being brought to the surface. Most of the poor fellows had been evidently surprised at their work, or when just about to commence it. A group of eight dead men were found sitting with their tobacco-pipes in their mouths, as if they were taking their morning's smoke, and some of them had just thrown off their jackets, previous to taking the pick in their hands.

The Victoria pit is what is called a fiery one. The coal is used principally for furnace purposes, and emits a large quantity of inflammable gas in the workings. Ordinary oil lamps or candles are, notwithstanding, employed by the miners; and so large an escape of inflammable gas goes on in the face of the workings, that a candle, held close to the wall when the air-current is sluggish, will cause a sheet of flame to flash along the whole face where the coal is being dug out. No artificial mode of producing ventilation by a current of air is adopted in the pit. The air finds its way down the downcast or working shaft, and after traversing round and through the workings for perhaps miles, finds its way to the upcast shaft, which it ascends, owing to the heat it may have acquired whilst wriggling along amongst the workmen.

A very large subscription has been obtained for the relief of the widows and orphans.

The Drainage of Whittlesea Mere.—One of our largest southern lakes, Whittlesea Mere, has finally disappeared from the map, and the food of man will in future supersede sedges and rushes. Some valuable relics of antiquity have already been turned up from the dry bottom; among other things, a gold censer, very many swords, and a very valuable chandelier, which, when lighted up, represents the west front of Peterborough Cathedral. As the operations of the husbandman proceed, no doubt, in ploughing, draining, and subsoiling, many other curiosities will be brought to light.

Gigantic Fossil Eggs.—M. Isidore Geoffry St. Hilaire has presented to the French *Académie des Sciences* a report on the gigantic fossil eggs recently discovered in Madagascar; and the arrival of three specimens of the eggs and some bones of the parent bird put the authenticity of the discovery beyond doubt. The largest of these egg-shells will hold two gallons!—equal in volume to 135 hens' eggs. Some doubts were at first entertained as to the nature of the animal to which the fossil bones belong; but Mr. St. Hilaire pronounces them to be the bones of a bird, to which he has given the name of *Epiornis*. The natives of Madagascar use the egg-shells as vessels for domestic purposes.

17. Boiler Explosion.—*Stockport.*—A very fatal boiler explosion occurred at the Park Mills in Stockport, belonging to Mr. Henry Marsland. The premises are an extensive and irregular range of very lofty buildings. Nearly 500 people were employed. About half-past 4 in the afternoon a large boiler exploded; the enormous mass, upwards of 40 feet long, and proportionately high and

broad, was shot like the barrel of a rocket across the quadrangle formed by the buildings, and driven partly through the solid wall of a structure six stories high; the gap made by the immense missile caused the front of the mill to descend, and this in its fall brought down about half the mass of the building. There were usually 100 people employed in this part of the establishment, but some 20 had been dismissed at the dinner hour, as a portion of the machinery was to be removed. Every effort was immediately made to rescue the people, and many were got out; but in less than ten minutes the unextinguished fires in the flue of the boiler set the ruins in a blaze, and the rescuers were compelled to retreat. By means of engines and fire-plugs, the flames were confined to the ruins; but this additional disaster precluded all hope of rescuing the sufferers still under the rubbish. The outer side of the building destroyed was bounded by the river Mersey; two men, Joseph Smith and John Burgess, were working with two boys in two small rooms, over each other, at the end of the mill. By shouting to each other, the men agreed that there was but one chance of escape left to them, and they resolved each to throw his boy into the river and then jump after him. The boys were accordingly thrown into the river, and were speedily rescued by the crowd assembled on the opposite side. Burgess jumped, fell into the river, and was also rescued alive; but Smith's courage seemed to fail him at the critical moment of taking the leap —he sprang forward, but only a short distance, struck against some projection from the wall, and when taken out of the river he was found to be quite dead.

When the ruins had become accessible it was ascertained that at least 20 persons had perished, while five were seriously hurt, and many others were bruised. Twelve of those killed were females. Fuller, the fireman, was taken out alive, but died soon after. The boiler is said to have been fitted with every apparatus that seemed likely to give warning of danger and prevent it. It was on the high-pressure principle and capable of bearing a pressure of 30 lbs. to the inch, but at the time of the explosion was not working at a greater pressure than 24 lbs. per inch.

17. Fatal Poaching Affray. — *Derby.* — John Chapman, 30; William Sheppard, 39; John Sheppard, 15; William Worrill, 21; Robert Grundy, 21; William Clarke, 22; James Wilde, 21; William Dobb, 24; John Evans, 19; John Goodlad, 23; George Cutts, 25; and Robert Cutts, 28, were indicted for maliciously and feloniously cutting and wounding one Thomas Booth with intent to murder him; and in other counts, with intent to disable, and with intent to do him grievous bodily harm. There were other counts.

George Cutts pleaded "Guilty," and the other prisoners "Not Guilty."

The prosecution arose out of one of those desperate affrays which so frequently result from night poaching, and of which the present year has presented some bad examples. On the morning of Sunday, the 24th of November, 1850, between 1 and 2 o'clock, all the prisoners, together with another man named Rhodes, had assembled in a wood in Scarcliff

Park, the property of Earl Bathurst, for the purpose of taking game there. They were armed with guns or bludgeons; and it was sworn that Chapman was also armed with a sword. The faces of many of them were blackened, and all of them had round their arms some white rag or ribands. In a cabin in the wood were seven keepers, one of whom was Thomas Booth; and their attention being roused by hearing guns fired in the wood, they divided themselves into two parties; Booth and two others going directly towards the place from which the sounds proceeded. Of the seven keepers Booth was the only man who had a gun, the others having no weapons but sticks. Booth's party went some distance along one of the rides which intersected the wood. Booth was a little in advance: he had his gun under his left arm and a walking-stick in his right hand. At first he saw two men only, one armed with a gun, the other with a stick. They said, "What do you want?" and he heard others cry out, "Hey up, Crab! hey up!" In a moment a large body of men issued from the wood on each side into the riding, and came all round him. Booth at once said, "Bless you, be men: don't kill me. There 's too many of you. You may take all the game in the wood, only let me go." The men, however, followed him up, with their guns and sticks raised in the attitude to knock him down. He kept moving back, guarding himself with his stick and gun as well as he could. He received one blow on the head, and then another, which appeared to have been inflicted by Chapman with a sword, and which brought him to the ground. Booth's two comrades fled before a blow was struck; but the other (Palmer's) party, hearing the noise in the wood, made their way to the spot, and came up just as Booth had been knocked to the ground. As Booth fell, his gun went off and shot one of the poachers named Rhodes. As Palmer came up he heard Booth begging for mercy, and saw the muzzle of a gun pointed at himself. He heard the cap strike, but the gun did not go off. Upon which another of the men took hold of the barrel and pulled it away, saying, "Nay, nay; there 's enough of that done." Palmer and his companions succeeded in getting Booth away, and the poachers carried off Rhodes, who died at his own lodgings about 4 o'clock the same morning. Booth had received a clean cut wound about five inches long above and behind the left ear, which had cut through the skull, two pieces of which had to be removed. It was such a wound as could only have been inflicted by a sharp and heavy instrument used with great force. There were also a contused wound on his forehead, a severe fracture of the bones of the left hand, and of one of his legs. For several weeks his life was in the greatest danger, and he will be disabled for life. The different prisoners were not identified by witnesses who saw them in the scene of action; but all of them had admitted their presence in the wood on the night in question, and most of them their presence at the affray. They admitted that Booth's gun went off by accident; and some protested that the lad John Sheppard was not so much to blame as his father (the prisoner William Sheppard), who had made him go; and the boy himself said,

that as soon as they began to fight he ran away. It was given in evidence that Rhodes had been persuaded to join the party when drunk; that he repeatedly refused, and in consenting against the remonstrances of his mistress, said, "I must go this night, and then I will give over." At night, when the gang were starting, the woman said, "Can you find it in your hearts to take with you a man so tipsy as he is?" William Clarke said, "Yes, we can; unless we have a good lot we won't attempt to go." By a singular fatality he was the only man shot!

The jury found John Sheppard "Not Guilty," and all the other prisoners "Guilty of cutting and wounding Thomas Booth with intent to do him grievous bodily harm."

George Cutts, who had pleaded "Guilty" to the whole indictment, which included the capital charge of which his accomplices had been acquitted, was mercifully permitted to withdraw his plea, and to plead "Guilty" to the minor offence.

The learned judge sentenced John Chapman to be transported for life; William Sheppard, who had forced his young son to take part in such a transaction, for fifteen years; Robert Grundy, William Clarke, Robert Cutts, and William Dobb, ten years; George Cutts to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for two years; William Worrill, James Wilde, John Evans, and John Goodlad, to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen months.

18. Child Murder.—A most inhuman child murder was perpetrated in the parish of Wingfield, a secluded parish in the county of Suffolk.

An inquest was held on the body of the deceased infant.

The following evidence was adduced:—

Eliza Bennett, the wife of a labouring man, said—The deceased, whose name was Arthur Clarke, was six weeks old. He was the illegitimate son of Maria Clarke. On Tuesday evening last, about 6 o'clock, Maria Clarke came with the child to my house. I saw his mother, Maria Clarke, suckle the child, and he appeared to me to be in excellent health. She remained in my house till 7 o'clock. She twice told me that she wanted the child to go to sleep before she left. About 7 o'clock she left my house, taking the deceased with her.

Sarah Wright, of Wingfield, a married woman, said—The prisoner is the daughter of my first husband. She came to my house about 9 o'clock on Tuesday evening last. I went to the door to let her in. I said to her, "Well, Maria." She replied, "Well, mother." On seeing her without the child I asked her where he was. She replied, "I have sent him to my aunt's, at Norwich, who will bring him up as a gentleman; she will make a shopkeeper of him." Ten minutes afterwards she told me that the child had been sent to another aunt's, at Moulton. After telling me that, she sat and talked with me until Walter Pretty and my husband came in. We all of us entered into conversation, and continued talking together as usual till 11 o'clock. She appeared to me to be in good health—as well as ordinary. When she came into my house her breast was exposed, just as if she had been suckling her child. I felt anxious about the child, but I did not say anything more about it that night than I have

mentioned. We all went to bed about half-past 11. The following morning, about half-past 10, I found some clothes, a child's blanket, and some other wearing apparel. The prisoner requested me not to interfere with the things, saying that she would wash them herself. I told her I felt "very bad" at looking at them, and I asked her if I did not look "very bad?" She replied, "No." My husband told me that John Bowen had seen the prisoner with the child in her arms between 6 and 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening, carrying a scuppett, and that the child was crying. After hearing that, I said to the prisoner, "Maria, you have not murdered the child, surely!" She said, "No, I have not murdered him, but I have buried him alive; and I dare say I shall be hung for it." I told her that if she would own where she had buried it she would not be hung. She then said to me, "I have buried him in Mr. Tacon's meadow by the side of the road, opposite some white gates." Immediately after she said this she ran out of my house, and I followed her and prevented her jumping into the pond. On her return to the house I asked her how she came to bury the child alive? She replied, "Oh, mother, it was the thoughts of Bowen that caused me to do the murder."

Abraham Moss, parish constable of Wingfield, deposed:—On Wednesday evening last Robert Browne came to my house and told me that a young woman had buried her child alive, and that he wanted me to go with him and the young woman (the mother of the child) to Mr. Tacon's meadow. I accordingly went with him to the house of Mr. Knight, and we took the prisoner with us. When I got into Mr. Tacon's meadow, I said to the prisoner, "Where did you bury your child?" The prisoner replied, "I did not bury it in Mr. Tacon's meadow, but in Mr. Harris's meadow." We then proceeded to Mr. Harris's meadow, when the prisoner showed me where she had buried her child. I removed the earth from the surface of the spot pointed out by the prisoner, at one corner of the meadow. The grave was from five to six inches deep. The body of the child lay upon its left side, and was slightly covered over with turf. I took the body of the child out of the grave, and handed it over to Robert Browne. The child had its night-clothes on, as he now has, with a belt round its body. There were no marks of violence upon the body. I asked the prisoner what she dug the grave with. She replied, "I dug it with an old scuppett." I then asked her where she obtained the scuppett. She said, "I took it out of a poor man's yard." I then asked what she did with the scuppett after she had dug the grave and put the child into it. She told me that she threw it into Mr. Harris's ditch, where I afterwards found it.

The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Maria Clarke, the mother. She was tried at Ipswich for the murder, found "Guilty," and sentenced to death; but this sentence was commuted to transportation. It appeared that she had formerly been insane; but the parties who could have given evidence of the fact had known her under the name of "Maria Shulver," and were not aware of her identity with "Maria Clarke;" and there seemed ground to suppose that her sufferings had again affected her mind. She died in

gaol before the commuted sentence could be carried into effect.

Case of Miss Talbot. — A case has recently been before the Lord Chancellor, to which the great public excitement caused by the "Papal Aggression," and the peculiar circumstances of the times, assigned much importance. The private affairs of an English family are not properly within the scope of this Chronicle; but from the great publicity given to this case it becomes one of the *notabilia* of the day. Miss Augusta Talbot is the daughter of the late John Henry Talbot, half-brother to the present Earl of Shrewsbury; she is 19 years of age, is a ward in Chancery, and is entitled to a fortune of 80,000*l*. After her father's death, her mother married the Hon. Craven Fitzhardinge Berkeley. She resided with her mother until the death of that lady, in April, 1841; and was then transferred to the care and guardianship of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. In September, last year, the Earl and Countess placed the young lady (notwithstanding she was a ward of court) at the convent called the Lodge, situate at Taunton, in the county of Somerset; not as a visitor or pupil, but as a postulant, with the avowed object of allowing her to take the veil and become a nun. She would take the white veil in September next, the black veil in September, 1852; and would be entitled to her fortune in the following June, when, it was alleged, the whole would become at the disposal of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Grantley Berkeley, her step-father, now interfered, and presented a petition to Parliament, and subsequently a petition to the Lord Chancellor, making grave imputations upon the guardians of their ward, and charging the spiritual advisers of the young lady with using most improper influence over her mind and conscience, with the purpose of forcing her to take the veil, and thus of acquiring to their Church her large fortune. The English public, already excited against the ambitious projects of the Court of Rome, viewed the proceedings thus exposed as another instance of the grasping and unscrupulous avidity of that Church. The maternal friends of Miss Talbot alleged that the young heiress's inclination to a convent life was the spontaneous promptings of a religious spirit. A controversy of a very unhappy nature arose upon the case. The result was that Miss Talbot was married, on the 22nd of July, to Lord Edward Fitzallan Howard, brother to the Duke of Norfolk.

19. Boiler Explosion at Johnstone.—Another accident, similar to that at Stockport, occurred about five miles from the scene of the colliery explosion at Nitshill on the 15th. The disaster happened at the Lillybank Flax Mill, Johnstone, about three miles from Paisley. The mill was situated on the bank of the Cart, and employed from 150 to 180 workers. The engine-house is about 30 or 40 feet to the west of the mill, and the furnace faced the works.

At 6 o'clock in the evening the workers left as usual, with the exception of six lads, from seventeen to twenty years of age, who went forward to the furnace to warm themselves, while the fireman was engaged at his work. While doing so, and as one of the partners of the firm was entering the gate of the works, a dreadful explosion took place. It was im-

mediately ascertained that the boiler had burst with tremendous force, knocking down the arched brickwork over the engine-house, and scattering in all directions the poor fellows who were standing in its vicinity. The force of the explosion carried the burning coals from the furnace through the windows of the second flat of the mill opposite, and from the combustible nature of the flax and other materials in the building, it instantly caught fire, and in a very short space of time the flames were issuing from every window in the edifice, which was almost destroyed before the flames could be extinguished.

Assistance was immediately procured, and some of the sufferers were extricated from under the wreck, and others were picked up at a considerable distance from where they had been standing. In all, the number was found to be seven, only two of whom presented any signs of life, and these were so severely scalded and mutilated that they died in a few hours, without being able to communicate anything regarding the occurrence.

22. Arson. — *Cambridge.* — George Whittaker and Thomas Whittaker were indicted — the former with having feloniously set fire to a certain dwelling-house in this borough, and the latter with having feloniously incited the former to commit the said felony.

The prisoners are father and son, the elder being 63 years old, and the younger 30. Up to the day of the fire in question, which took place on the 22nd of November last, they occupied premises in Sidney Street, consisting of two houses, one in the rear of the other, separated by a yard, the larger and higher of the two fronting the street, the smaller having a frontage towards a garden occupied with other premises by a medical gentleman. The business carried on in the front premises was such as is usual in the case of dealers in curiosities—jewels, pictures, books, engravings, musical instruments, and articles appealing to the taste or fancy. On the morning of the 22nd of November, about half-past 5 o'clock, a man passing the house of the prisoners saw a light shining from the shop through the fanlights. About a quarter of an hour afterwards there was an alarm of fire, and the elder prisoner was found by a passenger kicking with great violence at the shop door: he said that his house was on fire; that he was unable to get into the shop the other way; that he had been knocked down by an explosion of gas as he had gone into the shop with a lighted candle, and that he had roused his next-door neighbour. The explosion had not been heard, and the fanlights were not broken. The man kicked with him, but could not force in the door, and then went to another door, which he burst open. The shop was then fully on fire: the flames had reached the ceiling, but had not burnt through it. The face of the elder prisoner was at that time such as in no way to strike those who spoke to him; neither was his gait in any way affected. When the alarm of fire reached the house of the owner of the garden, he got up, and perceived that the fire was passing from the back of the first floor of the front house to the first floor of the house in the rear, and that the wife of the elder prisoner was at the staircase window of the last-

named house calling for help. He ran down to his stables, and got a ladder to help her; but when he came back she was gone. On passing to his stables he had not noticed that any furniture was in his garden; but furniture of the prisoners' was afterwards found there, and between a portion of it and the ground a board had been carefully laid. The two houses were rapidly consumed. As the floors gave way the interior of the blazing apartments was exposed to view, but articles of furniture were not seen to fall through, nor, indeed, was anything else. After the fire was reduced to a mass of burning embers, the elder prisoner was seen walking very lame, and with his face very black. He attributed the lameness to weakness caused by an accident on a former occasion, and apt to recur after unusual exertion. The blackness of his face he ascribed to the explosion of the gas, and the escape of the gas which had exploded, he suggested, might have been occasioned by an injury done to the pipe by the removal of some articles of furniture in the course of the three previous days. The witnesses, however, declared that the blackness appeared to be of a greasy and sooty kind; that it did not extend to the hands or the shirt of the elder prisoner; and that neither his hair, whiskers, nor eyebrows were singed; nor was he in any way burnt. The son and the daughter had not slept in the house on the night before. In the month of June last year the landlord of the house distrained for the sum of 115*l.*, the rent due; the necessary money was advanced, and the prisoners, with a friend named Taylor, gave a bill for it, which was paid before maturity, but after the fire. To secure Taylor, the goods in the show-room, now shown to be worth 300*l.* at the least, of which more than one-third was the value of jewels, were assigned. But it was agreed that they should remain on the premises locked up, and that the sheriff's officer who executed the distress warrant should keep the key. This was done, and at the time of the fire the key of that room, which when locked up was full of cabinets, pictures, Polynesian war implements, and the like, was in the officer's possession. The younger prisoner, who was the master of the house, was insured in the West of England Insurance Office for 1110*l.*; and he made a claim of 833*l.*—for stock, 800*l.*; for furniture, 33*l.* The result of the inquiries which had been set on foot in the meantime was, that the younger prisoner had been discommuned by the University for, as was alleged, having sued an undergraduate; that since the discommuning the trade of the prisoners had almost entirely fallen away; that large sales of books had been made for the prisoners by auctioneers in Cambridge; that a considerable removal of articles belonging to the prisoners had taken place from time to time after June last, and within a few days next before the fire; that the prisoners had avowed their intention of removing their goods a month before quarter-day, in order to deprive the landlord of his remedy for rent against those goods; that they had uttered threats of vengeance against their landlord, whom they knew not to be insured; and that on examining the ashes of the fire such appearances were not found as ought to have been manifested by them

if they had been in part produced by the combustion of jewellery and the other articles shown to have been at one time, and by the prisoners alleged to have been at the time of the fire, on the premises.

Mr. Prendergast elaborately dissected the evidence in behalf of the prisoners. A multitude of witnesses were called, who proved that the prisoners had removed the furniture openly; and that the prisoner's statement might be correct as to the combustion being occasioned by the gas. It was also proved that, the day before, there were 2000 or 3000 volumes of books, which were sworn as worth 200*l*., and that the usual quantity of pictures was there the day before the fire up to the evening at 8 o'clock; that a great quantity of pieces of picture frames, picture rings, bookbinders' stamps, and brass and iron ornaments, quantities of wood that burnt like coals, quantities of burnt books, which served the country people for lighting fires for a week, and hard wood that burnt better and longer than coals, were found among the ruins; and that some goods were seen to tumble through the floors.

The jury returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the prisoners were sentenced to be transported for life.

25. Boiler Explosion and Loss of Life at Manchester. — A boiler explosion, accompanied by a considerable destruction of property, and the loss of eight lives, occurred at Manchester. The premises which were the scene of this terrible event are situate in one of the older parts of the town, in Riga Street. They were tenanted by Mr. Williamson, who occupied a portion himself and sublet the rest to various persons. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when most of the rooms were in full working order, a round high-pressure boiler, of about 30-horse power, which worked the machinery, driven by a 25-horse engine, exploded with a loud report, and rising from its bed, carried away the end wall of the premises, a portion of the plates being projected against the front of a house in North Street, which it very much damaged. Instantly the whole of the buildings forming the various tenancies were in ruins, either shaken by the concussion, or their supports carried away by the explosion, so that with one exception they fell to the ground, involving those at work in them in the ruins. When the smoke cleared away, and the dust had subsided, nothing remained but a heap of rubbish on the site of the larger portion of the structures. The streets adjacent were covered with bricks, slates, and pieces of machinery, and the complete character of the wreck was soon apparent. Fortunately the premises did not take fire; and the most strenuous exertions were made to clear away the wreck. On the following day eight persons were found dead; seven very seriously hurt, some of them, it was feared, mortally. One of the unfortunates who was killed, and one wounded, were persons who were passing along the street at the moment when the explosion took place.

26. Sale of the Scott Copyrights.—The stock and copyrights of the life and works of Sir Walter Scott, were offered for sale to "the trade" at the London Coffee House. By the conditions of sale the stock was to be taken at the valuation of 10,109*l*. 3*s*. The biddings for the

copyrights were not very animated. 5000*l.* was first offered, and rose by leaps of 500*l.* at each bid. Mr. Virtue made the last real offer of 13,500*l.*, and the "lot" was bought in at 15,000*l.*

It has been stated that, between 1828 and 1848, Mr. Cadell expended in purchasing the copyrights 37,000*l.* Since Mr. Cadell became the proprietor, in 1829, these works are said to have had the following extraordinary circulation:—

	SETS.
Waverley Novels . . .	78,270
Poetical Works	41,340
Prose Works	8,260
Life	26,860
Tales of a Grandfather	22,190
Selections	7,550

"PEOPLE'S EDITION."	NUMBERS.
Novels	7,115,197
Poetry	674,955
Prose	269,406
Life	459,291
Sheets . .	8,518,849

It is understood that the whole of the stock and copyright was afterwards sold by private contract to Messrs. Adam and Charles Black, of Edinburgh, and Messrs. Richardson, Brothers, for 27,000*l.*, on behalf of an association of sixty persons holding shares of 500*l.* each.

THE SHAKSPEARE FOLIOS. — Three copies of the folio edition of Shakspeare's Plays have recently been sold by auction. The first folio, a fine copy, but with some leaves laid in, in a fine binding by Roger Payne, was sold to Mr. Beaufoy, for 141*l.* 10*s.*; the second folio, a fine copy, to the same gentleman, for 30*l.* These were from the library of the late Mr. Charles Wynn. Dr. Farmer's copy of the first folio brought only 24*l.*

Some early printed and manuscript copies of Dante, collected by the late Mr. Lyell, have been sold in England; they formed 302 lots, and produced 264*l.* 4*s.* A MS. copy of the "Divina Commedia," finished in 1404, beautifully illuminated, formerly the property of the poet and historian, Benedetto Varchi, sold for 50*l.* 10*s.* The *prima edizione*, in ancient Italian, morocco binding, folio, Fuligno, Numeyster, 1472, of great rarity and value, sold for 14*l.*

26. FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.— A fire broke out, about 4 P.M., in 31, John Street, Harper Street, New Kent Road, in the occupation of Mr. H. Richardson, a typefounder, and Mr. Samuel Potts. The attention of a policeman was drawn to the premises by cries of "police" and "murder." He perceived the house to be on fire, and when he reached the door, Mr. Richardson and his wife rushed out. The policeman, ignorant that there were any other inmates, made no effort to rescue or rouse them; but endeavoured to prevent the spread of the flames. On the arrival of the engines no difficulty was experienced in extinguishing the fire. In the meanwhile it had become known that Mr. and Mrs. Potts were in the building, and on search being made, their charred remains were discovered on the floor. The result of an inquiry was that these unfortunates had themselves caused the calamity by which they perished; they had returned home intoxicated, had probably set fire to the bed furniture, and had perished by suffocation, or been burnt in the stupefaction caused by drink.

28. Murder. — *Norwich.* — George Baldry, aged 27, was indicted for the wilful murder of Caroline Warns, at Thurlton, by inflicting divers mortal blows on her head and face with a hammer, on the 8th of August, under the influence of which blows she languished until the 24th of the same month, and then died.

Samuel Warns: I am a labourer, and live at Thurlton. The prisoner is a labourer, and has lived in my house thirteen years. On the 8th of August last he slept in my house. My wife, my son Daniel, and my daughter Caroline slept also there. Daniel is fifteen; he has not his right reason. Caroline was thirteen. There are three bedrooms. George Baldry would go through mine to get down stairs. I went down at five. Baldry was in his room then. I took Caroline out of her bed and put her into mine, because she had the ague. I gave her the cat to play with. Baldry came down soon after me, and laced his high-lows in the washhouse. He had a light waistcoat on, with sleeves. There was a hammer hanging on a nail in the washhouse that morning, when I went out to work, at 20 minutes before 6. I left Baldry in the house. After I returned, at half-past 7, I saw the hammer where I had left it, but it was covered with blood and hair. I took it up-stairs. Caroline was in her aunt Ives's house when I came home. She lives next door. Caroline was all covered with blood from head to foot. I carried her back to the same bed in which I had left her. The bed I found covered with blood. The back door of the house was marked with blood from a child's hands. The prisoner was not there then. This is the hammer, and this is the prisoner's waistcoat. I have known Baldry for 20 years. He lives by working for the farmers and going to sea. He is of sound mind. I never saw anything to the contrary.

The prisoner, when asked whether he wished to put any questions to this witness, said "No."

Charlotte Ives: I am aunt to the deceased. On the morning of the 8th of August I heard her voice crying in her house. She cried, "Aunt, aunt: pray, pray come." I came down as quick as I could, and went to the front door, which was fastened. As I was going round I heard the front door unfastened, and I went back. I went into the kitchen, and found Baldry standing holding Caroline by the hand. Caroline was covered with blood from head to foot. A man named Minister followed me in. I said, "Dear, what's the matter?" She said, "Baldry has done it—Baldry has done it with a hammer." I did not hear him say anything. When she said that, I took Caroline upon my arm, and carried her into my house. Baldry followed me into my house. Caroline said again, "Baldry has done it." I do not know that he said anything upon that. I observed his dress—he had a lightish waistcoat on, with blood on each side. I went with Caroline the same day to Norwich Hospital. I was there again on the 26th. She was dead. I saw her body. I have known Baldry several years. I never saw anything in his manner or conduct to lead me to think he was of unsound mind.

Thomas Minister corroborated the evidence of the last witness, adding that he had known the

prisoner as long as he (the prisoner) had known himself. That he never noticed any indication of an unsound mind in him, any more than that he was what was called in those parts a "wooden countryman."

Samuel Rudram: I was present on the 8th of August, and saw Baldry after Caroline was taken to her aunt's. He was lacing up his high-lows in the washhouse. I asked him what he did it for, and he said, "I do not know." He then went away. His mind is not different from that of other people's. He said at one time, "I have not hurt her much—wash the blood off."

Mr. James Copeman, the clerk of the magistrates, proved a statement made by the poor child when dying:—

"When George Baldry came up to my bed he asked me when I was going to get up? I said 'Not yet.' I had then a cat in bed. I was afraid he was about to get the cat, and I covered it up. He then struck me a blow on the side of the head, and another on the front. I put up my hand to save the blow, and he struck my thumb. He struck me five or six blows on the head. After he struck me one blow I looked to see what he struck me with, but the blows came so quick I could not see. He sat on the bedside after he had finished striking me. I felt the blood run down my arm, and then I got out of bed, and he took me in his arms and down stairs into the kitchen, and set me down on the bricks. I got up of my own accord, and went into the washhouse, and undid the door by drawing two pegs out. I went into the back yard, and called to my aunt. . . . . I first saw a hammer in Baldry's hand in the washhouse, while he was hanging it up by a string on a nail. . . Before he walked away he said, 'O dear, what is the matter?' I had never quarrelled with him. I liked him very well. He sometimes run me about. My mother told me not to let him play with me. I once told my mother he did so. I do not know whether he knew that I told her. The back and front door were both fastened up when I went down stairs. Neither my father nor my mother were in the house. . . . This statement is all true, and I make it with the feeling that I shall not recover.

"The mark of
X
"Caroline Warns."

Mr. Firth, a surgeon, stated that he had seen the prisoner, and conversed with him. The result was that he considered the prisoner of feeble intellect. At the same time he did not consider him incapable of distinguishing between right and wrong. The prisoner would know the distinction, but would not appreciate the degrees of right and wrong so well as other people.

By the Judge: There was no delusion, but only a feeble intellect.

The prisoner, when called on for his defence, seemed to be at first unable to speak, but, after a brief interval, he said: "My head is so bad I cannot recollect anything. I have only to say that I should ask the jury what reason they would say I should be supposed to have for doing this job?"

Mr. Justice Erle then summed up the evidence to the jury, and in doing so expressed it as his opinion that the doctrine ought not to be allowed to prevail, that

when men who have always conducted themselves as ordinary men, and of sane mind, commit any grievous offence of a sudden, the mere commission of that offence should be taken to be indicative of such an unsoundness of mind as to exempt them from legal responsibility for that act. He would direct the jury, as clear law, that if a man was capable of knowing right from wrong, and was capable of being swayed by those motives which actuate ordinary men—that is to say, fear and hope—the fear of consequences and the hope of escape from punishment, such a man was responsible for his acts. Applying that sound principle to this case, the jury would say whether the deceased came to her death through the wilful and unprovoked violence of the prisoner in the first place, and in the next, whether they thought he was in a state of mind to be made responsible?

The jury, after a brief deliberation, found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to be hanged.

31. MURDER AT WARRINGTON. —*Liverpool.*—Patrick Lyons, 21, and Bridget Lyons, 40, were indicted for having at Warrington, on the 4th of February last, wilfully murdered Margaret Fahy.

Mr. Monk, in stating the case, said he must, in the first place, draw the attention of the jury to the law of evidence, as it affected the two prisoners at the bar. The law was this; should they be satisfied that either of the prisoners struck the deceased the blows which caused her death, and that at the same time the other prisoner was present, consenting to that violence, both would be responsible for the act. The facts of the case were these. The deceased, Margaret Fahy, at the time the alleged murder was committed, resided with the prisoners in the town of Warrington, where the prisoners kept a lodging-house in Bank Street. The deceased had not resided with them long—not more than a week. During that time a woman named Collins, and a man named Thomas Nucombe, were also lodging with the prisoners. These people were the inmates of the house up to the night of the murder. On this night, the 3rd of February, Nucombe had gone out to a dance, and on his returning home about 10 o'clock, he found himself locked out. This was an unusually early hour for the door to be locked, and he was much surprised at it. Collins, who would be called as a witness, early on the morning of the murder heard the prisoners calling out to the deceased that it was time for her to get up, and shortly afterwards she heard both the prisoners going down stairs talking to each other; in a few minutes after this she heard screams proceeding from a female below, having already seen the deceased go down stairs. These screams alarmed witness. and she got up in order to see what was to do. The female prisoner told her that it was a drunken man, whereon she remarked, "That cry is more like the cry of murder than the cry of a drunken man." The woman Collins then went to bed again, and shortly afterwards the female prisoner went up to Collins, and said she would lie down in bed with her for a short time. She got into bed, and remained there for some time, detaining Collins. The female prisoner had not been in bed long when the noise ceased. After considerable detention, Col-

lins was allowed to leave the house, the female prisoner remarking to her that the drunken man had left, and that she could then go. Collins then came down stairs, and stepped on something wet; when she said to the prisoner, "What is this?—why, it is blood;" to which the female prisoner replied, "No, it is not blood; it is only a little water which the drunken man has spilt." She afterwards found that it was blood. From information received by Mr. Brandwood, the sergeant of police, he proceeded to the house of a person named Reynolds, where he found the female prisoner. He told her he must search the house in Bank Street, where she and her husband had lived. The house was then locked up. Mr. Brandwood asked for the key of the house, and she said she could not let him have it, as her husband was working in the country and had it with him. Upon that Mr. Brandwood told her that he would take her into custody, and break into the house. This was done, and a search was made. On searching near the coal-hole, in the lower part of the house, Mr. Brandwood's attention was attracted by the female prisoner standing close to the coal-hole. He asked her what was in the coal-hole, and she said nothing. On his going to search it she attempted to run away. Mr. Brandwood then got hold of her, searched the coal-hole, and found the dead body of the deceased, much mutilated. The male prisoner absconded and enlisted in the East India Company's Service, but was afterwards taken into custody in Charles Street, Westminster.

Peggy Collins was examined, and detailed the circumstances alluded to in the learned counsel's address. The witness, who was an old infirm-looking person, spoke in such a disconnected manner, and evinced such nervousness, that there was difficulty in clearly making out her statements.

Thomas Nucombe deposed to his having lodged with the prisoners. On the night of the murder he was locked out. On his return, the female prisoner told witness that he must get other lodgings, but he slept in the kitchen that night. The female prisoner and Peggy Lyons, the male prisoner's sister, were also there. The female prisoner sat on a form close to the coal-hole when witness went to sleep. When he awoke next morning, she was sitting in the same place. Was in the house the night the dead body was lying there, but did not know it at the time. First knew it from the police. Prisoner's wife was up all night the night witness slept in the kitchen. There was a fire in the grate. Prisoner's wife sat on a form close to the coal-hole door.

Michael Neyland, a lodging-house keeper in Lower Bank Street, knew the deceased. The last time he saw her alive was on the Sunday morning before her death. Peggy Collins came to witness's house on Tuesday, the 4th, and told him that something had happened at the prisoners' house. In consequence of what she told him, he looked at prisoners' house as he was going to work and found it closed. Deceased formerly lodged with witness. Letters were often left at witness's house for deceased. One came for her on Wednesday, the 5th. Witness took it to prisoners' house. Prisoner's wife was sitting on a form near the coal-hole. Witness

told prisoner's wife that he had a letter for deceased. She said deceased was at Sutton, but that she (prisoner) would see deceased next day, and would give her the letter. Witness said he would not part with the letter until he saw deceased either alive or dead. He told prisoner that it was reported she had made away with deceased. She replied that it was a false report.

John Brandwood, sergeant in the Warrington Police Force, stated that on Wednesday, the 5th, in consequence of information which he had received from the witness Collins, he went to the prisoners' house. The prisoner's wife was sitting on a stool with her back to the coal-hole door under the stairs. After ascertaining that Patrick Lyons resided there witness went away, and returned to bridewell. The old woman Collins came to him again then, and in consequence of what she said to him he went again to Bank Street, and found it locked up. In consequence of what was told him, he went to Reynolds's house, where he found the female prisoner. He asked her for the key of the house. She said she had not got it; her husband had taken it with him to his work. Witness then asked her to come with him and open the door. She again replied that she could not, as her husband had the key. Witness then told her that she must come with him, as he was determined to search the house; and, on her still declining, he told her he would take her into custody, and break the door open. He did so, and on getting into the house he first searched a small pantry. The female prisoner then placed herself against a kind of wooden frame. He next searched two barrels, after which she said to him, "Now, you are perhaps satisfied that it 's a false report, and that me and my husband would not be guilty of such a crime." She asked witness to go up-stairs. He said he would do so after he had satisfied himself below. He then opened a door on the right of where she was standing, and saw something dark-coloured. He asked her what it was, and she said she had been breaking coals. There was a hole in the cupboard, and he asked her what it was. She replied it was only a hole, where they kept nothing. Witness then broke through the hole, when she made a start from him. He caught hold of her and said, "Mrs. Lyons, it appears there is something in that hole which you don't wish to see, but you shall have a full opportunity of seeing it as well as me." He then brought her back, and discovered the body of a female. He then charged her, in company with her husband, with murdering the deceased. She said, "I know nothing at all about it." The prisoner was then taken to bridewell. When he found the body it was lying with its face towards the door. He then searched the ash-pit, and found a cleaver.

Hugh Eccles, an officer in the London Police Force, spoke to observations made by the male prisoner when taken into custody in London. He said:—"I expected to sleep in bed to-night, but I find that I am mistaken; but one comfort in my mind is, that I have nothing to do with the murder, although I was present when it was done. My wife done it; bad luck to her, and the first day I saw her."

Dr. Davies of Warrington spoke

to seeing the body of the deceased in the coal-hole. Should say the probability was, that it had been placed there before life was extinct. The witness stated that he had examined the body, and had found several deep and severe wounds on the temples, head, right and left side of the neck, and in different parts of the body, besides several bruises. He had no doubt death had been caused by these wounds, and loss of blood arising therefrom. The cleaver would be very likely to have caused the wounds he had described.

The male prisoner made a long statement, denying that he was guilty, but asserting that his wife was.

The jury found both prisoners "Guilty," and they were sentenced to be hanged, the learned Judge holding out no hope of mercy. The male prisoner afterwards confessed his guilt, and entirely exonerated his wife from any participation in the actual deed. It appeared that he was desirous of possessing himself of a small sum of money the deceased was known to possess—only 12*s*.—that he hesitated long, but on Fahy's coming down stairs he struck her with the cleaver—that his wife pushed him away, whereon he threatened to do the same for her, and she then ran upstairs. The deed being done, the prisoner had not the courage to take the purse from the person of his victim. The female prisoner was respited in consequence of this confession, but Patrick Lyons was executed on the 26th of April.

31. The Census.—On the night of the 31st of March, the people of this country were numbered for the fifth time. Owing to the growing familiarity of the people with this decennial process, the prejudices which formerly existed so strongly on the subject have died away, and the returns were obtained and collected with more than usual readiness and success. The numerical correctness of the returns for England, Wales, and Scotland may be relied on; those for Ireland are not so trustworthy, owing to the strange state of society in that unhappy land. With respect to age, the question is somewhat different—it seems a part of human nature to conceal the ravages of time. Some thinking persons have regretted that no advantage was taken of this opportunity to ascertain the state of education and the provision for instruction throughout the country. A summary of the results of the Census will be found in the "Appendix to the Chronicle."

— Balloon Voyage to France.—The Duke of Brunswick, who during his residence in England has made himself remarkable for many eccentricities, having chosen the medium of the air for a journey to France, started this day from Hastings in Mr. Green's balloon, the "Victoria." The car was provided with an apparatus for enabling it to skim over the water at a fixed elevation. A gutta-percha line, above 200 feet long, had three logs of wood secured to it at intervals near its extremity. The grapnel was attached to two metallic air vessels, sufficient to enable it to float upon the water. Bladders of air were provided to be attached to the grapnel line, to aid its floating.

About half-past 1, P.M., the balloon was released, and ascended in admirable style, standing away to the south-east; this course it retained till about twelve miles from the English shore; the

wind then carried it southward. When somewhat short of mid-channel the balloon was almost becalmed, and took a low level, so that by means of a speaking-trumpet the occupiers of the car could converse with the crews of some fishing-boats which appeared beneath them. On getting further from the English coast the balloon again got into a current setting to the south-east. The gas at this period became much expanded by the action of the sun's rays, and the balloon ascended to a height of 4000 feet. The safety-valve at the bottom of the balloon then began to act, owing to the great expansion of the gas, and the escape which ensued caused a gradual descent, till the appendages to the guide-line, styled the "compensating weight," came upon the surface of the water, whereby the downward progress was checked, owing to the diminished weight depending upon the machine. Before ariving at this point the aeronauts had enjoyed a magnificent view of the English coast extending from Dungeness Point to Beachy Head—the long line of coast glowing in the vivid rays of a resplendent sun. When about 20 miles from the French coast they obtained a view of a portion of the shores of France.

At length the land appeared so near at hand, that the grapnel was lowered. The shore was found to have been left by the ebbing of the tide, and the sands were observed to be of great extent. Two men were seen walking upon the sands, and as the balloon passed over them, with its guide line trailing behind, one of them caught at it, and was immediately seen to be dashed violently upon the earth. The rope got under the feet of his companion, who forthwith performed a complete somersault in the air, and was speedily placed *hors de combat*. The aeronauts descended in a valley, where appeared a village, from which scores of people were speedily seen to emerge. The Duke laid hold of his speaking trumpet, and shouted directions to the peasantry how to act. The balloon reached the earth almost without a shock, and abundance of attendance being promptly rendered, the aërial visitor was soon made fast, and the Duke and Mr. Green alighted, finding themselves in the fields near Neufchatel, about ten miles south-west of Boulogne. A railway station appeared half a mile off, situate on the Boulogne and Amiens Railway. His Highness proceeded at once to the station, and took his seat in a train, *en route* for Paris, while Mr. Green, having discharged his gas, got the balloon packed up, and proceeded therewith in a cart to Boulogne. The voyage occupied five hours, and the distance travelled about sixty miles.

Elections to Parliament.—The seat for Harwich, vacant by the elevation of Sir J. C. Hobhouse to the peerage, was filled by the election of Mr. H. J. Prinsep, a Director of the East India Company, and a Conservative, who defeated his Free-Trade opponent, Mr. Crawford, a London merchant, by five votes; but Mr. Prinsep stating his qualification to consist in property in the colonies, his election was declared void: a Bill was subsequently brought in and passed, making such property a sufficient qualification. Sir W. P. Gallway, Bart., was elected for Thirsk, in the room of Mr. John Bell, deceased. The

election at Dungarvon, vacant by the resignation of the Right Hon. R. L. Sheil, is rather remarkable; one of the candidates was Mr. Francis Maguire, the champion of the new association which has risen to trouble Ireland, called "The Tenant League;" he was utterly defeated by the Hon. C. Ponsonby, the Whig candidate, and compelled to withdraw.

APRIL.

3. Awful Explosion at Temezvar.—*Hungary.*—A letter from Temezvar, gives details of a terrible catastrophe which occurred at the fortress of Temezvar, a strong fort in Hungary, noted for its heroic defence, in the hands of the Austrians, against the Hungarians in the recent insurrection.

"This morning, at 7 o'clock, a noise like thunder was heard over the city, followed by a sound like a heavy fall of rain; every window in the city was smashed to atoms, the doors in all the houses, even those which were locked, were burst open, masses of masonry strewed the streets, and a dense mass of smoke darkened the atmosphere. In a few minutes the noise of the explosion ceased, and the cause was ascertained—the powder magazine near the Transylvanian barracks had blown up. People hastened to the barracks as soon as the smoke had cleared away. Of the magazine itself, a large building with substantial walls, nothing remained but a heap of smoking ruins, from which occasionally a shell exploded. The whole roof of the barracks was blown away, the walls riddled with shells and other materials, which had been thrown likewise into every part of the town, committing havoc where they exploded. Legs and arms, and corpses horribly mutilated, were scattered in all directions. The exact number of killed has not yet been ascertained. Two captains and forty privates are reported dead. Half an hour later a whole battalion would have been on exercise in the barrack-yard and probably exterminated. The town gates are so seriously damaged that they are unsafe. At the moment I am writing shells continue to explode, some rising to a height in the air. It is not safe to venture near the spot. Ten hundredweight of powder is deposited at no great distance, but it is hoped that it will not be ignited. Members of some of the unhappy victims were found 1500 yards from the spot. Nearly all the inhabitants have fled from the city for safety. No clue to this disaster has as yet been found."

4. The Nempnett Murder.—*Taunton.*—John Wills was indicted for the wilful murder of William Wilkins, by knocking him down with a spade, and when on the ground beating him on the head with an Italian iron, giving him divers mortal wounds, of which he died at Nempnett on the 8th of February; and John Smith was charged with aiding and abetting him. Other counts charged both prisoners with the murder.

The uncommon brutality of this murder, in which an aged couple were struck down in each other's presence, one killed outright, and the other dreadfully injured, caused great excitement. As the prisoners made statements which admitted their identity, it will not be necessary to give other evidence than that of the mutilated sur-

vivor, which will detail the full barbarity of the deed.

Sarah Wilkins was carried into the witness-box in a chair. She begged not to be put near the prisoner. She said—I am the widow of William Wilkins. We kept a shop at Nempnett. I am 70; my husband was 74. I know the prisoners, and I knew Wills before. He had worked at Hyatt's. The prisoners came for a loaf of bread on the morning of the 8th of February. They found they had no money, and they went away. Smith stood at the door when Wills came in. They came back again in a short time. Wills put me down on the ground. I begged him to have mercy. I got up on my knees, and Wills then struck me with a spade; he thought I was dead. Smith had the spade first, and then Wills took the spade, and they went into the kitchen where my husband was, and then I heard my husband cry "Murder" two or three times. I could hear a scuffle, but I could not see them. I had a penknife in my pocket with a bit of silver in the ivory handle. I had some silver money in my pocket. We had an Italian iron in the house, which was on the table to be cleaned. I saw it in my house when I came to myself, and it was then broken all to pieces. We sold tobacco—it was made up in two-ounce packets. This is the penknife. I have had it for 20 years. I know it by marks.

Cross-examined by Mr. Edwards. —My husband and I were both in the kitchen. The old man was sitting in the chimney corner. I was near the door, handy to the passage. Wills had a short stick with an iron knob. I did not see them for a minute before they came up to me. He struck me directly. I was stunned for a bit. I had my eye towards the door to make my escape. Smith had not come in when Wills struck me; he was standing at the door with the spade in his hand. After Wills had left me for dead he went and struck my husband. I did not see the blow, but I heard him cry "Murder." (The poor old woman was here so much overcome that she was obliged to be assisted by the surgeons and have stimulants. She kept crying, "Don't ee, don't ee.") I was before the magistrates the same day, and had then a distinct recollection of what had taken place. I did not see Smith strike a blow, but I have recollected since that I saw him with the spade. I did say that I saw Smith go into the kitchen where my husband was. I think I said before the magistrates, that whether Smith came in or not I could not say. I have been very ill ever since. My neighbours have told me a good deal.

Re-examined. — I heard the blows given to my husband, but could not see them.

In their statements, each prisoner exculpated himself and charged the other. They were found "Guilty," and hanged on the 23rd instant. They confessed the deed; but declared that when they went to the cottage they had no other intention than robbery.

4. Manslaughter of Captain Symes.—A gentleman universally respected for his benevolent disposition has met his death by the act of a drunken ruffian. Captain George Symes, late of the Madras Artillery, lived at a house on the road between Axminster and Lyme Regis. In the evening, while the family were awaiting the arrival of

a relative, a great disturbance was heard in the road. Two ruffians, Thomas Garland and Isaac Beer, quarrelled as they were going along the road; Garland knocked Beer down, and threatened to murder him. The cries of Beer brought Captain Symes and other persons to his aid, and he was released. Then Garland, who had been drinking, refused to listen to the pacifying counsels of Mr. Symes, ran at him, forced him backwards, fell upon him, and attempted to keep him on the ground. Blood-vessels were ruptured at the back of the unfortunate gentleman's head, and death ensued.

Garland was committed to take his trial for murder.

5. The Lawshall Murder.—*Bury St. Edmund's.* — George Carnt was indicted for the murder of Elizabeth Bainbridge, on the 20th of January last, at Lawshall.

The unfortunate deceased, Elizabeth Bainbridge, was about 30 years of age. Some nine or ten years ago she married the butler of a clergyman in the neighbourhood of Seawardstone. Her husband had since joined the corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, and it appeared that they had not been living together for the last seven years. With her child, the result of wedlock, she went and resided with her father, who is a hard-working and respectable farmer at Lawshall. Here she conducted herself with every propriety, and it seemed that she was much liked in the vicinity. The prisoner was a young agricultural labourer in the same village, and for his position might be called respectably off. It seems to be the opinion that the prisoner was enamoured of the deceased, and that though she conducted herself with the restraint of a married woman—though a woman with no husband—that she was attached to him. For ten or eleven days previous to the murder, the deceased had been staying with her sister, whose husband, Mr. Payne, kept the Harrow public-house at Lawshall. The prisoner had also been lodging there for about a week. On the afternoon of the 20th of January, about half-past 3 o'clock, she left the Harrow for the purpose of returning home to her parents' farm, proceeding across the fields as the nearest way. She had with her a bundle, and was attired in a blue cloak, dark dress, a green silk bonnet, and a victorine round her neck. The prisoner was in the kitchen when she left, and upon her going out of the front door the back one was heard to open, and Carnt was found to have also left. The evening having far advanced, the parents, finding she did not reach home, became alarmed about her, and the father set out to Mr. Payne's, who keeps the Harrow, to learn some tidings about her. There he learned her departure, and her absence became the more mysterious. Shortly after 7 o'clock Carnt returned to the Harrow, having let himself in by the back door. He seemed very much agitated, and shook considerably. He had no hat on, and his clothes were wet and dirty. He stood before the kitchen fire several minutes without saying anything, and he then suddenly remarked, "The halter is for my neck." And being asked to drink, he replied, "I shall never drink again." The state of the prisoner, the admissions he had made, and the continued absence of the de-

ceased, increased the alarm as to her fate. He was told that he must consider himself in custody on suspicion of making away with the deceased, and search was then made in the fields between the Harrow and the parents' farm. On arriving at a pond in a remote part of a pasture, some eight or nine rods from a stile, the clothes of a woman were discovered. The officer then went into the water and brought out the body of a woman, which was at once identified to be the deceased. On the body being examined by Mr. King, a surgeon, unmistakable appearances presented themselves that the deceased could not have destroyed herself in the pond. There had evidently been a struggle on the bank; the deceased had been dragged into the pond and drowned, and the murderer had waded across and climbed the opposite bank.

A great amount of circumstantial evidence was adduced, amongst which it may be stated that on the afternoon of the murder the deceased and the prisoner were seen together in the field near the pond; and were observed to be laughing at each other. Further on, they were seen by other persons standing near a stile, "talking kindly" with each other. Near to the stile is a pond, and in the evening shrieks were heard in the direction of that pond.

In the bosom of the victim was found the watch and chain of Carnt, and in the pocket of Carnt was found the wedding-ring of the deceased. The hat and neckerchief of Carnt were found in or near the pond. The Judge, Lord Campbell, suggested that the young man's love had carried him the length of violence; that the poor young woman had resisted, and called forth the base passions of her lover, and in his fury he had killed her. The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to death. Previous to his execution he confessed his guilt, alleging that he was in a state of frenzy from drink, and intended to destroy himself also.

7. Fire in the Thames Bank Depository.—Shortly after 7 A.M., a fire of a very alarming character, which was not subdued before property valued at upwards of 100,000*l.* had been destroyed or seriously injured, happened in the Ranelagh Road, Thames Bank, Pimlico. The entire range of buildings occupied an area of several acres, of which one portion was used as a storehouse for furniture, pictures, pianofortes, and a vast accumulation of miscellaneous property, sent thither for safe custody by persons who have gone abroad for a time, officers on foreign stations, and others. The western portion of the building had been fitting up as "model sleeping apartments" for the accommodation of some hundreds expected visitors to the Great Exhibition. The repository was in the occupation of a Mr. Harrison. It was composed of brick, with turned arches and stone floorings, in order to render the whole fire-proof. The depository, at the time of the disaster, was filled with valuable property of nearly every description, amongst which was a collection of pictures said to be worth 40,000*l.* In order to keep the articles in the place free from damp or mildew, a hot air pipe passed along the ceiling of each floor; and it is generally supposed that the heat of this pipe caused the conflagration.

At the outbreak of the fire, the police attempted to stop the ravages of the flames, and rescue some of the property. Unfortunately, the articles were packed so close on either side, that barely sufficient room was left for two men to pass up the centre, and the flames and smoke gained such a mastery, that the men were obliged to make a hasty retreat. Attempts were then made to remove the valuable collection of paintings belonging to Mr. Wombwell. This was accomplished at some risk, for the heat and smoke were so great that the men could barely stand in the place. The collection was at length got out, not without having suffered considerable damage, the frames and canvas being blistered and perfectly black. Much delay occurred in procuring water; and the flames in the meanwhile had extended so much, that it was feared they would ignite the model sleeping apartments, with which they were connected by a bridge; this was, however, broken down, and that range of premises preserved. The flames were not extinguished until the afternoon, when the greater part of the valuable deposits were found to be either totally consumed or greatly damaged.

7. Murder of a Wife. — At the Gloucester Assizes, Daniel Munday, a labourer, of Wootton-under-Edge, was tried for the murder of his wife.

From the evidence given, it appeared that the prisoner had been in the habit of beating and kicking his unfortunate partner; and a few days before her death he was seen to strike her a blow on the chest. She was found dead in bed, the husband himself announcing her decease to a neighbour. There were large bruises on the body, and marks of pressure on the neck and under the ear. A surgeon declared the cause of death to have been strangulation. The only violence by the prisoner distinctly proved at the trial, was the blow on the chest. An attempt was made to establish, on cross-examination, that the witnesses for the prosecution had long entertained great animosity towards the prisoner, and that there were no marks on the deceased's person which might not have resulted from disease or accident.

Mr. Justice Talfourd having read the evidence to the jury, left it to them to say whether the prisoner was guilty of murder on the first count of the indictment, which charged the death to have been occasioned by strangulation; or of manslaughter on the second count, which charged the death to have resulted from the kicking and beating; or whether the prisoner was innocent altogether. The jury, after some deliberation, said, "We find the prisoner guilty of an aggravated assault." Some discussion ensued, and at length the Judge asked the jury which assault they referred to; and the foreman replied, "The assault on the Thursday before the death." Mr. Justice Talfourd said, that being so, he thought, upon the principle of the decision in Regina *versus* Bird, the prisoner was entitled to be acquitted, as the blow on Thursday clearly did not conduce to the death; and therefore, although the prisoner might be indicted for the assault hereafter, he was not liable on this indictment. The jury acquiesced, and the prisoner was thereupon acquitted.

8. Robbery at the Government Works, Waltham Abbey. —A daring robbery, to the amount of 470*l.* in cash and notes, was effected at the Government gunpowder manufactory at Waltham Abbey.

Mr. Topping, the storekeeper, had placed the property stolen, consisting of eighteen 20*l.* notes and 96*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.* in gold, silver, and copper, to be used in the payment of the usual monthly accounts, together with about 12*l.*, his own money, in an iron chest, inclosed within an iron closet, in his own office. Mr. Topping left the works at half-past 2 P.M., when all the locks were securely fastened, and everything quite safe. At 6 o'clock the following morning, the porter, whose duty it was to open the storekeeper's office, on inserting the key into the lock of the outer door, found that it was unfastened, and secured only by the ordinary catch. On entering, he found that an inner office had been forcibly broken open, and the iron doors of the closet containing the money chest wrenched off. The chest itself had been lifted out of the closet, and its shattered appearance soon discovered that the burglars had availed themselves of the agency of gunpowder to obtain easy access to its contents. The chest had apparently been placed on one side, with the keyhole uppermost, and into the keyhole gunpowder had been gradually poured until a sufficient quantity had been inserted to blow off the outer lid. It is conjectured that the robbers laid a train for some short distance, and then fired it. The effect was shown in the entire destruction of the outer lid, on the removal of which the thieves had little difficulty in wrenching open the inner partition, having done which the booty was secured.

A confederate, whom the actual robbers had defrauded of his share of the plunder, gave information to the police, who speedily apprehended George Rowe, a licensed victualler, and landlord of an inn called "the Compasses," at Waltham; John Cornish and Charles Eves, two night watchmen on the Government works; and Jesse Griffiths, a costermonger and fish-dealer, living in the neighbourhood, and well known as a bad character.

Police inspector Lund having received information implicating Rowe, went to his house for the purpose of apprehending him. On inquiring for him, he was told by his wife that she believed he was in the back yard. On going there the officer could not find him, and some bystander referred him to the stable. Into the stable he went, but here also he was unsuccessful. Perceiving, however, in the corner of the stable a ladder leading up to a loft, he ascended, and immediately discovered Rowe extended upon some hay and straw, in which he was partly buried. On the officer acquainting him with the nature of his suspicions, Rowe resigned himself into custody, and having descended from his hiding place, he submitted to be searched. Upon him were found 27 sovereigns and five 10*l.* Bank of England notes. On being asked if he had any more money in his possession, he accompanied the officers to his bedroom, and, pointing out a few shillings in silver, said, "That's all the cash I have." Mr. Lund now intimated to the prisoner that he should feel it his duty to search the loft in which he had found

him, and inquired if he had any money there. Rowe replied, "Is it likely now? But, if you are come to search, you had better do so." The officers returned to the loft, and discovered, amongst some old iron and other rubbish, a tin canister, which, on being opened, was found to contain 100 sovereigns in gold. The other three prisoners were captured by the local police.

It appeared that immediately after the robbery the prisoner Rowe had gone to London for the purpose of disposing of the stolen notes, and had represented that he had succeeded in getting rid of but two of them for 15*l.* each. Money to some amount was found at the lodgings of the other prisoners. Eves was admitted to bail, but the other three were fully committed for trial.

On the trial, a verdict of "Not Guilty" was taken by consent as to Eves; Cornish and Griffiths were acquitted by the jury; Rowe was found "Guilty of receiving the money," and sentenced to be transported for ten years.

16. Fatal Mistake.—A Farmer Shot by a Clergyman.—A distressing misadventure occurred in the north of England. The Rev. Joseph Smith, Perpetual Curate of Walton, near Brampton, in Cumberland, under a false alarm at robbers, shot dead, with a revolving-pistol, Mr. William Armstrong, a gentleman farmer of Sorbie Trees in Bewcastle. Mr. Armstrong was a large farmer and considerable landowner, about 38 years of age, married, and having two children—a man highly respected in his neighbourhood. He had gone to Brampton in the morning to complete a purchase of land; and meeting many friends there, as it was market-day, drank too much wine. When last seen on his way home, at about half-past 11, he was rather the worse for liquor. In the village of Walton, the road northwards from Brampton to Bewcastle divides into three; the middle and direct road leading to Bewcastle, Mr. Armstrong's home, and one of the divergent roads leading to the parsonage-house of Mr. Smith. In the house of Mr. Smith was a servant named Ann Glendinning, who had lived as a servant with Mr. Armstrong's father, and afterwards with Mr. Armstrong himself. Mr. Smith was sitting up alone at about 12 o'clock, when he heard a knocking, which he at first thought was Mrs. Smith in a rocking-chair up-stairs, but which he presently found was some person at his study-window. Being a weak nervous man, he was in great agitation; he saw that the bar of the window was not fastened, and he felt afraid that the window might be driven in, as vagrants and sailors had sometimes "spoken to him through the zinc blind in the way of dictation." In the hope of intimidating any persons outside, he went forward with a great noise, and succeeded in fastening the bar. He then unlocked a drawer, took out a revolving-pistol, and with a small lantern in his hand went to the door.

At the Coroner's inquest, Mr. Smith, who had been since the unhappy occurrence in a most pitiable state of mind, stated, "I went forward, alone as I was, drew a bolt loudly of the front door, shot back the lock loudly, drew back a sliding guard-chain, and opened the door. I mention this as a proof of how utterly void I was of self-possession; as I exposed

the house and myself by opening the door, like the moth rushing into the candle. I was speechless, and could not say anything. From the noise I had made at the window and door the person had withdrawn from the vicinity of the window. My sight is so defective that I often bid 'good day' to a stranger, thinking him to be a parishioner. At this time the moon was in the south, casting a dark shadow on the north-west angle. These circumstances, with the shade of the shrubbery and the glare of the lantern, combined to prevent my seeing any one. I at once discharged the pistol two or three times, without aiming at any object, more in the hope of creating alarm than anything else. I am not accustomed to fire-arms, and have always had a dislike to fishing and shooting. The reason I provided myself with the pistol was painful anxiety of mind, occasioned by the Frimley murder and other cases of that kind which have been reported; and, not being possessed of bodily strength, and being alone in the house with women and children—the house being accessible on all sides without passing through the village—I felt it my duty to have some fire-arms to use in case of danger. I had one before (a pistol) similar to the one I used: not being able after several trials to hit anything with that pistol, I exchanged it for this one. I fired recklessly out at the door, and then went in and shut the door loudly." Mr. Smith afterwards went out with a lantern, but saw nothing.

In the morning, at 7 o'clock, Mr. Armstrong was found lying just inside the gate, a corpse; outside the gate were the foot-marks of a horse, that seemed to have stood a long time; and at about a mile from Walton Mr. Armstrong's pony was found making its way home. A surgical examination showed that two bullets had struck the deceased: one had "entered at the back part of the right shoulder, coursed along the shoulder-joint, and made its exit at the front of the shoulder; it was found lying under the right arm-pit. The other had entered the right breast about four inches below the nipple, had passed through the liver, entered the posterior wall of the stomach, passed thence by the lower cavity of the chest on the left side, without wounding the lung, and finally lodged close to the skin between the tenth and eleventh rib, where it caused an exterior swelling, and a dark bruise. The bullets, which were about the size of a small bean, had passed through a top-coat, a dress coat, a thick waistcoat, a linen shirt, and two flannel shirts."

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mr. Smith. Within a few minutes after the delivery of the verdict, the Rev. Mr. Benson, Vicar of Brampton, ran into the room from an adjacent apartment, where he had been personally consoling Mr. Smith, and exclaimed, "He 's quite gone, quite gone! the poor man is quite gone out of his mind!" The news had overwhelmed him; he sobbed and cried like a child, and in a short time fell into a state of mental imbecility, in which he continued for some time.

Mr. Smith was put on his trial for manslaughter at the summer assizes, when he was found "Not Guilty." Upon hearing the verdict, the Rev. Gentleman fell upon his knees, and raising his hands to Heaven gave vent to his feelings in prayer.

18. Strange Case of Self-poisoning at March.—Mr. Miller, a brewer at March, having detected his two maid-servants in pilfering flour, gave them a severe lecture; but he consented to overlook the offence if they behaved better for the future. Next day, the two girls, and a third who lived with Mr. Miller's sister in the next house, went into a field, lay down under a hedge, and took laudanum, which they had purchased at several chemists', with the purpose of destroying themselves. Here they were found by some labourers, who thought them drunken loose women, and made no attempt to rouse them. When missed they were sought for, and removed; but one died shortly after; the other two, by sedulous attention, recovered.

It is supposed that Mr. Miller's two girls were terrified lest further instances of theft should be discovered, and resolved to destroy themselves, and that the third joined them from a kind of maniacal affection which existed between her and one of them; they met every night in the yard and kissed each other; and, when discovered, were lying insensible in each other's arms. A coroner's jury was held on the body of the deceased who returned a verdict of *felo-de-se*, and of aiding and abetting in the crime of murder against the survivors, who were committed to Cambridge gaol. At the assizes the grand jury ignored the bill against the two girls, and they were discharged with a severe rebuke for the enormity of their conduct.

26. Accidental Death of a Barrister.—An inquest was held in the hall of Lyons Inn, on the body of James Tomlin, Esq., aged 31, barrister-at-law, who was accidentally killed under the melancholly circumstances detailed in the evidence.

Mr. James Crowdy, solicitor, said he had known the deceased for the last eight years. He was in his company on Thursday evening last from half-past 6 to half-past 10 o'clock. Dined with him that evening, and four other gentlemen, at Richardson's Hotel, Covent Garden. Deceased, to all appearance, was in his usual state of health, and evinced not the slightest symptom of despondency during the evening. They left the hotel together at 10 o'clock, and walked to St. James's Square, where deceased wished witness to take tea or coffee with him at the Erechtheum Club House. Witness declined, and they parted at half-past 10. A good deal of wine had been drunk during the evening. He could not say how much, nor could he tell how much deceased had drank. The latter was excited, but certainly he was not drunk. His conversation was quite rational, allowing for a little more gaiety in it than usual, though his natural disposition was very lively and cheerful. Nothing whatever occurred during the evening to lead witness to suppose that deceased would destroy himself. Witness knew of no man more unlikely to do so.

Mr. J. F. Symonds, solicitor, of Hereford, said that a little after 11 o'clock on Thursday night, he was coming out of No. 9, King's Bench Walk, Temple, nearly opposite to deceased's chambers. He heard a noise of something that had fallen on the other side of the square. Not having been looking in that direction, he had seen nothing fall. He had not crossed to the middle of the square before he heard a female crying out, "Oh

dear, sir, come here." He went up immediately, and the woman said, "Here 's a gentleman who has just thrown himself out of the window." Witness then saw deceased lying on the stones of the steps, and an immense pool of blood on the lower step. A broken walking-cane was beside him, and his hat had rolled off. Witness went and fetched a porter, and then went up the stairs of deceased's chamber, and found a window that lighted the first and second landing open.

By a juror.—The outer door of his chambers was half open, and I judge he had been in them. There was a key in the door. The landing is on the second-floor, and the window was open from the top.

Mr. George Cooper, superintendent of the Temple police, said a watchman informed him that a man had fallen from a window. Witness went to the place indicated, examined the window, and found it open. There were no marks of struggling on the landing. The inner door of deceased's chambers was locked, the outer not. Witness should say that as deceased was running down from his chambers his foot slipped on the landing, and he fell through the window legs foremost.

Mr. H. Macleod, barrister, lived in the top story of the same house as deceased. About half-past 11 on Thursday night he had just gone to bed, and thought he heard some one come up stairs; and immediately after he thought he heard two or three sounds of steps louder than usual, and then he heard something like the sound of a violent leap down stairs; and then, immediately after that, he heard what he thought a second leap. It appeared as if a man had leaped down a flight of stairs in high spirits. Heard nothing else on the stairs. About a quarter of an hour afterwards he heard a number of persons speaking under his window, and through that he discovered that an accident had happened. He had examined the landing, and saw on it, about nine inches from its edge, in the direction of the open window, marks of boots, as if some one had slipped. He examined the spot outside where deceased had fallen, and found it 7 feet from the perpendicular of the wall, showing that the party had shot out through the window with great velocity. The witness was decidedly of opinion that when the deceased jumped on the landing, which was very slippery, from having had a coat of whitewash, his boots slipped, and he was sent legs foremost through the window. The stairs' windows were often open by night.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

30. Dreadful Accident on the Cheshire Junction Railway.—A terrible accident, which resulted in the loss of six lives, and in the severe injury of many other persons, took place about half-past 7 P.M., on the Chester and Warrington Junction Railway.

It being the grand day at Chester races, special trains were dispatched along the line from Manchester and other places to Chester, and were heavily laden with passengers in the morning. The return trains were even more crowded, and it was to one of these trains, packed with human beings, that the accident happened.

This accident presents the unparalleled circumstance, that *three* trains came into collision at nearly the same moment. A mixed train

left the Chester station at five minutes to 7 o'clock in the evening, a long and very heavy train; another left the same place at a quarter past 7, also a long and heavy train; and a third left at nearly 8 o'clock. The first train advanced at a regular speed to a tunnel about a mile and a half long, called the Frodsham Tunnel, about 10 miles from Chester. There is a sharp rise on the line from Chester, and the train was assisted up this by a second engine, which left it at the top: there is then a level, but the line rises again in the tunnel. The engine was sufficiently powerful to draw the train some distance, but at a slow and gradually decreasing speed, until, when somewhat more than half through the tunnel, either from the slippery state of the rails or from some other cause, its power of traction was lost, and the train came to a stand. The passengers were persuaded not to quit the carriages, on the ground that there was no danger, when in a few minutes the second train came up; but the guard of this, being aware of the proximity of the first train, had slackened the speed, and it ran into the first with a slight shock only. Both trains were thus stationary in the tunnel, which was now filled with smoke and steam to such a degree that it was impossible to distinguish objects even in close proximity. In this condition they remained for some time, when the third train came up at a speed of about 10 miles an hour, the incline having caused the speed to slacken, and ran into both trains; the engine-driver not being aware of their presence, for, though there was a light at the tail of the second train, it was obscured by the smoke and steam. The effects were appalling. The third engine appeared to leap up, and was thrown violently off the line, across the way, and blocked up the passage. The last carriage on the second train was a carriage truck with a private carriage upon it belonging to Mrs. Ridgway, of Bolton, whose sister was killed. The carriage and the waggon were quite broken, and the next, a second-class, was broken up. The people in the other carriages were thrown in all directions—on one another and out of the carriages. The shock was conveyed to the other carriages. Several of the first and second class were injured greatly, adding to the horrors of the scene by the prolonged crash which was heard at the point of the collision; and when that crash had ceased, it was succeeded by groans and cries of alarm and for help, which were perfectly appalling. The place was pitch dark, and no one knew what might yet be to come. Lights were procured as speedily as possible from a farm-house, and the passengers were extricated with much difficulty from the ruins. Five were found to be quite dead, viz., Mrs. Wittenhall, widow of Major Wittenhall, E.I.C.; Mr. Davidson, a salesman, of Manchester; Henry Anderson, paper-hanger, of Hulme; Newell, a youth, of Whitley; and two others not identified; Mr. Wilson, another passenger, died at Newton on the following Saturday. Those seriously wounded were—Mr. Rooper, of Manchester, compound fracture of the leg, right arm, and fracture of breast bone—a mass of fractures, in fact; Mr. Leete, surgeon, Newton, broken leg; Mr. Henderson, of York, shoulder injured; Mrs. Lennox,

of Newton, leg injured; Mr. Hurry, of Newton, compound fracture of leg; Mrs. Hurry, an injury about the eye; Mr. J. C. Nappier, of Manchester, calico-printer, dangerous internal injuries; Mr. Biddulph, grocer, Manchester, leg broken; Mr. Sudrow, Hulme, blood forced from ears—seriously injured. Other persons were sent on to Manchester, one man very seriously injured, and many others were sent to other places. Altogether it is computed that not fewer than 50 persons were injured, in addition to those dead.

A coroner's inquest was held on the bodies of the sufferers, and made a lengthened and searching inquiry into the cause of this shocking catastrophe; the evidence disclosed great recklessness on the part of the railway officials.

The death of Mrs. Wittenhall was particularly shocking. She had gone with her sister, Mrs. Ridgway, and her brother-in-law, Mr. Clarke, to Chester races, in the private carriage of the latter lady. They occupied a compartment in a first-class carriage, their own being on a truck behind. The railway carriage was broken into fragments, and the body of the unfortunate lady was found jammed in between two splinters, one against her back, the other against her chest; she was quite dead.

With regard to the dispatch of the trains, it was stated that the ordinary number of passengers at Chester per day is about 2000; on this day there were 18,000. The instructions to the Frodsham Station Master were, "that trains would return after the races, commencing at 5.30 P.M., and continue running as soon as filled (!) up to 9 P.M." The jury found a verdict of "Accidental death," but accompanied the finding with severe animadversions on the conduct of the company.

30. Horrible Murder in Paris.—A murder of dreadful atrocity was perpetrated in January last, which was the subject of great excitement at Paris at the time. The victim of this horrible crime was a wealthy, but somewhat eccentric, manufacturer of bronzes, M. Poirier Desfontaines, in the Rue St. Honoré, No. 422. The murderer was now put on his trial before the Court of Assizes. It excited the greatest interest, and the court was crowded to excess. Eugene Viou was servant to deceased; he is only 20 years of age, is short in stature, and of remarkably juvenile appearance. The indictment set forth the following facts:—On the 6th of January last, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the servant of M. Desfontaines (the prisoner) fastened up the shop, and told the daughter of the concierge that his master had gone into the country for five or six days. Shortly after he left the place, accompanied by two commissionaires, who had in a hand-cart a large box, some trunks, and baggage. The sudden and unexpected departure of M. Desfontaines caused great surprise, and the conduct of the servant, who had only been a few days in Desfontaines' service, excited some suspicions in the mind of the concierge. He accordingly communicated with the commissary of police of the quarter of the Tuileries, and that functionary visited the house. On looking through the window of the bedroom, nothing was seen of a nature to excite alarm; and it was, therefore, determined to wait for a few days to see if M. Desfontaines would

return. On the 13th, the commissary of police again went to the house; and as nothing had been heard of M. Desfontaines, he caused the shop to be opened. It was, as usual, full of goods, and the concierge supposed that nothing had been taken away. It was noticed that the floor had been recently washed, and that it was still damp. Things remained in this state for several days; at last the chiefs of a carrying establishment caused inquiries to be made respecting a large box which had been lying for some time at the railway station at Châteauroux, addressed to a M. Moreau, of that town, but which no one of that name would receive. Orders were given to have it opened, and it was found to contain the body of a man. It was immediately sent up to Paris, and on being shown to the commissionaires who had taken it to the railway on the 6th of January, it was recognised by them. The body in the box was that of M. Desfontaines. The head was at the bottom enveloped in hay, and the legs were bent up to the trunk and tied with a string. The skull was fractured. A shirt and a pair of trousers stained with blood were in the box. This box the prisoner had directed the commissionaires to take to the Orleans Railway, and to take care of it, as it was "fragile." The prisoner was traced to the Orleans Railway. To a commissionaire he showed a large quantity of bank-notes and gold, and, on taking his place in the railway waggon, said, "I am as rich as California." He was very gay; in fact, in a sort of transport of joy. He was traced to Tours, and thence to Beaulieu, where his family lived. There he had passed several days, during which he had feasted his friends and acquaintances, and spent considerable sums of money. He had afterwards returned to Paris, and the police, after many searches, succeeded in arresting him on the 4th February, in an hotel near the Pont de la Réforme. In his possession a gold watch, a ring, 650*f.* in money, some silver spoons and forks, and other things recognised as the property of M. Desfontaines, were found. It appeared that the prisoner had deliberately planned the murder and robbery of his master, and had executed both with extraordinary *sang froid*. Thus, on the 4th of January, two days before the crimes were committed, he had taken a merlin (the heavy instrument used in chopping fire-wood) and had secreted it in his bed. On the 6th of that month, M. Desfontaines got up, as usual, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and prepared in the kitchen some drink and medicine for a malady with which he was afflicted. He then sat down at a table near the window. Viou approached him quietly, and struck him a tremendous blow on the back of the head with the merlin. The blow was mortal, but seeing the victim make some convulsive movements as he fell to the ground, Viou struck two other blows. He then took a ring off deceased's finger, and put it on his own. He then opened the secretary, and took all the bank-notes, money, and jewellery it contained. He also collected some linen, some silver spoons and forks. He carefully closed the secretary and drawers, and placed the keys in the proper places. He afterwards, at the usual hour, opened the shop, and selected a costly clock, a lamp, and other articles, all of which he carefully packed

up. At about 8 o'clock in the morning he went to a trunk-maker in the Faubourg St. Honoré, and bought a large box and two or three small boxes. He coolly bargained for a reduction in the price demanded. He took these things home, and as the box was too large to go up the staircase to the *entresol*, where the kitchen was, he removed the door. Not being able to place the box in the kitchen, he left it in the bedroom, and dragged the body of deceased to it. Then he bound the legs of deceased to the trunk, and packed up the body in the box. He next carefully washed away the blood which was on the floor and the walls. He attempted to carry the box down stairs, but the staircase being narrow, it stuck fast. He went and got the commissionaire generally employed by M. Desfontaines to assist him, and it was deposited in the shop. He displayed the greatest calmness, and the commissionaire naturally thought that the box only contained goods. He made the man nail on it the address, "M. Moreau, Châteauroux." He then wrote and left on the desk a letter in his master's name, saying that he was about to absent himself, and that no alarm need be felt. He next called in two commissionaires, who happened to be passing with a hand-cart, and told them, as already stated, that they were to convey the box to the Orleans Railway station. He quietly followed the cart for some distance. The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to death; he was quite unmoved.

Wreck of the "Jenny Lind."—Intelligence has been received of the total loss of the *Jenny Lind*, a fine East India trader, of 500 tons burden, and of the ultimate safety of her passengers and crew, after intense sufferings. The *Jenny Lind* left Singapore for Melbourne and London on the 3rd of August of last year. Her crew consisted of nineteen officers and seamen; the passengers were nine in number—two of whom were ladies, and three children. On the 21st September (Saturday) the ship struck on Keen's Reef, 400 miles from Moreton Bay, on the Australian coast. She immediately fell over on her broadside on the reef, the sea making breaches over her. The masts were cut away as quickly as possible; but the vessel continued to lurch heavily upon the reef, and it was plain that she must soon break up. An attempt was made to launch the pinnace, but this was unsuccessful, and the master got his leg hurt in the attempt. After great difficulty the jolly boat was launched, and two hands being placed in her she was taken to a rock a short distance inside the reef. The safety boat was then launched, and the women and the children were first taken off in her to the jolly boat, which served as a temporary depôt. In this way all hands were got out in three trips. Some of the seamen jumped overboard from the jolly boat when she was getting overloaded and touching the bottom, the water being shoal near the rock. When all had left the wreck the people were divided into two boats, and made for the coral bank, partly covered with sand, which lay about half a mile away. This place they all reached in safety. The islet on which they landed was about 150 yards long, by 40 wide. In the course of the afternoon some provisions and four gallons of water were procured from the wreck,

and about half a gill of water was served out to each person. Next day some sails were procured, also some more provisions, and a small keg containing lime-juice. The master had saved some of his charts and nautical instruments, and got them away when the boats left the wreck. On Monday, a boiler and some copper piping, together with a cistern, having been procured from the wreck at low water, Mr. Philip Beal, a passenger, succeeded in distilling fresh water from the sea water, and a half pint was served to each person that evening — the fuel for the purpose being procured from the wreck. On the next day, after a consultation, it was resolved to attempt the building of a boat large enough to carry all hands in safety to some port, and accordingly three divisions were made of the men—one portion to assist in saving necessary articles from the wreck; another to assist Mr. Beal in distilling water for their sustenance; and the third in building the boat. Some carpenters' tools were secured from the wreck, and timber from time to time; and in this way the judicious arrangements that had been made were effectually carried out. During their stay at this solitary place, some relics of former wrecks were found. A rusty chain was discovered on the reef, together with some head-boards and planks in other places, and some cinders, as if a fire had been made on one of the banks. By the 25th September, Mr. Beal had so far improved his machinery, by means of articles preserved from the wreck, that he was enabled to procure 25 gallons of fresh water that day, and henceforth the supply to the people was more liberal. The provisions, however, began to get short; and the allowance was reduced to half a pound of flour a day, which had to be made into a pudding with salt water. The little biscuit they had was preserved for sea stock, as was also all the water they could put by. At length, on the 26th October, the boat upon which all their hopes depended was launched successfully. It was found that she sat well on the water, but leaked considerably; and two days more were occupied in repairing the defect, and getting her rigged and stowed. These operations being completed, the adventurers got under weigh on the 29th October, 22 persons being in the craft that had been built, and six in the safety boat. They made for Moreton Bay, but the wind eventually, in the course of five days, drove the boats towards the entrance of the Brisbane River, and they reached the town in safety, where they met with every kindness and attention from its inhabitants, all of them, including the women and children, comparatively well,—a circumstance almost incredible, after having been exposed for 37 days and nights on a desolate coral bank in the Pacific. The preservation of these people is most remarkable, and is due, under Providence, to the firmness of mind displayed by all in remedying their disastrous condition.

Elections to Parliament.—At Devonport and Southampton, Sir John Romilly and Sir A. Cockburn were re-elected without opposition, on their respective promotions; and Mr. Page Wood, at Oxford, on his appointment to the solicitor-generalship. At Aylesbury, vacant by the election of F. Calvert, Esq., being made void, there was a severe contest between Mr. Bousfield

Ferrand, a violent Protectionist, and Mr. Bethell, the eminent Chancery barrister, and a liberal in politics; the latter was elected, having polled 544 votes to Mr. Ferrand's 518. At Coventry, Mr. Geach defeated Mr. Edward Strutt; both Liberals. In West Somerset, Mr. Gore Langton, a Whig, was returned without opposition. At Boston, the Protectionists gained the victory, returning Mr. Freshfield in the room of the late Whig member, Captain Pelham, by a great majority. In Ireland there have been two elections. At Enniskillen, Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., was returned in the room of the Hon. Colonel Cole; at Longford, Mr. More O'Ferrall, in the room of S. W. Blackall, Esq.; and at Cork, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, in the room of Mr. W. Fagan, resigned.

MAY.

Exhibition of the Royal Academy.—The pictures exhibited this year are calculated to convey a favourable notion of the English school. The subjects of the works of the higher class are in general well selected, and attempted by the men of most note; and in consequence a general tone of elevation is communicated to the whole collection. Paintings by foreign artists are more numerous than usual, and though they possess much merit, exhibit such confirmed mannerism in treatment, drawing, and colour, as to show the earnestness of the English artists in advantageous contrast.

Among the scriptural subjects are especially noticeable, Herbert's "Young Daniel," a figure from a larger picture, full of the artist's peculiar beauty; Armitage's "Samson grinding in the Prison," and Redgrave's "Flight into Egypt." Of the historic pictures, Maclise's "Caxton's Printing-office in the Almonry" is a work of wonderful composition and expression, and is undoubtedly the *chef-d'œuvre* of the exhibition; Mr. F. M. Browne's "Chaucer reading to Edward III. and his Court," a fine piece of grouping; Cope's "Laurence Saunders, the second Protestant Martyr;" E. M. Ward's "Royal Family of France in the Prison of the Temple;" and Charles Landseer's "Cromwell reading a letter found in Charles's Cabinet, after Naseby," deserve notice. Of inventive or illustrative paintings, Sir C. Eastlake, the President, exhibits "Ip pollita Torelli," a single figure full of beauty and grace; Mulready, "The Music Lesson;" Sir Edwin Landseer, "A Midsummer Night's Dream—Titania and Bottom," an exquisite specimen of the master. Mr. Dyce's "Lear and Fool in the Storm," Leslie's "Falstaff personating the King," and Elmore's "Hotspur and the Fop," are not unworthy the great bard they illustrate. Sir Edwin Landseer sends other pictures, beautiful representations of animal life, "Geneva" (a group of animals); a "Stag on a Mountain Pinnacle," "The Highlander," a sportsman with a slain eagle; and the "Last Run of the Season."

The new school who have dubbed themselves the "Pre-Raphaelites," exhibit their characteristics in great force. Their leader, Millais, sends three pictures, of which "The Woodman's Daughter," and "Mariana at the Moated Grange," with Collins' "Convent Thoughts," may be noted as examples of talent strangely applied.

Of the statuary little need be

said; few artists will send their laborious productions to such a cellar as is appropriated to the exhibition of sculpture in the National Gallery. Marshall's "Hebe Rejected," and MacDowell's "Slumbering Student" and "Psyche," are works of merit, lost in dim obscurity.

3. Conflagration at San Francisco.—On the 4th May, 1850, a large part of San Francisco was destroyed by fire, and thrice within the year was the calamity repeated. On the 3rd May of this year, a conflagration consumed nearly the whole city, being the seventh time that the place has been thus devastated during the four years of its existence. The fire broke out in a paint-shop on the west side of Portsmouth Square.

"It was but a slight blaze when first seen, but in five minutes the whole upper story was full of flames. Before the engines could get upon the ground and commence playing, the American on one side, and a store occupied by Messrs. Rhodes as a furnishing establishment, were in flames. The buildings in the vicinity being all of wood, and extremely combustible, the fire spread up Clay Street, back towards Sacramento, and down Clay Street to Kearney Street, with frightful rapidity. It soon had full command, and the fire department could only work upon the borders, and endeavour to check its progress. By anticipating it in its way, they succeeded on the north side before it reached Du Pont Street; but in every other direction in which it could spread, it took its own course. There was but little chance to save much of the moveables. To the south it spread to Bush Street, and to the east passed Jackson Street, sweeping everything from east of Du Pont Street to the Wharfs. The blocks between Du Pont and Kearney Streets, and west of Portsmouth Square, as far as Bush Street, three in number, are in ashes. Between Bush and Jackson, Kearney and Montgomery Streets, five in number, all are burned down. Between Montgomery and Sansom, Bush and Jackson Streets, five in number, all down. Besides these thirteen blocks, almost every building of which is destroyed, there are many others. It is impossible even to guess at the number of buildings or the amount of property destroyed. A thousand buildings is within the range of truth. We judge that ten millions of dollars could not replace the terrible destruction. Some place it at three times as high. It is sufficient to say that more than three-fourths of the business part of the city is nothing but smouldering cinders.

"Frame-buildings burned like tinder; iron-houses curled up like sheets of paper before a fire; brick buildings, with iron shutters and doors, gave way, and crumbled into ruins. Of scores of buildings supposed to be fire-proof, within the limits of the burnt district, not a dozen remain, and it seems as if they were preserved by a miracle. Such was the fierceness of the flames, that they leaped across streets a hundred feet wide, and ignited the buildings as if they were made of touchwood. And when the fury of the flames was exhausted, they were extinguished in as improbable a manner as they had ravaged. They destroyed one end of a wooden building and went out, leaving the remainder standing.

"But the most wonderful part

of the history of this fire is the energy and perseverance displayed by the citizens since. The language does not contain words sufficient to describe or commend their courage and determination. Four times destroyed by fire, and four times rebuilt, this the fifth catastrophe is as far from disheartening them as the first. In 48 hours after the fire, buildings were erected and business was transacted over the still smoking ruins. On this the eleventh day since the fire, (including two Sundays,) there are nearly 400 buildings erected or in progress of erection in the burnt district, most of them being completed and occupied. I hazard nothing in saying that in 60 days the whole district will be again covered with buildings."

6. Loss of the Falkland Steamer.—This beautiful vessel was built by the East India Company for service on the Indus; and in order to fit her for river navigation was constructed of iron, of great length and very shallow. She left Bombay on the 1st May, in company with the *Berenice* steamer, for the Indus. The *Berenice* was deeply laden, and had a vessel in tow, in consequence of which her progress was very slow, and the *Falkland* had to wait for her, working only one engine. There was a heavy swell from the north-west, which proved very injurious to so long and shallow a vessel as the *Falkland*, which might have been obviated had she been allowed to put on her speed. She started some of the bottom plates, and became leaky. On the 5th one of the side plates split, and the crew attempted to bind the ship together with coir cable, and kept alongside the *Berenice* in case of a split. At 2.30 A.M. of the 6th, the starboard side gave way, the water rushed in with terrific violence, and the vessel sunk; but not before the crew had escaped on board their companion.

9. Robbery of 7,000*l.* worth of Californian Gold Dust.—By the *Great Western* steam-ship, arrived a few days since at Southampton, an immense quantity of gold from California was brought to this country, consigned to the Bank of England. The gold, principally dust, was enclosed in tin canisters, which were again enclosed in small wooden boxes, about 18 inches long, 7 or 8 inches broad, and 6 deep, the average weight of each box being half a cwt. On Thursday 157 of these boxes were unshipped from the Great Western, and placed in four railway trucks by the servants of the Southampton Docks, and the packing superintended by officials of the West India Mail Company, and two clerks attached to the Bank of England. The four trucks were properly "sheeted" and made secure before leaving the dock company's premises; and before they were attached to the ordinary goods train for London, they were separately placed on the weighing bridge at the Southampton station of the South-Western Railway, the weight of each being taken. The usual time for the goods up train starting was 8 o'clock, but from some delay it did not leave Southampton until 9 o'clock. It is customary when property of a valuable description is not insured, and taken by the ordinary goods trains, for the persons who are acting as agents for the owners or consignees, to ride in a close carriage next the treasure trucks, to get out at each station

and see that no unauthorized person is near them, and to guard the treasure until it is safely lodged in the Bank of England. The train arrived at Nine Elms about three o'clock on Friday morning. Between five and six the same morning, Mr. Thorne, the night superintendent of the goods traffic, found that three of the boxes containing the gold dust were missing. The boxes missing were severally marked, the first, "B., at the top, and "N. M. R." on the bottom, and weighed 53 lbs. The second was marked "C. M." upwards, and "J. J. C." underneath; this one weighed 39 lbs. 12 ounces. The third box had written on it "D. Dunbar and Son," had no weight marked, but was valued at 6500 dollars. Information was instantly sent to all the stations between Nine Elms and Southampton to search the intervening spaces, and at a late hour on Friday night, information was received that the box directed to "D. Dunbar and Son" had been discovered by a boy on the bank of the railway, near Winchester station, unopened, and that a man was in custody on suspicion of being concerned in the stealing of it. On Saturday, Wm. Pamplin, a middle-aged and respectably-attired man, who described himself as a tailor, living in Earl Street, Soho, was taken before the magistrates at Winchester Town Hall. The evidence given was to the effect that, on Friday afternoon, a boy, the son of a licensed victualler, whose house is near the Winchester station, was looking for birds'-nests on the railway bank, near the station, when he discovered the box partly hid by a bank; he took it home, and his father went with it to the station, and Gradidge, the railway policeman, suggested that a watch should be kept near the spot, which was done, and as late as half-past 11 o'clock that night the prisoner came to the spot, and the constable took him into custody. The box had not been replaced, and when the prisoner was asked why he was there, he said he had lost his way in going to the station. The proceedings of the prisoner for some time preceding the robbery were traced, and proved to be sufficiently suspicious to justify the magistrates in committing him for trial.

Pamplin was put on his trial at the Winchester Assizes, July 19, charged with having stolen a box of gold dust; and, secondly, with having received the same knowing it to be stolen. He was found "Guilty" on the second count, and sentenced to be transported for ten years. He seems to have been connected with railway robberies.

9. Great Robbery of Diamonds. — *Guildhall.* — Edward Thönen, a young German, was placed at the bar, charged with absconding from his employ, and stealing a large quantity of diamonds, of the value of 450*l*., the property of Messrs. Birnstingl, Schwabacher, and Co., diamond merchants, of 8, Broad Street Buildings. This case is singular, from the circumstances attending the capture of the prisoner.

Michael Haydon, a detective officer of the City force, said—On the 28th of last month, I received information that prisoner had absconded with a quantity of diamonds belonging to Messrs. Birnstingl, of Broad Street Buildings. I traced prisoner to Peterborough, and from thence to Liverpool. On Tuesday night I went down to the latter place, and from inquiries I made there on the following morn-

ing, I found prisoner had sailed for New York, in the *Sardinia*, a sailing vessel. Finding prisoner had four hours' start of me, I engaged a steamer, and went in pursuit of him. I overtook the vessel off the Great Orm's Head, about 60 miles from Liverpool. I boarded the vessel while it pursued its course through St. George's Channel, and saw prisoner standing on the main deck. I knew him by the description I had received, and accordingly told him I was an officer, and apprehended him on the charge of robbing his employers of some diamonds. He said, "You're mistaken, I know nothing about it." I then searched him, and found a gold watch, a gold guard, three keys, a knife, and two French purses, one of which contained 4*l.* 2*s.*

Alderman Wilson—Did the sailing vessel stop while you made these inquiries, or did she slack sail?

Haydon—No, your worship, she continued her course.

Alderman Wilson—Did the captain make any objection to your removing the prisoner from his care?

Haydon—No, sir. He only wished to be satisfied that I was acting officially, and not with any view to wrong the prisoner. He did not object to my taking the prisoner, providing I did so on my own responsibility. Having assured the captain that I was an officer, I took the prisoner back to Liverpool with me, and on my arrival I conveyed prisoner at once to the bridewell, where I commenced a more strict search of his person. I found on him this handkerchief, containing a great portion of the missing diamonds, tied round his waist in the manner of a belt, secured firmly by a string passed round his body, between and round both his legs. Prisoner at the moment said, "Now, you 've got it, you 've got all." I opened the handkerchief, and found two large diamond brooches, the centre-piece, a brooch of a diamond stomacher, and a pair of diamond bracelets. Prisoner told me he had taken off the pendants or drops from the centre ornament, and had taken the stones out and sold them to a Mr. Dismore, of Lord Street, Liverpool. I went to Mr. Dismore, who at once gave me up five carats of diamonds, which he had purchased for 25*l.* The loose diamonds, which I produce, are the same I received from Mr. Dismore. I afterwards found, on searching the prisoner's pocket-book, a duplicate or memorandum of a pair of brilliant earrings, deposited at Mr. Young's, of Leicester Square, in the name of E. Hautman, of 11, Finsbury Square, for 40*l.* Prisoner said these earrings, together with the pendants he broke off the centre-piece, and the other articles produced, formed the complete suite of diamonds. The other portions of the pendants, consisting of the settings, were obtained by another officer. While I was bringing the prisoner up to London he said he would throw himself upon the mercy of the Court. He has assisted me in every way possible to enable me to complete the case against him.

The prisoner admitted the entire truth of the officer's statement.

Mr. Schwabacher, partner of Mr. Birnstingl, said—The prisoner has not been regularly employed by our firm. He was first, in January last, being recommended by an hotel-keeper in Finsbury Pavement. I agreed to give him a

trial for a few weeks, on the condition that, if he made himself useful, I would tell him then what salary I would give him. He had not been with me many days before I discovered that he would not suit us. He was very clever at languages, but knew nothing about the routine of a mercantile house. I told him he would be of no service to us, and he begged me to keep him on till he could get into something permanent, and give him merely a trifle to assist him to live in the interim. We did so, and he remained with us until the 23rd of April. The last week he came only for a few days, and said he had obtained employment as a teacher of foreign languages. He said he was going to a schoolmaster at Eastbourne. The diamonds were packed up, sealed, and directed to Alexandria. We were not early enough with them to send by the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and the package was by my direction replaced in the strong room by my clerk. The key of the strong room was placed in the drawer of a desk in the private office. Prisoner had always access to that office. About that time he had entirely left my employ, and I afterwards heard that he called on several occasions in my absence. On the 28th of April last, I had occasion to go to the strong room for the purpose of opening the package, to show a friend the diamonds in question. The parcel appeared in the same state exactly as when I left it, sealed and tied up. I opened it, and found all the diamonds had been extracted. I then looked to the paper that inclosed them, and noticed that the seal on the paper bore evident traces of having been broken and re-sealed. I immediately directed inquiries, and offered a reward of 50*l.*, which subsequently led to the apprehension of the prisoner. I offered him 1*l.* per week if he suited me. I gave him 10*s.* a week while he was with us.

The prisoner gave a singular account of the temptation under which he had committed the robbery; and critical as was the actual capture, it was due only to accident, for the prisoner had actually sailed in another vessel, the *Camilla*, which, while on her voyage, was run into by a steamer, and being in danger of foundering, was compelled to put back. He was of respectable parentage; but when he came to London in December last he was robbed of all he possessed, and had since lived upon what he received from Messrs. Birnstingl. He understood the English, German, Italian, Spanish, French, Dutch, and Portuguese languages, for the exertion of which he received 10*s.* per week! Such, at least, was the account the prisoner gave of himself.

He was, of course, convicted.

12. Dreadful Losses by Fire at Sea.—Within the last two or three days four most distressing losses by fire have been announced on the books at Lloyd's, involving destruction of property to an enormous extent. The first reported is that of the *St. Clair*, a fine newly-built ship, belonging to Liverpool, 750 tons, chartered to take coals out to India by the Peninsular and Oriental Mail Steam Packet Company. The ship was bound for Bombay, and every precaution appeared to have been taken by means of air pipes to carry off any foul damp that might be generated among the coals, as they have been known to do in

long voyages; notwithstanding, however, when the ship had arrived in lat. 7° N., long. 74° 56′ E., about the 4th of February, smoke was found issuing from below, and upon examination being made, it proved to emanate from the coals. All hands were set to work to discover the locality where the danger existed, by removing the cargo; but, owing to the smoke and suffocating sulphurous heat that issued forth, the men were unable to remain below. Water was then thrown down in torrents, which was continued for several days, but without producing the slightest effect. The smoke and heat rapidly increased. On the morning of the 19th it was ascertained that the whole of the cargo in the hold was in one flaming mass, and not a moment was to be lost in launching the boats and saving all the water and provisions that could be got at; and this having been accomplished, the crew and officers embarked and abandoned the ship. In a short time after she burst into flames, and was quickly burned to the water's edge. Her crew were exposed in the boats eight days and nights, but at length succeeded in reaching the Malabar coast in safety. The second loss is that of the barque *Rosalind*, 450 tons burden, belonging to London, with coals from Newcastle for Aden. On her arrival off the coast of Socatra, the crew were alarmed by finding that the cargo was on fire. In vain they endeavoured to save the vessel from destruction, and resorted to every scheme to arrest the progress of the fire. It was all to no purpose, and on the fourteenth day it became dangerous to remain by the ship, her decks being burnt almost through; and the men took to the boats and left her. The ship was totally destroyed. The third loss was the ship *Ganges*, a large barque, formerly a steamer belonging to the Hon. East India Company. It took place on the night of the 14th of March, while on a voyage to Penang from Madras. The destruction of the *Ardaseer*, laden with a general cargo and specie, 100 miles from Penang, is also reported. She was consumed within two hours of the discovery of the fire. The crew escaped and saved some of the specie. The fifth ship burnt was the *Caroline*, a West Indiaman, of 450 tons, belonging to the port of Bristol, and is described as a very heavy loss. She left Tobago on the 9th of April, laden with a cargo of rum and sugar, and arrived safely off St. Kitt's. On the 15th she proceeded on her voyage, having a fair wind, when, about half-past 1 o'clock in the afternoon of the following day, smoke was found issuing from the forecastle through the bulk-heads from the cargo below. Instant steps were taken to allay the fire; but such was the amazing rapidity of the flames, that the crew, consisting of 20 men, had scarcely time to escape, and it was only by great exertions that they secured a canister of bread and two small casks of water. The boats were launched, and the men jumped into them, trusting to Providence. When within a few yards of the ill-fated ship her deck blew up with terrific violence, and her destruction followed speedily. They remained by her until she went down—this took place at about 9 o'clock at night. Next morning the crew descried a sloop, and succeeded in attracting her attention to their condition. The vessel came and picked them up, and

conveyed them to St. Thomas's. The master, in his report of her loss, says the fire arose from combustion among the cargo. Several vessels have been destroyed by fire on our own coasts; they were mostly laden with coal, which mineral is peculiarly liable to spontaneous combustion.

13. Great Race.—"*Voltigeur*" *and* "*The Flying Dutchman.*"—The race-ground at York, at the York Spring Meeting, was thronged by a concourse of spectators such as was never before witnessed in the north. The cause of attraction was the great match for 1000 guineas between the two crack horses of the day—Lord Eglintoun's "Flying Dutchman," the winner of the Derby and St. Leger, in 1849, and the Emperor's Plate, in 1850; and Lord Zetland's "Voltigeur," who won the Derby, the St. Leger, and the Cup in 1850.

"The Flying Dutchman" carried 8st. 8½lbs., and was ridden by Marlow; "Voltigeur" carried 8 st., and was jockied by Flatman.

The betting at the start was even. "Voltigeur" took the lead, and held it at a great pace until round the last turn; the "Dutchman" then drew up, and at the gravel road had got his head level; he was a little first half-way up the distance, and won cleverly, but not easily, by a length. The roar of cheers might have been heard for miles.

16. Guild of Literature and Art.—At Devonshire House, the London mansion of the Duke of Devonshire, was given the first performance of a comedy by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, entitled "Not so Bad as we Seem." The purpose of this representation was the foundation of an institution to be called "The Guild of Literature and Art," an Endowment for the benefit of Men of Letters and Artists.

"The originators and promoters of this scheme are themselves either authors or artists, familiarly acquainted with the wants and feelings of the great mass of their fellow-labourers, anxiously desirous to aid those distinguished in pursuits similar to their own; whose youth they have seen prematurely broken by noble struggles for independence, or whose age they have witnessed a suppliant for bounty, so administered as to embitter every memory of service, and humiliate every honest sentiment of pride. But they desire to extend whatever aid they may have the power to proffer or suggest, in the mode which seems to them most respectful to the members of those professions that give to all nations in which they flourish the least disputable title to respect. They desire that the aid should necessitate no degrading plea of poverty—no painful exposition of calamity and want; but that it should bear the character of a tribute to merit, not of an alms to destitution."

The plan of this admirable institution is to open at a life office of acknowledged respectability and capital, a branch Insurance and Provident Society solely for the Professors of Literature and Art: its objects, insurance of life, annuities to commence at a certain age, pensions to widows, and payments destined to the education or provision of children. In connection with the society, it is proposed to establish and endow an institute, having at its disposal salaries with duties attached; residences, small, but suited to the ordinary habits of gentlemen; and consisting of a warden, members, and associates;

to which those only who are insurers are eligible. The duties of the elected will be, the warden to give one lecture yearly in London, the members three lectures, one in London, two at proper provincial towns, on subjects within the purview of the society: the associates to give a general co-operation. It was to launch this institute that the comedy now represented was expressly written. The performers were all amateurs; among whom were Messrs. Charles Dickens, J. Forster, R. H. Horne, Douglas Jerrold, Mark Lemon, and Frank Stone. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the chief persons of their suite, honoured the performance with their presence; the audience were of the nobility and gentry who had *contributed* to form the guild; and a sum of nearly 2000*l.* was the first result. Of the comedy and the actors it is sufficient to say, that the first was not only perfectly successful, but has added largely to the literary fame of its author; and that the latter sustained their parts with the same excellence which had upon previous occasions graced their histrionic efforts in the cause of charity. A second performance of the comedy was also given at Devonshire House, with the addition of a capital farce by Mr. Charles Dickens, entitled "*Mr. Nightingale's Diary*," the *dramatis personæ* being also represented by some of the same amateurs. A third representation was given at the Hanover Square Rooms, and the plays have since been performed at some of the chief provincial towns, whose inhabitants exhibited not less desire to contribute to the foundation of so desirable an institution. Mr. Maclise, it is said, proposes to paint a picture for the benefit of the guild, and Sir Edwin Landseer also expresses his warm desire to aid the design.

17. Catastrophe in Gracechurch Street.—A terrible accident occurred in Gracechurch Street, by the falling of a very extensive and handsome building in course of construction, by which several lives were lost, and many persons injured. For some months past Messrs. Bell and Corbett have been erecting, on the site of the Old Cross Keys, a very extensive building, intended for chambers and offices, and containing 140 apartments. The building was four stories high, and reached the whole length of Allhallows Church Passage; it was to be "fire proof," and the floors were made of iron girders, the spaces being filled in with concrete. Such progress had been made that the roof was soon to have been commenced. On Saturday morning the usual number of workmen, from 70 to 80, were employed, of whom about 30 were in the upper portion of the premises, completing the floors by throwing in the concrete. Others were in the lower floors; others at the very bottom of the building, preparing the mortar and sand for the use of those throughout the premises. About 20 minutes to 11 o'clock a sudden snap, something similar to the report of a gun, was heard, and the next moment the men found the building tumbling beneath them, and in another second the whole centre of the building was sinking in one general ruin. A momentary glance sufficed to apprise the men of the fearful catastrophe that awaited them. Some of the poor fellows, by an extraordinary effort, bounded, as the floor gradually gave way, on

to the roof of Allhallows Church, while others contrived to leap on to the adjoining houses. The great majority of the workmen, however, fell with the building, and the scene that ensued may be imagined. The crash shook and startled the whole of that part of the city, and for some time the greatest consternation prevailed. Crowds of excited passers-by and neighbours rushed to the scene; and then it was discovered that the whole of the centre of the extensive range of building, from the highest story, had given way, and had fallen to the ground in one shapeless mass. The labourers who had escaped, the police, and the passengers, immediately attempted the recovery of those in the ruins; and in a little time between 20 and 30 were got out, of whom those who were seriously injured, 17 in number, were removed to the hospital. The search was then stopped, from fear that the rest of the building would fall: and it was not till the evening that the search could be renewed. It was continued throughout the night by the aid of gas. Soon after midnight a corpse was found, and at a subsequent period two others were recovered. Of those removed to the hospital two died in a short time.

On Monday afternoon, a number of the Corporation authorities inspected the ruins, and made search into the origin of the calamity. It seems there was not a wooden beam in the whole structure, but a vast number of iron girders, 16 feet long, and weighing nearly 20 tons each, all secured to other girders of three times their weight embedded in the walls. The floors were formed of 12 inches of concrete. The accident was caused by the snapping of a girder which crossed the staircase from north to south, having one from east to west resting on it. The weight of this was 35 cwts., and the force of its fall broke through the girders on each floor in succession.

At the inquest on the five bodies, on Tuesday, Messrs. Bell and Corbett, some labourers, the contractor, Mr. Montague, the district surveyor of buildings, and architects and surveyors unconnected with Messrs. Bell and Corbett, were examined. With slight exceptions, the testimony was concurrent as to the general sufficiency of the building and workmanship. All the blame was fixed on the girder which was seen by the workmen to snap first. In that girder there was found a cavity of 2 inches long, beside which was a lump of sand or dross which had run into the mould through improper casting. It is the property of cast iron to snap without any warning; and Mr. Bell considered that if properly proved the girder must have broken under the proof. Mr. Corbett produced the contract by which Mr. Ford had bound himself to supply cast-iron girders which had been tested to bear six tons in their centre; and also a certificate from Inverkeithing Foundry, in Scotland, stating that "certain girders therein referred to had been tested at that foundry." This vague testimony was all that was produced on this apparently cardinal point.

18. Calamitous Fire in the City.—At a few minutes before 3, A.M., a fire, terrible from the loss of life which occurred, broke out at the well-known tavern the Rose and Crown, No. 17, Love Lane, Lower Thames Street, City.

The premises in question were of great antiquity, having, it is said, withstood the great fire of

London. They were, including the basement, five floors high, and extended some considerable distance backwards.

As a police constable was passing down Love Lane he perceived a light issuing from the window-shutters of the front bar, but imagined that the inmates were about; but passing again on his beat he smelt something burning, and now feeling satisfied that the premises were on fire, he raised an alarm by knocking at the street-door and springing his rattle. Unfortunately, however, the residents were so overpowered with sleep that it does not appear that any of them could be made sensible of the danger to which they were exposed. By that time the lower portion of the house had become a blazing mass. The persons in the premises consisted of Mr. Richard Harvey, the proprietor of the establishment; Elizabeth Gray, his mother-in-law, 52 years of age; Abraham Clark, a lodger; George, the potman; and a young woman named Elizabeth Chambers, the servant. The engines and the fire-escapes speedily arrived; but, unhappily, the conductors could not use the latter, from the violence of the flames now issuing from the windows; and in consequence all the inmates perished, save the servant girl Elizabeth Chambers. From the statement of this poor girl it appears that the house was closed at 12 o'clock on Saturday night, when she turned off the gas in the dining-room, but the lights in the bar and bar parlour were not turned off when she went to bed. Her master or the potman generally did this. She was awakened by a stifling sensation, and found her room so full of smoke that she could scarcely breathe. She jumped out of bed and made for the door, when she could hear Mrs. Gray calling out "Richard, Richard!" That was the only name she heard called, and there was no noise in the house like any one running about. Having opened the door of her bedroom, she found a volume of hot smoke ascending the staircase, which nearly prostrated her; she therefore made for the back window, and, without waiting a minute longer, jumped out and fell upon the glass skylight over the kitchen adjoining the White Hart Tavern, in Botolph Lane. Upon reaching the roof of that place she found herself so injured as to be unable to extricate herself. She therefore remained in that critical position, with the flames rushing from the windows towards her person, when Joel King and Thomas Howard, having broken a pane of glass in a room of the White Hart, pulled the poor creature through the hole, and found blood gushing from various parts of her body. She was forthwith placed in a cab and conveyed to Guy's Hospital.

When the fire was extinguished the firemen found the bodies of the unfortunate persons, three in the attics and one on the second floor, shockingly burnt and disfigured. Persons living on either side of the premises assert that they heard loud and fearful screams in the building, that a man appeared at the third-floor window and begged of some one to go and procure a ladder, and immediately afterwards disappeared.

19. Fatal Railway Collision at Clay Cross.—A dreadful accident occurred on the North Midland Railway, near the Clay Cross tunnel, by which two persons were killed, four persons had their limbs

fractured, and many others were severely injured. The night train from Derby to Leeds had accomplished half the journey from Derby to Nottingham, and had just passed through the tunnel, when the speed was observed to slacken, and finally the train came to a standstill, and it was found that the pump-rod of the engine had broken. This, it appears, is a fracture which the engine-man is capable of mending, and he accordingly went to work, promising to be ready to go on in ten minutes. Unfortunately, however, this train, which should have left Leeds at 9.5 P.M., did not actually start until 9.20; and further time was lost by a stoppage at the Belper station, which was not in the train-bill. By gross negligence a goods train was dispatched from the Leeds station immediately after the passenger train, and some minutes before the proper time. The engineer had completed the junction of the fractured pump-rod, and the train was slowly getting under way; but the time lost had been fatal—the goods train overtook the passenger train and ran into it with dreadful force. The consequences were terrible. Mr. Meynell, of Tapton, and Mr. Blake, of Sheffield, were killed on the spot; Mrs. Tennent, United States, a fractured thigh; Mr. Allan, of Derby, a broken arm; Mr. Blacklock, of Dumfries, leg fractured; Mr. Todhunter, Dublin, both legs broken; others were so bruised and injured that in some cases ultimate recovery was doubtful. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against the driver of the goods train, with severe strictures on the misconduct of the Company.

20. SHOCKING SUICIDE ON THE NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY. — A shocking occurrence took place on the London and North-Western Railway: a gentleman deliberately committed suicide by placing his neck across the rails at the moment when the Liverpool day mail was coming down the incline from Camden station into the terminus and was instantly decapitated. Shortly after 1 o'clock a lady was standing on the Stanhope Street or No. 6 bridge, which crosses the railway near Mornington Crescent, looking at the Liverpool day mail coming down the incline, when she suddenly observed an elderly gentleman cross from the up line and deliberately lay his neck across the down rail on which the incoming train was approaching, and which instantly passed over him. The screams of the lady, who fell fainting, brought several persons to the spot, and the body was then seen from the bridge decapitated, and the head lying about two feet away from it, in the centre of the line, between the rails. The guard of the Liverpool mail saw the unfortunate man cross from the up line and place himself upon the rail, but the train was too close to render either the application of breaks or any other means effectual in stopping its progress. The unfortunate gentleman's cloak was torn off and carried by the wheels of the train some distance, and his hat was several yards from the body. The suicide proved to be Mr. James Young, of 35, Augustus Street, Regent's Park, a gentleman of fortune, possessing a large amount of house-property in the neighbourhood, and residing within a few yards of the spot. He was 72 years of age, and somewhat eccentric in his ordinary demeanour.

21. EPSOM RACES.—The con-

course of people at this great racing meeting far exceeded any heretofore known. The immense crowds assembled in London to view the Great Exhibition, no doubt sent a large contingent to the Downs. Among the delighted spectators might be seen numerous foreigners, whose swarthy features and strange costumes gave a novelty to the scene. The Craven stakes were won by Lord Stanley's "Uriel"; the Woodcote stakes by Mr. J. Clark's "Elcot"; the Derby Stakes, 192 subscribers, by Sir John Hawley's "Teddington;" 32 horses started — the largest number known; the Oaks Stakes, 131 subscribers, by Lord Stanley's "Iris."

24. Distressing Suicide.—Mr. John Joseph Bristow, of Hendon, committed suicide at the Saracen's Head, Snow Hill. Blood had passed through the floor of the room, fallen into a coachhouse below, and been observed by the coachman. Mr. Bristow was found dead on the floor of the bedroom. A six-barrelled revolving pistol was beside him; and a bullet had been fired from one barrel into the roof of his mouth. Two letters were found; in one of these, addressed to his brother-in-law, he had written—"No one would think I am mad; but I have been mad a long time, and I now know it. I have endeavoured to hide it even from my own dear wife a long time. My race is run. Back my favourite horse Farnhill for the St. Leger, and Canezou for the Doncaster Cup." In the second letter he alludes to the state of his affairs being much involved, which he had never made known to his beloved wife; he had led a miserable existence for years. He concluded—"My brain is on fire."

Mr. Bristow was in his 55th year: he had been a man of independent property, and had bred horses at Hendon to a great extent, but nine months ago he sold off the stock. His means had been much reduced; one witness at the inquest said he had suffered from not receiving rents from an Irish estate. The groom stated that his master went to Epsom on the Derby day. "Four years ago he parted with Farnhill, which was now too old to run for the St. Leger. Deceased's establishment, at Hendon has latterly been more quiet than usual. He had discharged some of his servants." Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

27. Isle of Wight Election.—At the election of a member for the Isle of Wight, *vice* Mr. Simeon resigned, Mr. Dawes, a free-trader, was returned by a small majority over the conservative candidate, Captain Hamond. The election was marked by an unfortunate occurrence. There was a good deal of drunkenness and rioting in the streets, and an attack was made on Mr. Cole, an agent for Captain Hamond, the Protectionist, by which he was so much agitated that he fell dead. It seems that he was chased along several streets, pelted with rotten eggs and turf, pulled by the hair, and knocked down; he rushed into the house of Captain Christian to escape his persecutors, and dropped down. It was stated at the inquest, that a *post-mortem* examination showed marks of disease of the heart; the membranes of the brain were congested with blood, and there was an effusion of blood between the scalp and the skull; but these things would not account for the death.

28. Riot at Tamworth.—The principal landowners and farmers of North Warwickshire having purposed to hold a meeting for the discussion of their grievances, had appointed the town of Tamworth as the place of assembly. From the time that this intention was announced, there was considerable agitation among the artisans of the town and of the small manufacturing towns in the vicinity: they were as a body favourable to the views of free-trade, and it was felt as an insult to the late Sir Robert Peel's memory to hold such a meeting in his own place. During the day, mobs had paraded the streets with emblematic big and little loaves, crying out against "Corn-laws and starvation," and indulging in jests at the expense of the farmers as they arrived in the town. The company assembled at a cold dinner in the town hall. The chair was occupied by Mr. Wolferstan, a landowner of Stadfold; Mr. Spooner, M.P., Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Lord Lewisham, M.P., the hon. Mr. Jervis, and Mr. G. F. Young, were the principal guests. The proceedings were for some time uninterrupted; but "about 9 o'clock, Mr. Newdegate rose to propose the Chairman's health. He had no sooner done so than an enormous paving-stone was thrown through the windows into the middle of the hall. A few minutes after, a volley of immense stones was thrown at the hall windows. The glass flew over the banquet-tables; the offensive missiles fell in the hall in every direction; volley after volley succeeded, till every window and every chandelier was smashed. The company had made a hasty flight into the lobbies, where they armed themselves with chair-legs, pokers, knives, and all such weapons as were within reach, and to the number of 300 made a sally into the street. Here they encountered the populace. A hand-to-hand fight took place; many persons were seriously injured; and the 'Protectionists' and their friends took refuge in the King's Arms inn. Stones were soon thrown in here; some person indiscreetly threw out a spittoon, and this was the signal for another smash; the hotel was closely invested—every window was broken to atoms. The bleeding and wounded were brought into the hotel in most pitiable plight; and the excitement of the populace rose so tremendously that at one time it was feared the place would be set fire to. Things looking serious, a mounted messenger was now dispatched to Birmingham for the military. The whole police of Tamworth is composed of two men; the mayor was away. As many respectable persons as could be prevailed on were sworn in as special constables, but though they and the farmers behaved gallantly, they could do little to check the rioters. For two hours the town was in possession of the mob; and amongst the acts of daring committed was the taking of the farmers' vehicles from the inn-yard and casting them over the bridge into the river. Towards midnight the populace cleared off, and the specials paraded the streets. On the following day the mob showed a disposition to renew the disturbances; upon which a detachment of dragoons was obtained from Birmingham, and peace was restored. About a dozen of the foremost rioters were captured."

Destructive Hurricanes in

India.—The overland mail received in England at the end of June gives an account of dreadful hurricanes which have done great injury in our possessions in the East. The Bombay accounts say, "A series of most destructive hurricanes have just occurred to the south of us, in the beginning of May, the first near Ceylon, in which no fewer than fifteen vessels and eighteen human lives have been lost. On Friday, the 25th of April, the first symptoms of the setting-in of the S.W. monsoon made their appearance, a violent thunderstorm, a severe fall of rain, and a heavy gale of wind having then occurred. For five days the storm continued to rage, and on the 1st of May, the country brigs *Algerine* and *Sidatorre Carolina* broke from their moorings, ran ashore, and soon became total wrecks; the brig *Zoe* soon afterwards followed, and the *Colombo*, after dragging her anchors for some distance, took the ground, beached over, and was speedily dashed to pieces, with the loss of seven of her crew. We shall yet, we fear, have many accounts of disasters to relate not yet known to us. On the 5th a furious hurricane visited Madras, and swept across the peninsula of India; about eleven inches of rain fell on the Coromandel coast within 24 hours, and nearly a similar amount in the ceded districts. The appearance of the tempest became manifest on the 28th, and from this date the weather continued threatening and squally; between the 2nd and 5th, 18·5 inches of rain fell, so as to relieve the suffering from drought, that had for some time prevailed. One brig was driven on shore at the outset of the gale, and dashed to pieces almost immediately she struck; nine brigs or native craft, of smaller size, were soon afterwards wrecked, twelve were missing, eleven men were drowned, while heavy losses, the extent of which cannot as yet be ascertained, occurred all along the coast to the north and south. The mischief occasioned by the torrents on shore seems to have been very great indeed — foundations were undermined, tanks burst, and roads cut up. At Bellary, in the ceded districts, in the interior, the weather had been threatening from the beginning of the month. Early on the 5th the rain set in. The gale commenced late at night, and blew till noon next day. The destruction of houses and of cattle seems to have been very great indeed; no human lives were lost. The signs of both hurricanes were distinctly manifest both at Calcutta and Bombay, and most probably over the whole area intervening, but at neither place was there anything deserving the name of storm. The opium clipper *Ariel* had been burnt in the Hooghly with a cargo valued at 100,000*l*., supposed by incendiarism. The cholera had again broken out at Bombay."

31. Statue of Frederick the Great.—The equestrian statue of the greatest of the Prussian monarchs, for some time in course of erection in Berlin, was "unveiled" with great circumstance of court and military pomp. The King and all his ministers and courtiers were present at the ceremony. M. Manteuffel, the Prime Minister, made an address to His Majesty, who thereupon gave the signal, and, amidst loud cheers and the salute of 101 guns, the coverings fell, and the great work of art stood uncovered.

The equestrian statue itself is

17 feet 3 inches high; it represents the monarch in his habit as he lived; and, difficult as it must have been to deal with the costume of the period, and impart to it the dignity necessary, in a monument, the task has been perfectly accomplished. Even the queue has been grappled with boldly. It could not be rejected, for it has become almost the emblem of the period; but the artist has ennobled even that appendage. A military mantle hangs loosely from the monarch's shoulders, and redeems the uniform from stiffness. In every detail the figure is true to life. The stick carried by a band from the right wrist, the three-cornered hat, the pistol-holsters, and all the accoutrements of the horse, are minutely copied from the relics preserved of the great king. The pedestal is of granite, 25 feet in height, presenting on each face bronze groups of the great military commanders of the Seven Years' War, on foot and horseback, all the size of life, and all portraits, in high relief. The most prominent figures are those of Frederick's four best generals —the Duke of Brunswick, Prince Heinrich of Prussia, General Seydlitz, and General Ziethen. One of the faces of the pedestal contains between the statues of Seydlitz and Ziethen the figures of three statesmen—Count Finck von Finckenstein, Frederick's Minister of Foreign Affairs; Von Schlabrendorff, the chief of the ministerial departments; and Count von Carmer, the State Chancellor, who completed the code known as the "Allgemeine Landrecht," and reorganized the whole legal system. Three other names connected with the arts and sciences are also found in this division—Graun, Frederick's favourite musical composer, Lessing, and Kant. The whole number of portrait figures, the size of life, on the four faces of the pedestal, is 31. Beneath the figures are two tablets, inscribed with the names of distinguished soldiers of the age of Frederick, 40 on each, whose portraits could not be given. The third side bears the names of sixteen statesmen, artists, and men of science of the epoch. The fourth or front tablet has the following simple inscription:—

"Friedrich dem Grossen,
"Friedrich Wilhelm III., 1840.
"Vollendet durch Friedrich Wilhelm IV., 1851."
("To Frederick the Great, Frederick William III., 1840; completed by Frederick William IV., 1851.")

Above the figures there is at each corner a female figure, representing the four Virtues—Justice, Strength, Wisdom, and Moderation. Between them are bas-reliefs, emblematic of different periods of the monarch's life. This magnificent monument is the work of Christian Rauch, whom it has occupied eleven years.

Elections to Parliament.—At Harwich, vacated by the late successful candidate, Mr. Prinsep, who had not produced a proper qualification, the same gentleman again solicited the suffrages of the electors, an Act of Parliament having since been passed declaring a colonial qualification sufficient. He was opposed by Mr. Crauford, a free-trader, and defeated by a small majority.

Mr. Crauford . . .	133
Mr. Prinsep	127
Majority	6

At Leith, Jas. Moncreiff, Esq.,

the new Lord Advocate, was elected without opposition, in the room of his predecessor in that office, now elevated to the bench.

JUNE.

Female Costume — The Bloomers.—Among matters which require to be chronicled, not because of their intrinsic importance, but on account of the interest they excite at the time, an attempted revolution in female dress, which at this time caused much amusement and ridicule, must not be passed over. It was introduced from America, and was in some way or other supposed to involve the assertion of the rights of woman. The new dress, which took its name of the "Bloomer costume," from the lady of a distinguished American officer, consisted of loose trousers, gathered in at the ancles, and called "pantilettes" or "pettiloons," a short but very full skirt, and a broad hat—in truth, very like the dress worn by school-girls of twelve or fourteen years, who are intrusted with a hoop and stick. It is stated to have made its ground in America, but in this country it encountered plentiful wit and ridicule. Female lecturers, in full costume, attended by a few females in the same dress, endeavoured to familiarize the English with the innovation, but in vain; a few dashing damsels—of what character is unknown—sported the hybrid garments in some public places; but the dress having been adopted by women whose character was not at all doubtful, and by barmaids of public-houses, the absurdity died away.

1. Loss of the "Neptune" Steamer.—The London and St. Petersburgh steam ship *Neptune*, was wrecked on a formidable reef of rocks in the Sound of Elsinore, while pursuing a voyage from the Thames to the Neva. This fine vessel was specially selected to convey the numerous packages of Russian manufacture and produce for the Great Exhibition, and, having taken on board almost as valuable a cargo, was on her return voyage when the accident befell her. She left her moorings off Irongate Steam Wharf, St. Katharine's, on the morning of the 27th ultimo, having on board about 40 passengers, a general cargo of merchandise, and some four or five carriages, which were placed on deck. She made the Elsinore Light about half-past 10 o'clock on the night of Sunday the 1st instant, the wind blowing rather fresh from the N.N.W., but beyond that there was no unfavourable circumstance. Nothing occurred to create the least alarm until she had steamed some eight or nine miles further, when suddenly she ran upon a dangerous reef of rocks off that part of the coast called Swine Bottoms, off Loganas. The engines were backed, and every expedient was resorted to to get her off, but without avail, the wind and sea acting on the vessel so as to drive her further on the reef; and in less than half an hour the water had burst through her compartments (for she was an iron-built ship), and her hold was full up to within a foot of her main deck. Attention was now directed towards saving the lives of the passengers, and the ship's signals being fortunately seen, several craft came alongside of the wreck. Some were landed on the Jutland coast, and others on the

opposite shore of Sweden. Some portions of the cargo were also saved.

The Ceylon Inquiry.—In the inquiry into the insurrection in Ceylon in 1848, it may be remembered that certain proclamations of a most atrocious character, in the Cingalese dialect, and purporting to be signed by Captain Watson, were much referred to. The authenticity of these documents was indignantly denied by Captain Watson and his friends; but a commission specially sent to Ceylon to inquire into these affairs, reported that their genuineness had been indisputably proved. A court-martial which has inquired into this business as a military offence, have found precisely the reverse. The finding is dated Colombo, 10th of May, 1851.

"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the charge against the prisoner, Captain Albert Watson, of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, and what he said in his defence, and the evidence adduced in support of it, is of opinion that he, the prisoner, Captain Albert Watson, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, is 'Not Guilty' of the first instance of the charge preferred against him; that he is 'Not Guilty' of the second instance of the charge preferred against him; that he is 'Not Guilty' of the third instance of the charge preferred against him; that he is 'Not Guilty' of the fourth instance of the charge preferred against him; and do most fully and most honourably acquit him, Captain Albert Watson, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, of the said charge and the four instances contained in it.

"The Court is further of opinion, that the signatures attached to the four proclamations before the Court are not genuine, but are mere forgeries, as asserted by him, the said Captain Albert Watson, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, before the said Committee of the House of Commons at Westminster, on the 14th of February, 1850; and that the statements then and there made by him, the said Captain Albert Watson, Ceylon Rifle Regiment, before the said Committee, with regard to the said signatures, were 'true,' and not false."

Signed by "A. Brown, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Engineers, President. J. A. Wilson, Royal Artillery, Officiating Judge-Advocate."

"Approved and confirmed" by "W. Smelt, Commanding the Forces."

3. Ascot Races.—The presence of Her Majesty on Tuesday and Thursday drew a large and fashionable concourse to this meeting, of whom many were foreigners, attracted to England by the Great Exhibition. Of the great races, the Queen's Gold Vase was won by Mr. Greville's "Cariboo"; the Ascot Stakes by Sir John Hawley's "Vatican"; the Royal Hunt Cup by Mr. Robinson's "Sir Charles"; the Queen's Plate of 100 guineas by Mr. Arnold's "Pitsford"; the Emperor of Russia's Vase, worth 500*l*., by Mr. Campbell's "Woolwich."

6. Accident on the Lewes and Brighton Railway.—A frightful accident occurred on the short line which runs from Brighton to Lewes. A train left Brighton at 12.5, consisting of the engine and tender, one first-class carriage, one second, and one third-class. The spot where the accident happened is at the foot of Newmarket Hill, about two miles from Lewes. The line

here runs along a high embankment, which not only descends by a long and steep incline into the town of Lewes, but makes two sharp curves to the right and left. About half way down the incline, the embankment is cut through to allow the Brighton and Lewes coach-road to run through, and the rails are carried over the cut by a bridge, of large dimensions, and 30 feet from the roadway. In consequence of the steepness of this incline, the trains from Brighton to Lewes acquire considerable velocity by their own gravitation; and, as the curves demand much care in the passage, the engine-drivers are required to shut off the steam before commencing the descent. The unfortunate train was passing along its proper line of rail, at the usual speed, and had just entered upon the bridge, where one curve ceases and the other begins, when it suddenly ran off the rails in a line with its previous course, and struck the parapet with tremendous force. The parapet instantly disappeared before the concussion, and the engine and tender, and the second and third class carriages sprung into the road below "with an impetus resembling the flying leap of a hunter." The coupling of the first-class carriage fortunately broke, and it was left at the very verge of the precipice. Three of the passengers, viz., Mrs. Chatfield, her daughter, of Brighton, Mr. Langhorne, of London, and the fireman, were killed on the spot; and the engine-driver, Jackson, expired a few days after the accident. Upon minute inquiry into the circumstances attending the disaster, there seemed too much reason to conclude that it was not entirely fortuitous. On the embankment, about the spot where the engine first ran off the line, were lying three wooden sleepers, for repairing the road; one of these was found lying on the line. At the foot of the embankment is the cottage of a labourer, one of whose sons, about ten years old, was suspected, on very strong grounds, of having, either in wantonness or mischief, placed one of the sleepers across the line, the obstruction occasioned by which, together with the curvature of the line at the spot, caused the train to quit the rails. It appeared, moreover, that, contrary to prudent rules, the tender had been placed before the engine, thus depriving the train of the advantage of the weight of the engine, which might have crushed the obstacle, and of its guard, which might have removed it.

7. Boiler Explosion.—*Bristol.*—A little after 7 o'clock, A.M., the boiler of a steam-engine erected on the premises of the Starveal Colliery, at King's Wood, Gloucestershire, about five miles from Bristol, burst with a fearful explosion, occasioning a large sacrifice of human life. The engine had been at work for a very considerable period, and the proprietor, Mr. Brain, had determined on taking out the old boiler and substituting a new one in its place; the day of the accident was the last on which it was intended that the old boiler should be used, as it was arranged that the new boiler should be put up on the following Monday (Whit-Monday). As, however, that day is usually kept as a holiday by the colliers, in order to get forward it was determined to take down the brickwork from the old boiler; and as the men were in the act of removing it, the boiler ex-

ploded, killing or injuring severely fifteen of the men. The whole of the poor fellows were dreadfully scalded and otherwise severely injured. The boiler, which weighed seven tons, was torn from its bed, and blown into the air to the height of 60 feet, and the machinery, with burning coals, &c., scattered in every direction. Eight of the unfortunate men were killed, four dying after a few hours of agony, the others after more prolonged suffering; among them was the engineer, to whose culpable inattention the disaster was proved to be owing.

9. Robber shot.—The house of a farmer at Twinstead, Essex, having been attempted by thieves, the police were instructed to watch the premises. About 12 o'clock at night they observed three men come into the garden at the back of the house. Two of them got in at the kitchen window, leaving one on the watch outside. This man the police endeavoured to secure; but he got away. In the meanwhile a desperate contest was going on inside. A labourer slept on the premises, and being disturbed by the thieves, grappled with them. The noise aroused the farmer, who thus relates the sequel:—"I lighted a candle, and taking my gun with me, I went down stairs, and into my dining-room, where I saw my man, John Flower, struggling with a man upon the floor. I don't know whether it was the deceased or not. I did not know him. I then threatened the man, if he did not keep quiet, I would shoot him. He then snatched hold of the top of the barrel. The gun was cocked. I cocked it as soon as I heard the noise. In my struggle to keep the gun it went off, when my man Flower called out, "Oh, I am shot!" He then let the man go, who immediately got up, snatched the gun from me, and struck me with it, and running out of the room, struck police-constable Jones with it in the passage, who was struggling there with another man. I did not then know that the party who was struggling with my man had been shot. I found a great quantity of blood in the room and passage. Jones, seeing the man beating Flower, who he knew was wounded, released the man with whom he was struggling in the passage, came to Flower's assistance, and both the men then escaped."

The poor man Flower was so much injured, that it was found necessary to amputate his arm. The three robbers were soon captured; one of them was found to be so severely shot in the arm, that he died in the hospital in a few days. Another had still on his wrist the handcuff, which the policeman Jones had succeeded in forcing on him when he was compelled to leave him to go to the assistance of Flower.

10. Wreck of a Native Ship with fearful Loss of Life.—A native vessel, the *Atiet Rohoman*, belonging to the Bebee of Cannanore, bound to Bombay from Jedda and Mocha, with between 300 and 400 pilgrims and a crew of 75 Lascars, and a quantity of treasure, coffee, and salt on board, made the island of Kenery, near Bombay, and stood in for the harbour. Before sunset the lighthouse was seen. Signals were made, which were answered from the outer light-ship. Shortly afterwards a very heavy squall came on, and the Nacoda, finding his vessel drifting in shallow water, let go his anchors. In the middle of the

night, the ship labouring and rolling very much, lost her rudder; soon after this the cable parted and she drove on to the island of Kenery. Daylight found the bottom of the ship gone, and the remains of the wreck driven up alongside the fort-walls; all the boats being broken or washed away. Many of the passengers stepped from the vessel on to the walls, but numbers were cast into the sea and drowned. The *Medusa* steamer, in command of Lieut. King, with two pilot-boats in tow, was immediately dispatched to Kenery to render assistance. She on the 15th returned, bringing with her about 175 persons, and treasure to the amount of half a lac of rupees. Nearly 175 of the pilgrims are missing, and have, it is to be feared, met a watery grave.

13. Her Majesty's State Bal Costume.—Her Majesty gave a state ball of great magnificence. As has been the taste of the present reign, this was a "bal costume;" the period chosen for illustration being the reign of Charles the Second, of the fashion prevalent at the Restoration. It is well known how rich and becoming the dress of this period was, how many historical characters graced Charles' court, and how many portraits have been preserved in family portrait galleries and illustrated books. The result was surpassingly magnificent and truthful. The nobility and gentry who had pretensions to descent, copied the costumes of the ladies and gentlemen who decorate their galleries; those who held eminent place copied the judges, councillors, generals, and courtiers of the time; the foreign nobility represented the costume of their country at the corresponding period.

The dresses of the Lady of the Feast and her illustrious partner are thus described by the court newsman; and the characters, dresses, and appearance of the chief guests are very minutely described in the records of fashion.

"Her Majesty's head-dress was composed of a small diamond crown placed on the top of the head, and a large emerald set in diamonds with pearl loops on the side of the head. The hair behind was plaited with pearls. The skirt of the dress was composed of rich gray watered silk, trimmed with gold and silver lace, and ornamented with bows of rose-coloured riband fastened by bouquets of diamonds. The front of the dress was open, and the under skirt was made of cloth of gold embroidered in a shawl pattern in silver, scolloped and trimmed with silver fringe. The gloves and shoes were embroidered alternately with roses and *fleurs de lis* in gold. Her Majesty wore on the front of the body of the dress four large pear-shaped emeralds of an immense value.

"His Royal Highness the Prince Albert was dressed in a coat of rich orange satin brocaded with gold and with a green sprig; the sleeves turned up with crimson velvet, embroidered in gold and silver, with a pink satin epaulette upon the shoulder; a baldrick of gold lace, embroidered with silver, and edged with a fringe of pink silk and silver bullion, carried the sword. The breeches were of crimson velvet, with pink satin bows and gold lace. Stockings of lavender silk. Sash of white silk and gold fringe."

Lord Campbell, the Chief Justice of England, appeared in the costume of Chief Justice Hale; the Duke of Wellington, as a field-marshal of the time of the Restoration; Baron Brunnow, as a Rus-

sian ambassador of 1660; the American Minister, in the costume of a governor of one of the New England colonies at the same period. Col. Bigelow Lawrence represented Cecil second Lord Boltimore. The Countess Granville wore a Spanish dress of the period. The Marchioness of Breadalbane and the Baroness Brunnow were in dresses of the time of Louis Quatorze. Lady Ashburton appeared as Mad. de Sevigné, and Lady Middleton as Countess of Carlisle, *temp.* Charles II.

16. Balloon Accident.—A balloon ascent took place from Batty's Hippodrome at Kensington, which caused some damage, and had nearly been attended with lamentable consequences. At 6 o'clock, the balloon, having in the car Mr. and Mrs. Graham, who are experienced aëronauts, was released from its moorings, and rose slowly; but it had not attained much altitude before it began to descend, the body of the machine struck on the point of a tall flag-staff, and a hole was torn through the silk, from which the gas escaped. Vain efforts were made by the aëronauts to descend. The balloon rose and fell, and swayed about in the boisterous wind, and finally took a northerly direction towards the Crystal Palace. The aëronauts, to avoid striking the side or roof of the building, threw out all their ballast, and thus rose just high enough to clear it. The sand-ballast made an extraordinary noise on the transept as it fell: the visitors at the Exhibition wondered, but were not alarmed. The balloon drifted towards Grosvenor Gate, and thence took a new direction; crossed Piccadilly and the reservoir in the Green Park; and approached the houses lying between the park and Arlington Street. The car lodged against the parapet of the park front of Colonel North's mansion; a gust of wind drove the balloon forwards, and coping-stones and brickwork gave way, breaking through the roof of the house. The balloon then drifted about among the stacks of chimneys, knocking off the pots; finally it became jammed between two masses of brickwork. The police quickly ascended to the roof; Mr. and Mrs. Graham had been thrown from the car, and were lying senseless on the roof. They were carried to a neighbouring surgeon's, greatly contused and lacerated, and after a time had so far recovered that they could be conveyed home. After much trouble, the police liberated the car, and conveyed it and the shattered balloon to the station-house.

After the sufferers had been removed to their residence, a surgeon made a minute examination. It was then discovered that Mr. Graham's breast-bone and collar-bone were fractured, and that he had sustained several deep gashes on the head, but no fracture of the skull. Mrs. Graham was much cut on the left temple, and four of her teeth were knocked out.

19. Shocking Suicide in Birmingham.—Mr. William Callum, a well-known auctioneer, and proprietor of the Cheapside Horse Repository, in Birmingham, committed suicide, under circumstances of a peculiarly shocking character. The affairs of the deceased (although he had occupied a very high position in his profession in the midland counties) had become embarrassed, and from his pressing necessities he appears to have had recourse to extensive bill transactions, which induced him to commit acts for which he was crimi-

nally responsible. A check for 1000*l.* purporting to be signed by Sir George Chetwynd, was presented a few days ago by Mr. Callum, or sent by him—the matter is not clear—to a Birmingham bank. Soon afterwards it was discovered to be a forgery. In consequence, Mr. Suckling, the solicitor of the bank, with Mr. Glossop, Inspector of the detective police, went to Mr. Callum's house at Balsall Heath. Mr. Suckling informed Mr. Callum of his errand, conversed with him, and announced that he must give him into the custody of the inspector. Callum requested that he might be allowed to see his wife before he was taken away; and Mr. Suckling readily assented. Mrs. Callum was sent for into the drawing-room; the husband and wife sat down on the sofa; she had her arms round his neck, and they appeared to be embracing each other. The officer withdrew from the room and turned away from the distressing scene. In a few moments he was recalled by a fearful scream from the lady. On returning he found the unhappy man sitting upright on the sofa, with a vacant stare on his countenance. It appeared that while embracing his wife, and while his head was over her shoulder, he had swallowed the contents of a phial of prussic acid. Callum managed to utter "No" to his wife's statement, and could not articulate more. A surgeon was sent for; but before he could obtain any remedies, if such there were, the patient was dead—in fifteen minutes after swallowing the poison.

It appeared at the inquest, that Mr. Callum had for some time exhibited symptoms of a mind ill at ease, and he drank deeply, as a witness believed, to drive unpleasant thoughts from his mind; he had been straitened for money, and after his death no fewer than three writs were found upon him.

The verdict of the jury declared that he had swallowed the prussic acid while in a state of temporary insanity.

20. Coal-pit Accident.—An accident occurred in a coal-mine near Bristol, by which the lives of above 40 men were placed in great jeopardy; and which, though fortunately not fatal, deserves to be recorded. About 11 A.M. a cart-load of coal, in ascending the shaft of the North-side pit, Bedminster, struck away the timber-work, and immediately the earth-work fell in, closing the pit, and burying alive 40 men. The attempts to rescue these unfortunates were long ineffectual. The shaft is 135 fathoms deep, and so narrow that not more than three men could work in it at one time. Fortunately, a stream of water passes through the lower level of the pit, and this would supply air sufficient to sustain life. At 9 o'clock the same evening, a communication was opened with two men in the upper workings—they were cut off from their fellow sufferers and could give no account of them. On the following morning (Friday) these two men were rescued, under circumstances of heroic exertion, for the sides of the shaft were continually falling in and threatening to bury the workmen. The two men had suffered much from foul air, and were of opinion that not one of those in the lower workings could be alive. Their brave preservers, headed by one whose name deserves to be commemorated, James North, again descended the shaft. A lengthened

period was now passed in suspense, but at length the men returned, having been unable to accomplish their undertaking. They stated that the air was so foul it was impossible for them to carry lights, although they were able to crawl through it, and men might live in it for ten or twelve hours. North said he was sadly afraid that all the men and boys were dead, for he had managed to crawl to the mouth of the pit, where he had hallooed as loudly as he possibly could, and had also hammered on a piece of rock for ten minutes, without receiving any answer. It was possible, however, that the air in the bottom vein might be purer than above, and that the men might still be imprisoned alive there. They all concurred in stating that the condition of the wall was so exceedingly dangerous that they durst not risk their lives again till it had been in some measure repaired. In the meanwhile a canvas air-shaft was passed into the pit, and air pumped into the vein by means of hose.

Several hours were thus employed, and at 11 o'clock on Saturday morning the men were communicated with, and, to the joy and astonishment of all, were reported to be alive. The pleasing intelligence was speedily conveyed to their relatives, and redoubled efforts were made to get to them; but it was not till nearly 7 o'clock in the evening that any of them were brought to the surface. The poor fellows stated that on Friday night they had abandoned all hope, and had betaken themselves to prayer. The air at times was so bad that it was with the utmost difficulty they could breathe, and but for the falls of earth, which brought some air with them, they could not have endured it so long. The meeting of the poor fellows with their wives and families was truly affecting, and a hymn of thanksgiving for their providential deliverance was sung.

21. New Hospitals.—The opening of the new hospital of St. Mary's, Paddington, was formally celebrated by a public dinner at the London Tavern, at which the Earl of Carlisle presided. The event is one of considerable importance. Hitherto there has been no institution of the kind to serve the wants of the population spread over the wide metropolitan district westward of the St. George's and the Middlesex Hospitals. The building stands on the left of the approach to the station of the Great Western Railway through Praed Street from the Edgware Road. Prince Albert laid the foundation-stone six years ago, and about one-half of the land appropriated has been covered with the portion of the building now completed, which will accommodate about 170 of the 400 patients whom it is proposed that the perfect building shall admit.

This valuable institution, which will vie in munificence with the noblest foundations of past ages, is built entirely by voluntary contributions, of which more than 3000*l.* was contributed by the guests at this dinner.

On the following Wednesday (the 25th) the first stone of the City of London Hospital for Consumption, a sister institution to that at Brompton, was laid by H. R. H. Prince Albert, before a company including the Bishops of London, St. Asaph, and Oxford, the Marquis of Westminster, the Earls of Carlisle, Morton, and Hardwicke, and the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs.

The new institution will be a building with a front 214 feet long and 50 feet high: the perfect plan will accommodate 200 patients, and that portion of the building—the front—for the commencement of which the funds already suffice, will give room to 80 patients. The cost will be 10,400*l.*, and 6000*l.* has already been collected.

22. Seventh Conflagration of San Francisco.—On the 4th of May, last, the city of San Francisco was almost totally destroyed by fire (see that date). It was then noticed that the inhabitants were energetically at work rebuilding their destroyed habitations, and expected that in six weeks the city would resume its wonted aspect. On the 22nd instant another fire broke out, which destroyed a large part of what the former conflagration had left untouched, and a great part of the new buildings. The extent of the fire includes thirteen squares (that is, squares or blocks of houses) and parts of five other squares.

23. Destructive Conflagration in Southwark.—A fire far more destructive than that which occurred within a few yards of the same spot on the 19th of February, took place in Montague Close, Southwark. Three immense warehouses were utterly destroyed, and a fourth was so much burnt and injured as to render it necessary to rebuild nearly the whole of it.

The buildings referred to were four large warehouses, designated respectively A, B, C, and D, standing near the foot of London Bridge, and forming a long and deep block of buildings of such extent that each floor was let or rented as a store-room, and was capable of holding an immense bulk of property. The block of buildings abutted, on the north side, on Hibernia Chambers and a large warehouse adjacent, in course of erection; on the south, on the aisle of St. Saviour's Church; on the east, on the Bridge House Hotel; and on the west, on a small dock and a set of flour-mills and stores. The length of the block of warehouses was about 450 feet, by 80 or 90 feet in depth, and each contained six floors, besides extensive cellars. The conflagration commenced in the warehouse nearest the bridge-foot and adjoining the Bridge House Hotel. This building was let to three different persons—Mr. Dresser, a cheese merchant, rented the cellars; Messrs. Hollingsworth, paper makers, of Maidstone, rented the three first floors, which were used as depositories for white rags; and Mr. Wigan, a hop merchant, who suffered so severely in the fire above referred to, occupied the two top floors.

About half-past 3 P.M. some persons engaged near the spot observed a body of flame to shoot from two windows in the basement story of warehouse "A," apparently coming from the stock of Messrs. Hollingsworth. They instantly raised an alarm, and dispatched messengers for the assistance of the fire-brigade. The flames, however, spread with unaccountable rapidity, and in less than twenty minutes they had ascended the staircase and diffused themselves throughout every part of the building, every aperture in which shot forth immense volumes of fire. These ascended over the roof to such a height as to render them visible from almost any part of the metropolis. The engines summoned were quickly on the spot,

while the more distant stations were alarmed by the fire itself. For some time after the arrival of the engines, difficulty was experienced in procuring a supply of water, and it became evident that any chance of saving the burning building was totally out of the question. The scene which presented itself was fearfully grand. The flames rose in eddying volumes to an immense height, diffusing an intense heat around, and threatening the warehouses adjoining Hibernia Chambers in front; while the pinnacles of St. Saviour's and the windows in the northern end of the aisle cracked and flew in all directions. While the most strenuous exertions were being made to subdue this body of flame, a gust of wind drove the huge volume over the roof of the warehouse "B" adjoining, the party walls of which had proved sufficiently solid to resist the intense heat, and ignited the timbers. The mischief was foreseen, but no means of preventing it existed; the fire spread rapidly along the roof, and increased the body of flame to such an extent that the church was in imminent danger. The hose of several engines were now hauled up to the roof, and although the firemen were scarcely able to endure the intense heat, they remained playing on the burning mass, and retreated foot by foot as it advanced. The conflagration spread itself downwards from the roof of the warehouse, destroying two more floors of hops belonging to Mr. Wigan, and four belonging to Messrs. Kitchen and Thornton. The utmost exertions were then made to save the body of the third warehouse, "C," from ignition, and not without success; for by the most unremitting labour the fire was so far subdued that all danger of its extending further seemed at an end by 8 o'clock. A short time after 8, however, from some cause not ascertained, the flames burst out with great fury in the fourth warehouse, "D," which was exterior to the third. Their spread was again most rapid. In a very brief space the warehouse was in flames from the basement story up. The sight which now presented itself was such as is, fortunately, seldom witnessed. The huge block of burning houses—red hot from the intensity of the fire, and shooting forth flame and sparks like a volcano—might be seen from any elevated spot in the city and the bridges, which were crowded to the utmost. The conflagration in this pile could not be subdued, and the building with its contents, said to have been nearly 20,000 pockets of hops, was totally destroyed. The warehouse "C" was much damaged by water and the heat from the burning building by which it was surrounded. The roof of St. Saviour's Church was much damaged by fire, and its interior by water; and the houses and warehouses adjoining were also much injured. The loss and damage has been estimated as high as 200,000*l*.

An inquiry was made into the origin of this disaster; little information could be obtained; but many very suspicious circumstances were brought out in regard to the fire in warehouse "D."

26. Greenwich Election. — The election of a member to serve in Parliament for the borough of Greenwich, in the room of Mr. Bernard deceased, commanded more than usual attention, from the religion of one of the candidates and the discussion to which

it gave rise. The candidates were Mr. Salomons, an alderman of London, and a retired merchant of great eminence, and Mr. Wire, also a London alderman, and an eminent solicitor. Mr. Salomons is of the Jewish religion, and had, on a former occasion, been a candidate for the borough; he now stood pledged, if he should be elected, to take his seat in the House, and bring to an issue the question of the competency of Jews to sit in Parliament, left open by the forbearance of Baron Rothschild, M.P. for London. Mr. Wire was understood to base his hopes of taking his seat rather on the ineligibility of Mr. Salomons, than on securing a majority of votes. The poll was altogether in favour of Mr. Salomons; the numbers being for—

Alderman Salomons . .	2165
Alderman Wire	1278
Majority	887

26. Serious Occurrence at Oxford.—The attention of all persons entering Oxford by the Abingdon Road must be struck by the appearance of a building, recently erected at the bottom of St. Aldate's Street, closely adjoining Folly Bridge and abutting upon the river, with its front to the public thoroughfare; and which is conspicuous as being constructed and ornamented in the most egregiously eccentric defiance of everything like architectural propriety and good taste. Its truly absurd style and garnishing are calculated beyond conception for provoking the frolicsome spirit of the undergraduates; and, as if to complete its absurdity, the little court in front, of a few yards square, is fitted up with embrasures, from which two or three large pieces of cannon are seen bristling over the Isis. This is the house of Mr. James Caudwell, a person unfavourably known as a money-lender to the needy collegians. Late on Wednesday night or early on Thursday morning four or five gentlemen (members of the University, with one exception), animated by the spirit of fun, which is apt to assume a greater licence than ordinary as "Commemoration" draws nigh, entered the little court-yard of the house, and made some show of dislodging the cumbrous pieces of ordnance, and displacing some of the tawdry ornaments of the mansion—a proceeding perfectly unjustifiable, no doubt. While the party were thus engaged, they were saluted by the discharge of a loaded blunderbuss from one of the windows, the contents of which took effect upon the person of Alex. H. Ross, Esq., Commoner of Christ Church, wounding him severely in the head, neck, and shoulders, and more particularly in one of his hands. The sufferer, bleeding profusely, was immediately taken by his friends to his lodgings, and Mr. Hansard, surgeon, was called in, who adopted every means of relief which the case required. Meanwhile the others, provoked by the unnecessarily harsh use of a loaded gun in such a case, returned to the front of the house and threw a few stones at it, but without doing more damage than the breaking of a flower-plot; and in consequence of this they were again fired at from the house, but happily without effect.

Caudwell was indicted at the ensuing Abingdon Assizes (July 16), for shooting at Mr. Ross with

intent to maim, disable, and do grievous bodily harm. The prosecutor, who appeared with his arm in a sling, stated that he had ever since been under medical treatment, and was still quite unable to make use of his hand; several of the shots remained in his hand, and one in his ear. By the evidence of Mr. Hansard, the surgeon, it appeared that the prosecutor had been pretty well peppered for his silly freak. Besides the shot that had struck him on the hand, one had penetrated the neck very near the jugular vein, some had hit him in the side, and one in the foot; there were 35 shot-holes in the hand.

The learned Judge, after remarking on the utter disregard exhibited by these young men of what was due to their fellow men, told the jury that, as the prisoner had no pretext for supposing that his tormentors were about to attack his house, he was not justified in firing at them, and they must find him guilty. Notwithstanding this intimation, the jury immediately returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," which was received with applause.

Caudwell was then put on his trial on a charge of perjury in an affidavit for a *certiorari*. It was a bad case. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

28. Robbery at the London and Westminster Bank.—An extraordinary bank robbery was perpetrated at the West End branch of the London and Westminster Bank, in St. James's Square. About six weeks ago two active officers of the detective police, while walking across Trafalgar Square, observed a man named John Tyler, whom they knew to be a returned convict, loitering in the vicinity of one of the fountains. They watched his movements, and presently traced him into the Mall of St. James's Park, where he was joined by an old man named William Cauty, on whose movements the police have had an anxious eye for some years past. Cauty and Tyler left the park together, closely observed by the officers, and, after taking a long round, they were seen to enter the London and Westminster Branch Bank, in St. James's Square. Cauty entered first, and remained in the bank about ten minutes, when he came out and signalled his companion to enter. It was remarked that Tyler had a great-coat upon his arm at the time, and the movements of the two men, combined with their known characters, induced the officers to watch them very narrowly. They left the bank together in about a quarter of an hour after they had entered, and no ground of suspicion that a robbery had been committed having arisen, Inspector Lund contented himself with "marking them down." From this day the two men were kept under a close surveillance. They generally met daily, and frequently at the same spot—the milkstand, in St. James's Park. From this place they were repeatedly watched to the London and Westminster Bank, and the officers of the bank were put upon their guard. Mr. Vile, the manager, was naturally much alarmed, and informed the officer that on some occasions the bank cash-box contained property to the amount of 100,000*l.*, and that it was open to the reach of any person in the bank when his back was turned; an arrangement was therefore made to place the moneys of the bank in security,

and to allow the cash-box, with certain marked notes and papers, to occupy its usual position in the manager's counting-house. On Saturday week Cauty and Tyler were tracked to the bank, which they both entered together, as it is believed, with the intention of securing the cash-box. The entry of a sergeant of police, in uniform, at the same moment, to obtain change for a check, seems to have thwarted the thieves on this occasion, and they again left the bank without effecting their object. At length the officers again tracked Cauty to the Mall, in St. James's Park. He arrived at the old spot about a quarter to 3 o'clock, and before the hour had chimed Tyler joined him. The officers again watched them into the London and Westminster Bank. Cauty and Tyler left the park by the Duke of York's steps, and after drinking together at a public-house in Pall Mall, Cauty proceeded to the bank, which he entered alone, leaving Tyler outside. It was remarked that Tyler, instead of having a coat upon his arm as usual, was provided with a black bag. After Cauty had been in the bank a few minutes he came out; and, raising his hat twice as a signal, his companion entered. In about three minutes both the thieves were observed to leave the bank together—the bag which Tyler carried evidently containing some heavy substance. The officers allowed the two men to proceed as far as the end of Charles Street, where it enters the Haymarket. On arriving at this point they were both pounced upon and secured. In reply to Mr. Lund's inquiry, Tyler admitted he had a box in his bag, but he declined to describe its contents. When brought together both prisoners strenuously denied any knowledge of each other. In the bag was found the cash-box. When indicted the prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to be transported for ten years.

Cauty was a very extraordinary character. He had all his life been connected with the great gambling houses; but his real occupation was in devising and perfecting robberies upon the grandest scale. He is said to have had in his hands the bills and bank-notes stolen from Messrs. Rogers, Toogood, and Co.'s banking house; to have disposed of the gold and bank-notes, the produce of the great robberies on the Great Western Railway; and of the great gold-dust robberies. His intervals of leisure he filled up latterly by travelling in the West India steamers to the Gulf of Mexico and the Spanish Main, for the purpose of fleecing the rich Mexican and Spanish American passengers, who are notoriously addicted to gambling; in these cases he travelled with three confederates, each of whose passage expenses cost 100*l.* per voyage. It is stated that not less than half a million's worth of stolen property has been traced into his hands.

Elections to Parliament.—At Bath, vacant by the accession of the philanthropic Lord Ashley to the earldom, Captain Scobell, a liberal, was returned by a small majority over Ald. Sutcliffe, a citizen and conservative. The Clackmannan burghs elected Mr. Johnstone of Alva, *vice* Sir W. Morrison, deceased. In Argyleshire, Sir A. Islay Campbell succeeded Sir D. Mc. Neil, elevated to the Bench. Newry returned Mr. Hallewell, a protectionist, *vice* Viscount Newry deceased.

JULY.

3. Fatal Boiler Explosion at Liverpool. — At a little after 7 o'clock A.M. a terrible and fatal accident occurred at the goods station of the London and North-Western Railway, Edge Hill, by the explosion of a locomotive engine, which did considerable damage, and inflicted severe and fatal injuries.

The "Conway" locomotive engine, usually employed in the traction of goods, was in course of preparation for taking a goods train to Manchester, and at the time of the explosion was stationed at the Edge Hill Junction, near the spot where the tunnels for the passengers and goods traffic meet on the main line. The driver in charge of the engine was not the man usually employed; but he had brought the "Conway" from Manchester with a goods train, arriving about 6 o'clock. The steam had been brought up to the required degree of pressure, the luggage waggons were ready, the signal had been given for the engine to join the train, and the men in charge were in the act of backing for that purpose, when the boiler burst with fearful violence, causing a report that could be distinctly heard for a great distance.

The driver, who was standing on the sole-plate, between the engine and tender, was blown to a considerable distance, and dreadfully scalded. The stoker was carried high up into the air, and fell upon the roof of the adjoining offices, which were broken in, and the unfortunate man was discovered in a frightfully shattered state, but still alive, between the roof and the ceiling of the station. Both were immediately conveyed to the infirmary, where the stoker shortly died of his injuries.

The immediate effects of the explosion were very disastrous. A massive gate, with the heavy stone corners, was torn down; a great number of waggons were broken, and the fragments, with their contents, were strewn along the line for some distance. The fire-box of the engine was found in a field some hundred yards away from the spot, the boiler itself being carried over an adjacent wall, and literally rent into iron ribbons.

The policeman on duty near the spot sustained some painful but not dangerous bruises.

9. Grand City Entertainment to Her Majesty.—Her Majesty having graciously accepted the invitation of the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, to an entertainment to celebrate the success of the Great Exhibition of Industry, extensive preparations were made to receive the royal visit with due splendour. The day originally fixed was the 2nd July, but this being the anniversary of the death of Sir R. Peel last year, the festival was postponed. The programme for the entertainment consisted of a grand ball in the great hall, and a supper in the ancient crypt under it.

Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and suite left Buckingham Palace, in the state carriages, shortly after 9 o'clock. On arriving at Temple Bar, Her Majesty found that the citizens, as individuals, were resolved to have their share in the splendour of her reception; for from that ancient city barrier to the Guildhall the houses were illuminated in the most brilliant manner—the line of Fleet Street, Ludgate Hill, St. Paul's Church Yard, and Cheapside, being a blaze

of light. The principal public buildings in the City, the Mansion House, the Bank, and Royal Exchange, were also splendidly illuminated. The concourse of spectators who blocked up the streets was enormous; among them were a vast number of foreigners, who appeared greatly to enjoy the novelty and splendour of the spectacle. Her Majesty and the Prince were received at Guildhall by the Lord Mayor and his lady, and the chief members of the Corporation. After a short retirement to the private rooms, Her Majesty entered the great hall, and assumed her seat on the throne on the dais, when many of the City magnates and their ladies were presented, and the ball began. The hall was fitted up with every imaginable splendour. The chief feature of the decoration was the glittering array of banners emblazoned with the arms of the nations and cities which had contributed to the Exhibition. Above the centre shaft of each cluster of columns shot up towards the roof a silver palm-tree, glittering and sparkling in the brilliant light so profusely shed around; on touching the roof, these spread forth and ended in long branches of bright clustering broad leaves of green and gold, from which hung pendant rich bunches of crimson ruby-sparkling fruit.

The compartments beneath the balconies were filled by pictorial representations of the most notable works of each nation which are seen at the Exhibition: in America, the Greek slave; in China, junks and pagodas; in Prussia, the Amazon group; in Russia, the malachite gates; in Italy, the "Veiled Statue." The monuments of Alderman Beckford, Lord Chatham, and William Pitt, might have appeared a difficulty in a ball-room, but the decorator got over the embarrassing feature with great success. Gog and Magog, bereft of their weapons, and intrusted with branches of holly, were newly bedizened for the occasion; and at the opposite end, two gigantic griffins, the heraldic supporters of the Corporation, occupied the corners of the dais on which was placed the throne, over which waved a gigantic plume of Prince of Wales' feathers in spun glass.

The chambers of the Court of Aldermen and Common Councilmen were embellished with paintings and sculpture; among the specimens of sculpture being some of the finest works of Bailey, Marshall, and Lough, which their proprietors had lent for the night.

The crowd in the hall was so great, and was possessed with such a desire to obtain places near the royal party, that small space was left for the dancers; those of the company who could not get places in the hall wandered about the noble chambers and corridors of the building, which were fitted up with acres of looking-glass, statuary, flowers, and every art that could charm the sight and sense. At length Her Majesty led the way to the supper in the ancient crypt, a groined chamber, of much architectural interest, which has recently been cleared out; it was fitted up as an old baronial hall; figures in mediæval armour being scattered about, as the bearers of the lights which illuminated the chamber. In this venerable apartment a supper was most splendidly and tastefully laid out; the royal table being furnished with china, d'oyleys, wine glasses, &c., made for the occasion. At 1

o'clock Her Majesty and the Prince took their departure, and were received on their homeward route by a crowd even more numerous and more enthusiastic than before. In recognition of the great exertions of the Lord Mayor (John Musgrove, Esq.) in promoting the Great Exhibition, and of the splendid hospitality which he had displayed during this eventful year, Her Majesty, in thanking his Lordship for the pleasure She had received at this entertainment, intimated Her intention of conferring on him the dignity of a baronet.

9. Fatal Mine Accident at Beer Ferris.—The South Hooe lead and silver mine is situated at Beer Ferris, seven miles from Devonport. It is 205 fathoms deep, and the base of it is beneath the bed of the river Tamar. There is a vertical shaft extending to a considerable depth, and also, nearly at right angles, an inclined shaft, which extends 95 fathoms below the surface. At this point—95 fathoms below the surface—a steam-engine of 20-horse power was erected in the month of September last; but although the engine consumes 15 cwt. of coal per day, there is no chimney into the upper air, and the only provision for the escape of the smoke is through the workings at the 95-fathom level, by the ordinary current of air through the working. For some time past the agents of the mine have prohibited men working in this 95-fathom level, which, in point of fact, was a flue. It was, however, known to some of the miners that there was a quantity of ore still unwrought in this chamber of the mine, and they accordingly applied for permission to work the 95-fathom level. The agent cautioned them that it was dangerous to work in that level because of the smoke; but they persisted in their request to be permitted to perform the work required, and, after some further precautions by the agent, they were permitted to go to work. Instead, however, of following the advice of the agent—to quit their work as soon as they felt the smoke inconvenience them—they continued their work for some hours, when they reported to the person who had contracted with them for the removal of the material, that they felt unwell from the effects of the smoke. The man to whom they made the report desired them immediately to quit the level by way of the engine shaft, and had they followed his advice they would probably have escaped, for he himself instantly withdrew; yet from the effect of the carbonic acid gas he had inhaled, as soon as he had escaped to a higher level he fell asleep, and it was nearly two hours before he arrived at the surface. The men, however, to whom he gave the advice were not sufficiently wise to follow it, for, instead of proceeding in the direction he had pointed out, they went in an opposite direction, towards the inclined shaft, thus meeting the column of smoke, instead of rushing from it. When the petty contractor had reached the surface, and found that none of his comrades had preceded him, he communicated the circumstances to the captain of the mine, and having provided a relay of assistance, they descended for the purpose of ascertaining the extent of the calamity, which it was now too probable had occurred. Accordingly, they descended the mine, and discovered that four of the unfortunate men were dead, and

that one was nearly so. He was of course instantly removed, and by great care recovered.

10. Compensation for Injuries by Railway. — *Head* v. *Eastern Counties Railway.* — These were two actions brought by Mr. Head, of the great brewing firm of Charrington and Co., to recover compensation for injuries inflicted on himself and his wife, by the dreadful collision which took place near the Stratford Station, on the 23rd December last, when nearly 20 persons received injuries more or less severe.

The plaintiffs alleged that the collision occurred through the negligence of the defendants; that the Hertford train, in which the plaintiffs were, and which was a slow train, did not start until ten minutes after its appointed time; that the Enfield express train started at an interval of ten minutes only after the Hertford train; and the Norwich express a few minutes after that; and that, in consequence of this misarrangement, the Enfield train was obliged to go at great speed in order to keep clear of the Norwich train, and thus overtook and ran into the Hertford train. Mr. Head received such injury to his legs that it was a month before he could walk; Mrs. Head was much more severely injured: it was three months before she could walk at all, and she will probably feel the effects all her life. For the defendants it was urged that the accident arose from unavoidable circumstances, viz., the dense fog which prevailed at the time—so dense that it was impossible to see a lighted lantern at five or six yards' distance—and that the company had taken every possible precaution. If a verdict must go against them, it should be with the very smallest damages, for it was setting a very bad example for a rich man to bring an action for a mere temporary inconvenience, and for a detention from business which did not suffer from his absence; the business of Charrington and Co. had not fallen off from the mere absence of one of its partners.

Lord Campbell, in summing up, said that he did not concur in the maxim that it was unreasonable for a rich man to bring an action for a serious personal injury; nor that the company had taken every possible precaution, when it was admitted that they started a fast train ten minutes after a slow one, and a faster still close behind that. Certainly there was no ground for charging personal negligence on the directors or their servants; but it was for the jury to say whether the accident arose from general negligence—whether the general arrangements for starting the trains were proper. If they thought they were not, then they were to find for the plaintiffs, with such fair and moderate damages as they should think the cases required.

The jury found for the plaintiffs, with damages 500*l.* in each action.

11. Murders near Aden by the Arabs.—The ship *Sons of Commerce*, laden with coals, ran aground on the Arab coast, 15 miles north of Aden, in boisterous weather. The following day the captain and crew made their escape in the boats, but were afterwards induced to land in order to gain the town by land. Here they separated, the mate and a party were left behind in charge of a sick seaman, while the captain and four men marched on to seek assistance. They were threatened by armed Arabs by the way, but succeeded in reaching "the wall" in safety. In the meanwhile the

Arabs had attacked the remaining party, and murdered the mate and the sick man; the others fled, and were met and rescued by a detachment of military, who had been dispatched on the arrival of the captain. A war-steamer was sent to the wreck, but she was beyond rescue, neither could they recover the dead bodies from the Arabs. It seems, therefore, that we have neither power nor influence beyond the outer wall of Aden.

11. Charge of Arson.—*Central Criminal Court.*—James Huggins, 37, an attorney, was indicted for feloniously setting fire to a dwelling-house, William Strong and Elizabeth, his wife, being therein at the time. In a number of other counts the intent of the prisoner was laid to be to injure Anne Huggins, and also to defraud the Guardian, Atlas, and Phœnix Insurance Companies.

The case against the prisoner was very conclusively made out. In 1847 he had made an agreement for purchasing the premises, 52, Lime Street, which were very old and dilapidated. In October, 1847, he insured them in the Atlas for 200*l.*; in March, 1850, in the Phœnix for 100*l.*; and in January, 1850, in the Guardian for 1500*l.* No repairs had been made, and the furniture consisted of a few old chairs and tables. In May last a fire broke out, which was extinguished before much damage was done. Upon examining the premises it became evident that the fire was intentional. The premises had been set on fire by means of some iron trays and piping, which were filled with cotton saturated with camphine. A hole had been broken through the partition wall of the cellar, and the piping had been suspended by means of a gimlet. The tradesman who had made the piping to the prisoner's order in April, and sold him the gimlet; the carpenter who made the block which fitted the piping to the trays; and a painter, who saw the trays at the prisoner's residence, were produced. The woman Strong gave evidence that the prisoner himself had dug the hole, and made the opening in the wall, and it was pretty clear that he had brought the camphine to the house in a carpet bag.

For the defence it was set up that the prisoner was sometimes insane; that he was "very strange;" that he had beaten his wife, and growled like a dog. Physicians practising in lunacy gave evidence, that a man might be unable to resist an impulse to do wrong; that was insanity, &c.

Mr. Clarkson, in reply, pointed out the deliberation and art manifested in the arson, and that the prisoner had practised as an attorney for years without any insinuation that his mind was impaired. It was necessary for the safety of the public that the jury should throw the evidence of the "mad doctors" overboard.

Mr. Justice Wightman directed the jury, that a man was held irresponsible with regard to a particular act when he could not distinguish whether the act was right or wrong, and not under any other circumstances. The jury quickly returned a verdict of "Guilty," and sentence of death was recorded, to be commuted to transportation.

16. Revolting Charge.—*Ennis.*—William Blood Smyth, *alias* William Smyth, *alias* William Blood, and James Hehir, were called to the bar, and indicted for having, upon the 1st of March, in

the tenth year of her present Majesty's reign, at Castlefergus, in the county of Clare, conspired with one Martin M'Namara, since dead, to murder Dorothea Juliana Smyth, *alias* Juliana Blood.

The prisoner Smyth is a gentleman of birth and fortune, a justice of the peace, about 60 years of age; and the person whose murder he was charged with conspiring was his own mother!

Mr. Thomas Fitzgerald, Q.C., stated the case for the Crown. It was painful in any case to make a charge against a fellow-creature, but more especially one which, if sustained by evidence, would lead to the forfeiture of his life. It was still more painful in the present instance, when one of the prisoners at the bar was known to be a gentleman who heretofore held the rank of magistrate of the county, had frequently served upon its grand juries, and was known to be a man of rank, station, and respectability. It was painful to see such a man in that dock, associated as a culprit in crime with a class whom he ought to be foremost in advising against the commission and perpetration of a wicked and diabolical deed. The parties accused of this offence were his own servants—at least his tenantry—and while he admitted that a friendly relation ought to exist between landlord and tenant, it was essential that a proper distance should be observed between them. As briefed to him, the crime with which Mr. Smyth stood charged was of a revolting nature—it was one of the most dreadful that ever entered the human breast—conspiring with others to murder his own mother! The offence being one of enormity, it would be the more necessary for the jury to scrutinise the evidence that would be adduced. The prisoner James Hehir had, after being duly cautioned, admitted his participation in the horrid crime, although on this occasion he pleaded not guilty to the charge. Lucre, base lucre, was the object of Mr. Smyth in getting up this conspiracy to murder his own parent. She was an elderly lady, and had a fortune of 600*l.* or 700*l.* a year in right of the name she took, and which all the family adopted. She lived at Kanturk at the time the conspiracy was formed, and one of her sons resided with her. She also had house property in the city of Dublin, and a jointure of 200*l.* a year. The learned counsel then went on to state that the conspiracy first had its origin in the year 1847, and was renewed on three subsequent occasions.

John Corbett sworn.—He lived at Caherbane in 1847; it is within four miles of Mr. Smyth's house at Castlefergus. Remembers being told by the prisoner Hehir to go to Mr. Smyth's house, and he would get him to give witness a ticket to one of the engineers of the Board of Works to get work. Witness did go to Mr. Smyth's for a letter; saw him in his office; Hehir was in the office also when witness went in; Hehir spoke to witness; he said Mr. Smyth was losing from 500*l.* to 600*l.* a year by his mother, and asked me if there was any one in Rinanna that would shoot her, and that he would get 20*l.* for it; Mr. Smyth was writing at the time. He heard what Hehir said, and remarked that Mrs. Smyth's house was so near the road that you could shake hands with her through the parlour window. He also said half the money ought to do. Saw Hurley

afterwards, and told him not to have anything to do with Mrs. Smyth.

A statement made by the prisoner Hehir was refused as evidence.

Thomas Corbett stated that he met James Hehir at a dance-house, at Clenagh, in the winter of 1847. He told him that he and Martin M'Namara and Paddy Hickey were going to Cork to shoot Mrs. Smyth, the prisoner's mother. It will be five years next winter since this occurred. He told him they were to get 20*l.* for shooting her, and asked witness would he go with them. He consented to do so, but they did not go afterwards. John Corbett was to keep the 20*l.* until they came back from Cork. M'Namara was the man that was to give Corbett the 20*l.*, but he lent 6*l.* of it to one Cunneen, and would not get it back. John Corbett desired witness to take a bottle of whiskey, to meet M'Namara on the road, to make him drunk, to kill him, and to take the remainder of the 20*l.* from him.

The Chief Baron told the jury to discard from their minds the evidence of this witness as at all applicable as against Mr. Smyth. His Lordship said there was no evidence whatever to connect Mr. Smyth with the evil intentions of Martin M'Namara.

A letter written by Mr. Smyth to Michael Doolerty was put in and read. It referred to 19*l.* lent to "Martin" for a purpose, and complaining that "in all my trouble, Martin's villainy and treachery weighed me down like a rock."

Patrick Connellan deposed that he lived at Derreen about four years ago. He was a tenant to Mr. Blood Smyth. He was met by Martin M'Namara when coming into Ennis in November, 1847, who told him he would make a settled man of him for life if he had any courage. That if he went to Kanturk to shoot Mr. Smyth's mother, whom he had to pay 700*l.* a year to out of his estate, he would be made a man of. I told him if he gave me a little time I would get a man to go. He then told me he would send his son James along with us, and that whoever would go would have a trunk of gold to get at the foot of Mrs. Smyth's bed. Coming down to the village of Clare I asked M'Namara how much he would give the man I would get. He said I should make the cheapest bargain I could, and he told me that if we made any mistake about Mrs. Smyth, to shoot the woman who was taking care of her as well as herself—to make one job of both. He also told us not to shoot either if we could avoid it, but to choke or strangle them: that if there was any noise made by the report of the gun, Mr. Neptune Blood, who was a wild courageous young man, would catch us, and that he had guns and blunderbusses in the house. I met M'Namara afterwards, and asked for the money to do the job. He said, "the master would not wish for 1000*l.* to have it done now, as it was not done before Miss Anne's death." I went afterwards to Ennis, and met a man of the name of M'Cormack. I told him about it, and desired him to meet me, and bring pistols with him. I told M'Namara of it, and he desired me to buy them in Limerick, where I could get them cheap. I said it would take too much money out of the expenses, and desired him to have more money for me in the morning. He said he would try. We called, but

he had no money. This witness then added that he went to Limerick in company with M'Cormack, purchased the pistols, ammunition, &c., and proceeded to Kanturk, where they reconnoitred the residence of Mrs. Smyth, but found the facility did not present itself as represented by M'Namara; that they saw Mr. Neptune Blood, whose appearance deterred them from any attempt at shooting Mrs. Smyth; that there was a police and military barrack at Kanturk; that they came back to the county Clare, and told M'Namara about the failure; and that he said he would communicate it to Mr. Smyth by a mark which he would understand. If they effected the murder two stones were to be left at the garden entrance; if not, only one. Witness offered to make another attempt for 30*s.*, but Mr. Smyth refused to give it him. M'Cormack, who was in Kanturk, called upon witness for money. Gave him some on the 24th June. Mr. Smyth complained of being annoyed by M'Cormack, and told witness to arrange with him.

Neptune Blood, Esq., son of the late Mrs. Smyth, was examined as to his mother's property. Had no other idea than that she died a natural death. Her age was 85 years. She lived with him in Kanturk, and he was at home when she died.

Mr. Butt, Q.C., on behalf of Mr. Smyth, maintained that the whole case alleged against his client was a conspiracy on the part of corrupt persons, who had been tenants and servants of his own, that he had either to eject from their holdings or dismiss from his service.

The jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the prisoners were immediately discharged.

16. Case of Ann Hicks.—A matter which caused some feeling and some amusement, was brought into public notice. Mrs. Ann Hicks, an old woman, was brought before the magistrate at the Marlborough Street Police Court, charged with the offence of selling gingerbread-cakes, nuts, and other luxuries, near the Crystal Palace. Three generations of frequenters of Hyde Park have been accustomed, at least the juvenile portion of them, to solace their fatigues by the purchase of gingerbread-nuts, curds and whey, ginger-pop, &c., dispensed at a little hut which stood near the cascade of the Serpentine. The Great Exhibition, so rich in wealth to many, brought ruin to the occupants of this hovel, and to others who for many years had had stands in the Park; for the Commissioners, out of regard to the immense concourse likely to traverse the Park, peremptorily ordered all these to be removed. Amongst the evicted was the old woman, who thitherto had occupied the "White Cottage" in prosperity and advancing splendour. After a vain appeal to the tender mercies of the Commissioners, the old woman attempted to mitigate her fall by selling three-a-penny cakes from a basket; for which dire offence she was taken into custody by the police. She stated that the privilege was originally granted to her grandfather, who, about a century ago, had the good fortune to assist in extricating George the Second from immersion in the Serpentine. The original grantee had kept the stall for 69 years, and then bequeathed it to his son, who held it for 49 years, and then left it to his daughter, the present captive, who had dispensed the

sweets since she was five years old. She had laid out 130*l.* in putting the hut in order; it was now levelled with the ground, and the only compensation offered her was 5*s.* a week for a twelvemonth. Thus far great hardship appeared. But on the part of the authorities another tale was told, and the old lady was represented as an indomitable encroacher. There was no truth in the tale of the rescue of the King. When Mrs. Hicks succeeded to the tenements of her ancestors, nothing more than a canvas covering to a table was allowed. This she represented as perishable, and asked to be allowed a covering of wood. The unwary Chief of the Woods and Forests assented; and the lady took the opportunity of constructing a comfortable wooden pavilion. Her goods were liable to be stolen; might she put up a door to lock up at night? She might;—and the door was represented by a front with a door and window. Might she put a few bricks whereon to light a fire to boil a kettle, for wood was combustible? That might be done—and lo! a fire-place and chimney. The boys looked in at her back window: a hurdle was necessary to keep them off; three hurdles made an inclosure, five a plot of garden ground; and upon this principle the old woman had got a very snug domicile, which, it was alleged, not only distributed refreshment by day, but by night afforded sustenance to the poor wretches who pass the summer nights on the grass. The authorities were impassable to entreaty, and Mrs. Hicks was dismissed, on her promise not to offend again in like manner.

17. Fatal Thunder-Storms.—On Thursday and Friday, the 17th and 18th instant, various parts of England were visited by storms of thunder and lightning, which did much damage and destroyed several lives. On Thursday, at Stradsett, near Lynn, the lightning struck an oak tree, and killed sixteen lambs which had taken shelter under it. On the same evening a storm broke over Worcester; a flash of lightning struck a labourer, killed him instantly, setting his clothes and some hay on which he was lying on fire. On Friday the storm passed over Essex, and at Colchester struck dead a poor woman who was standing at her tub washing: some houses were injured. At Rochester, the north pinnacle of the tower of the venerable cathedral was struck, hurled down, and forced through the roof. The church at Frindsbury, on an eminence above the railway station, was struck and set on fire; and a stack at Bredgar was consumed by the same means. At Sunderland a storm also broke out on Friday afternoon, by which some houses were damaged, and a boy was killed.

On the 29th the northern parts of the kingdom were similarly ravaged. At York the storm was very heavy; at Wiggington, three miles from that city, the lightning struck a barn in which a farmer and his men had taken refuge; the farmer was struck dead, and a child was injured; the others escaped unhurt. At Ripon, for two hours, flash succeeded flash, and the explosions of thunder were terrific; a cottage was struck, but no one was hurt. At Stokesley a fine young horse was killed. In other places houses, trees, and stacks were struck, and some persons were slightly injured, but no loss of life is recorded.

19. Extraordinary and Fatal

Outrage.—An outrage of an extraordinary character was committed near Manchester at an early hour in the morning, which to some extent met with immediate punishment, from the fatal results which ensued to one at least of its perpetrators. On the south side of Manchester is a brick-field in the occupation of Mr. James Farr; who has had the misfortune, for these two years past, of contending against the hostility of a brick-makers' trades' union, and at frequent intervals he has been liable to invasions of his premises by armed bands of men in the night-time, who have discharged fire-arms to intimidate his watchers, destroyed his property by trampling down his new-made bricks, and otherwise annoyed him. Last year he sustained losses from incursions of this kind to the extent of 250*l.*, and the county police when co-operating to afford him protection were surprised and beaten. In consequence of a recent attack, the watchers had been each provided with an old blunderbuss or fowling-piece, loaded with bullets and small round shot. They had in reserve, at Mr. Farr's cottage, a small cannon, about a foot long and of three-quarters of an inch bore, which was charged with three or four musket-balls and about as many marbles. Soon after midnight the watchmen were apprized by the barking of their dogs, by distant signal whistles, the low murmur of voices and trampling of many feet on the north side of the brook, that an attack was meditated, and about 100 men crossed the bridge on to the flats or "butts" on which are spread out to dry the newly-made and soft bricks, trampling them down and destroying them. The watchmen were fired at by the attacking party, and some random shots whistled about them and struck the kilns. Two of the watchers discharged their pieces at the assailants, another found that his priming was faulty and had missed fire, and the fourth ran to get out the cannon. This cannon was placed on one of the walls of dried bricks, so as to sweep transversely the flats of bricks which the unionists were destroying. The unionists were busy throwing down the walls of dried but unburnt bricks, as well as trampling upon the soft ones, when the cannon was discharged, and spread instant consternation and panic among their ranks. What injury resulted from it was not known at the moment, but it was followed by cries of pain and groans, amidst which an instantaneous and rapid retreat was made. When daylight broke, it was found that the contest had not been bloodless. The lifeless body of a unionist was found lying in a pool of blood under a wall of unburnt bricks which he had apparently been destroying, a charge of shot either from a gun or pistol having entered his head a little below the left ear. He appeared to have come to the attack well prepared, for a cavalry pistol was found under him, heavily loaded with bullet and swan-shot; and in his pockets were found five other bullets, a quantity of caps and powder, and a tobacco-box full of swan-shot. This unhappy man does not appear to have been the only sufferer among the unionists, for upon the soft bricks destroyed, and which amount to about 6,000, there were found numerous traces of blood; and a private watchman having care of some unfinished houses in the direction the union-

ists retreated, states that a party of them brought a man on their shoulders, who was apparently suffering great agony from a wound, and wanted to leave him in one of these houses; he, however, induced them to take the man away by threatening to call the police.

An inquest was held on the body, and from the evidence given it was made clear that the shots which were the cause of death were not fired by the watchers, but by some of his own lawless companions.

21. Coal-pit Explosion at Chorley.—A melancholy event occurred at Chorley, by which a young gentleman, who had just succeeded to his patrimonial estates, was deprived of life on occasion of his first inspection of them, together with a friend and two miners.

Some years ago, Mr. H. H. Gillibrand, of Gillibrand Hall, Chorley, on succeeding to the Fazakerley estate, near Liverpool, assumed that family name, and resided at Fazakerley Hall; the more ancient seat of Gillibrand Hall being little occupied. This gentleman died on the 23rd June last, and was succeeded by his son, Mr. Henry Hawarden Gillibrand Fazakerley, aged 19 years. The family having paid a visit to the older mansion, the widowed mother and her daughter returned to London, leaving the young heir at the Hall, to receive a visit of his schoolfellow, Mr. T. W. S. Green, a son of Admiral Sir A. P. Green. Among the curiosities of the estate are some coal-pits. The young gentlemen were desirous of inspecting these, and in spite of the remonstrances of more experienced persons, who stated that the pit was foul, being unworked in consequence of an irruption of water, they descended the "New Pit" accompanied by the underlooker and a miner. Mr. Fazakerley and the miner descended first—their lights were extinguished by the foul air; but, unheeding the warning, fresh lights were procured, and Mr. Green and the underlooker also went down. In a few minutes there was a rush of air, and it was apparent that an explosion had taken place. Some time elapsed before the bodies could be recovered; life was of course extinct, and, in addition to burns and other injuries, the skulls of both the unfortunate young gentlemen were fractured by the force with which the explosion had driven them against the workings.

23. The Sheffield Murder.—*York.*—William Battersby, aged 22, and Eliza Wilkinson, aged 25, were indicted for the wilful murder of John Wilkinson (the husband of the female prisoner) at Sheffield, on the 3rd of May last.

From the evidence, which was purely circumstantial, it appeared that the deceased John Wilkinson lived in Wilson Yard, Sheffield, and that his family consisted of his wife, the female prisoner, a little girl, his daughter, and a lodger, William Battersby, the prisoner, who was a cousin of the female prisoner. It appeared also that for some cause feelings of jealousy had existed in the mind of the deceased regarding his wife and the prisoner Battersby. On Saturday night, the 3rd of May, as late as twenty minutes past eleven o'clock, the deceased was seen quite sober by Joseph Bessett, a hatter, who spoke to him, and the deceased then said he must get home and get to bed, as he wanted to be up early next morning to go

a journey. From the evidence of Mrs. Elizabeth Johnston, who lived next house but one to the deceased, it appeared that the female prisoner came to her house about a quarter past seven o'clock on Sunday morning, the 16th of May, and said that she and her husband had been quarrelling, and that he was in such a rage that she had run up stairs and jumped out of the chamber window, to get out of his way, as she was afraid of her life. She had then no shoes on, and said she wished she had her boots, and wondered whether her husband had gone to feed the horses. The door and the window, she said, were as she had left them; and in answer to a question by the witness, she said she had not looked to see if the key was in the door. Witness then went to the house of the deceased, by her request, to ask her husband for her boots. She shook the door and called out, and the little girl came down and opened the door. The female prisoner immediately seized hold of her daughter by the arms and went into the kitchen, and through the inner door into another room. She immediately lifted up her arms and cried out "Oh, do come and look." Witness went into the room and saw the deceased lying on the floor, on his face, with his throat cut. She immediately ran out of the house and gave an alarm, and her husband and Mr. Wilson, the landlord, went in. She returned and looked about for some instrument by which the wound on deceased's throat could have been made. She found none; but her husband found on the floor a white-handled clasp knife. There were meat and butter on a table in the kitchen; and the things on the table, and the walls of the kitchen and the ceiling were sprinkled over with blood. The police were sent for, and the female prisoner then said she wished she had stood her ground, and her husband had killed her too. Witness asked her what had become of Battersby, and she said he had gone to Belf (a place about sixteen miles from Sheffield), to see his father, about eleven o'clock at night, and that after that she and her husband had quarrelled, and she jumped out of the chamber window about twelve o'clock, to get out of his way. Witness had been in the yard several times the night before about twelve o'clock, and had heard nothing. Witness asked her where she had been after she left her house till next morning, when she called upon her? Prisoner said she had come to her door and tried to wake her up, and had thrown pebbles at the window; that she was afraid to make more noise lest her husband should follow her; that at two o'clock she was very cold, and went to Mrs. Lund's house and sat there till she called on witness—which Mrs. Lund stated to be true. Witnesses deposed to having heard a great noise in the house on the night in question; afterwards some person ran heavily down the yard.

Policeman Rogers, and Inspector Attwood, who took the female prisoner into custody, described how the body was found. It was quite cold and stiff. The walls and ceiling of both rooms were sprinkled with blood. In the garret were found a pair of fustian trousers and a checked shirt, belonging to the male prisoner, spotted with blood. They afterwards apprehended Battersby in Wilson's Yard, on his return from Belf, where he had been. Another police in-

spector, named Linley, afterwards searched the deceased's house and found a bloody stocking in the oven flue, and one partly burnt under the oven, soaked in blood. The chamber window was 15 inches wide, 3 feet from the floor, and 12 feet from the yard. There were flower-pots in the window, which were not removed. A piece of lead was on the sill, and in the opinion of Mr. Raynor, the chief constable, no person could have got out of the window without removing that piece of lead. A poker with fresh marks of blood on it was also found in the ash-hole. The prisoner Battersby, on being charged with the murder, said he knew nothing about it, and came to Sheffield to deliver himself up when he heard of the charge.

Mr. Wright, surgeon, of Sheffield, stated that he examined the body of the deceased on the 5th of May, and found several cuts upon the head, and the skull fractured, particularly at the back part of the head, which was driven in and the bone broken to pieces. He found coagulated blood on the right side of the brain, which had produced the death of the deceased. The palm of the right hand was bloody, and the upper surface of the thumb was wounded. There was also a wound on the inside of the joint of the fourth finger, as if made by drawing a blunt instrument through it. The front part of the windpipe was cut through. In his opinion this had been done after death, and the injuries on the head of the deceased could not have been inflicted by himself. The poker produced might have inflicted them. The trousers produced were marked with blood. The prisoner had a superficial wound on his thumb, which would not, in his opinion, account for the blood on the clothes.

For the defence, counsel for the prisoners urged that there was a total absence of evidence to fix the female prisoner with this dreadful crime. It appeared that a quarrel had taken place, and the evidence seemed to show that the deceased had offered violence to his wife. If, then, the prisoner Battersby had interfered to protect her, as most men would have done, it was possible, in the row and struggle which took place, that the deceased might have received the injuries of which he had died, and all the appearances would be explained.

His lordship, in summing up, directed the Jury that they must find whether the prisoners, or either of them, were guilty of taking the life of the deceased. If they were of opinion that the male prisoner had done this alone, they must then say whether the female prisoner had assisted and abetted him. They must then consider whether the offence amounted to murder or to manslaughter. The argument in favour of the latter conclusion would have been more powerful had the death been caused by less violence.

The Jury found both the prisoners "Guilty of manslaughter," and the learned Judge sentenced them to be transported for life.

It appeared by a statement afterwards made by Battersby that this verdict was correct. Wilkinson had gone out, and on his return found his wife and Battersby flirting together. Maddened by jealousy, he swore at Battersby, and then turned fiercely towards his wife, and snatching up a knife that lay upon the table, swore he would kill her instantly. At this moment Battersby interposed and strove

to take the knife from him. A struggle ensued, in which the hands of both of them were cut, as spoken to by the witnesses. The woman, taking advantage of this momentary withdrawal of attention from herself, snatched up the poker, struck her husband on the wrist, and knocked the knife out of his hand. Wilkinson upon that became quite furious; and she, to screen herself from violence, ran up stairs and leaped out of the window. Battersby, finding the stream of the jealous husband's rage turned wholly against himself, then got possession of the poker, or coal-rake, and dealt him that terrific blow which produced the injuries on his head; and afterwards, observing that the now disabled man was dead, conceiving the thought of presenting an appearance of suicide, he cut the dead man's throat, and laid the clasp-knife upon the floor, where it was found on the following morning. He then ran up-stairs, hastily changed his dress, and ran away, in the manner described by the witness.

25. The Eastwood Poisoning. —*Nottingham.* — Sarah Barber, 22, dressmaker, and Robert Ingram, 19, butcher, were indicted for the wilful murder of Joseph Barber, the husband of the first-named prisoner, at Eastwood, on the 24th of March last.

The deceased, Joseph Barber, was a horse-jobber, in comfortable circumstances, residing at Eastwood, Notts. He died on Thursday night, the 20th of March, at the age of 35 years. At that time he had been married to the female prisoner five years; but she had no family. The deceased, for some weeks before his death, had been unwell, and suffering from pains in the joints, for which he had been attended by Mr. Smith, a surgeon at Eastwood, and his assistant, Mr. Mather. This Mather had since disappeared. The deceased had been treated for rheumatism by Messrs. Smith and Mather, but he was out, and much better, the Friday before his death. He had also been treated for gonorrhœa. On the Sunday before his death the deceased was riding out in a gig with the prisoner Ingram, who lived near him, and who assisted in nursing him during his illness; but he had a bad night on the Tuesday following, and on the Wednesday was so much worse that his mother was sent for. His mother remained with him until 11 o'clock on the Thursday morning, when he appeared better. After she had left he again became worse, and about 6 o'clock that evening, when some neighbours went in, he was in great agony, complaining of excessive thirst, and violently purged. At 12 o'clock he died. On the following Monday an inquest was held, which was adjourned from time to time, in order to afford opportunities for an examination of the body. At first Messrs. Smith and Mather did not succeed in discovering arsenic in the stomach; the inflammation which presented itself appeared to be such as would arise from intemperance in eating and drinking. A large part of the stomach and intestines were placed in the surgeon's chaise-house, and locked up; but during his absence the chaise-house was broken open and this deposit removed. A portion, however, was preserved elsewhere, and afterwards subjected to various tests by Professor Taylor and other medical gentlemen, who ascertained

that arsenic was present in sufficient quantities to have caused death.

The circumstances adduced in evidence for the purpose of bringing home to the prisoners the charge of wilfully administering poison to the deceased were very numerous, and many of them minute. The female prisoner and the deceased had not lived on good terms, and on some occasions she had used threatening language towards him. About two years ago she had left him for several months, and gone to France with another man; but the deceased went and brought her back. Since that time they continued to live together; and the deceased on his death-bed spoke in terms of gratitude for the kindness and attention which his wife and the other prisoner had shown to him during his illness. It was shewn by the mother of the deceased, that she attended him by his wife's desire on the day preceding his death—he was very ill, complaining of his mouth being dry and thirsty. She made him some gruel, and he got better. He was then strong and able to help himself, and even to walk about. In the course of that day the prisoner Ingram came in, and gave him some medicine from the bottles sent by his medical attendants. It was suggested that the medicines might have been erroneously made up with poison by the assistant Mather, to which the extraordinary theft of the intestines and the subsequent disappearance of Mather lent some countenance. It was, however, shown that the prisoner Barber had made some strange and unnecessary statements to a neighbour, Eliza Shaw. On the day of deceased's death, she said she had sent her brother for some arsenic from Mr. Cullen, who is a druggist at Eastwood, on the Wednesday night, and that she had lost it the same night out of her dress pocket as she was returning home from a church lecture. She also said she lost at the same time 5*d.*, which was the change out of the sixpence she had given her brother to buy the arsenic; and also that she had bought the poison to destroy the mice, of which there were a great many in the house. She said nothing then about any other arsenic, but on the previous Sunday she did. Mrs. Shaw's husband asked her whether she had laid any arsenic for the mice. He asked this because, on the Friday before, Ingram asked him to go with him as a witness to Cullen's to buy a pennyworth of arsenic. Mrs. Barber, in reply to what Shaw asked, said she had burnt it. Both the prisoners, on separate occasions, asked Mrs. Shaw and her husband to swear they had seen her burn the arsenic. It was, moreover, shown that the prisoner Ingram had taken the deceased out for a drive, and had called on a druggist at Bulwell, and while deceased waited at the door in the chaise, bought a third portion of arsenic, for which there was no attempt to account.

The jury found the prisoner Ingram "Not guilty;" Sarah Barber "Guilty," and the learned Judge passed sentence of death upon her in the most solemn terms, stating his perfect conviction of her guilt, and holding out no hope of mercy.

She was nearly 6 feet 3 inches in height, and rather good-looking. She conducted herself throughout the trial with perfect levity and indifference. It appeared that the deceased and his wife had lived a

life of the most open and shameless profligacy—that she had been a debauched woman from her earliest youth.

After her conviction, Barber made a statement which gave a new complexion to the case. She stated that Ingram had induced her to procure the arsenic, "that he might have her in his power;" that he had put the arsenic into the bottles containing the medicine, which caused her husband to say he would not have any more of Bowker's medicine, as it made him sick; and that after her husband's death, he had thrown the medicine bottle into the privy. Search was made, and the bottle, containing half-an-ounce of arsenic, was found. Barber was accordingly respited for further inquiry.

28. The total Eclipse of the Sun. — The eclipse of the sun, which would be total over a large belt of Europe, and nearly so in England, being a phenomenon which will not occur again before 1887, excited great curiosity. Unfortunately, as far as London was concerned, it was a decided failure. Very few saw it at all. The weather was wet, and the sky was shrouded in clouds. But some persons, nevertheless, by gazing intently and without intermission at the spot where the sun was supposed to be behind the clouds, did behold, from about 2.20 P.M. to 3.10 P.M., the globe of the moon apparently traversing the disc of the sun. At first, that luminary looked like a bright shilling having a small round morsel cut out at the rim. Then the dark surface gradually grew obscured, assuming a crescent shape, having very sharp extremities, until, just at the critical period when the partial border of light ought to have been visible, the clouds huddled themselves together, and eclipsed both sun and moon. As to the expected darkness, a moderate London fog would have far surpassed the change caused by the eclipse; which, in fact, was no darkness at all, only a gloom common to town on a dull day.

Paris was more favoured. There everybody who chose to look upward had a capital view of the phenomenon — not a cloud obscuring the sky. Of course all Paris was gazing skyward. Accounts from various quarters state that in Devonshire the eclipse was not seen at all; while in Durham nearly as good a view of the occurrence was obtained as at Paris. The greatest obscuration took place at 7 minutes past 3, when the sun looked like a young moon, and the light like moonlight. In the northern parts of Europe, where the eclipse was total, strange phenomena were observed: the darkness was very great; such light as there was was strange and unearthly; the clouds became of a dark lurid orange colour, the appearance of the country appalling; the sea-birds were mute, the cattle went lowing homewards, the poultry went to roost, and the country-people hid themselves in terror.

— The Holkham Murder.— *Norwich.* — Henry Groom, 44, was indicted for the wilful murder of John Ayton on the 4th of this month, at Holkham, by shooting him through the head with a bullet and shot discharged from a pistol.

The prisoner was a labourer on the Holkham estate, and the deceased was the superintendent of the brick-fields, in virtue of which office it was his constant practice to pay the labourers their wages

fortnightly on Fridays. For this purpose he used to obtain the necessary funds at Lord Leicester's office, and being advanced in years, he had latterly resorted to a donkey and cart as a means of conveyance from the office in the park, his road lying through the west lodge and past a plantation and an old sand-pit. On the day named in the indictment Mr. Ayton obtained, at his usual hour of 12, or thereabouts, the sum of 25*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*, which was paid to him in sovereigns and half-sovereigns, and a 5*l.* note of Gurney's bank, which, having been cut in two, had been pasted together again at the back, and presented some endorsement in red ink. No further notice was taken of this note at the time of payment by the clerk. Between 12 and 1, P.M., Ayton was seen to pass through the park in his donkey-cart towards the west lodge, and after that hour he was not seen alive by any one, unless it was by the prisoner, who was seen loitering about the entrance to the sand-pit plantation on that day, by two people, between 12 and a quarter-past 1. At half-past 1 a shot was heard by some workmen hoeing mangold-wurtzel in a field near the plantation. About 2 o'clock a young lad wandering about the neighbourhood chanced to enter the plantation, where he saw a man lying on his side, as he thought asleep, with his hat on the top of his head. The boy took no notice of him; but, passing through the plantation, entered the mangold-wurtzel field, and told the men there what he had seen. They did not pay any attention to the circumstance. At half-past 1 a man named Yarham saw Ayton's donkey and cart straying along the road between the entrance to the sandpit plantation and brickfield, and tied them up at a gate near the pit. At a later hour the same man, finding them at the same place, and having heard from the boy that he had seen a man asleep in the pit, leaned over the brink, and at the bottom he found the owner of the donkey-cart lying dead, with "the contents worked out" by a large wound at the back of his head, over which was placed his hat. The alarm was immediately given, and the pockets of the deceased man having evidently been rifled, suspicion fell on the prisoner, who had been seen going home to his father-in-law's house, at Wells, by a circuitous route; he was on that evening taken into custody, and a 5*l.* note of Gurney's bank, corresponding in appearance with that so recently given to Ayton, was found in his pocket, and a key. The latter being applied to a drawer in the room occupied by the prisoner opened it, and within the drawer were found a quantity of sovereigns, half-sovereigns, and silver, which, together with the 5*l.*, made up the sum of 25*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The coin so found in the drawer was wrapped in a piece of paper, which, on being examined, proved to be a portion of an account in Ayton's handwriting, and fitted exactly with another piece of paper discovered in the pocket of the murdered man, in which was the rest of the same account. It further appeared that a horse-pistol, which the father-in-law of the prisoner had placed on a shelf after using it on the morning of the 4th to scare birds, was missed at 9 o'clock, after the prisoner had been seen to quit the house with a canvas bag under his arm, and soon after the prisoner's return home

the same pistol was seen again in its proper place. The prisoner did not attempt to deny that he was in the neighbourhood of the plantation, as deposed by the witnesses for the prosecution, but accounted for the possession of the money by saying that he had found it in the road, and insisted that no one had ever seen him kill the man.

The jury, without any hesitation, returned a verdict of "Guilty."

He was sentenced to death, and executed on the 16th instant, having confessed his guilt.

29. Goodwood Races. — This fashionable meeting went off to the great satisfaction of a very numerous and fashionable company —the weather was fine, excepting a tremendous squall of rain at the close of Wednesday's racing, which rendered the retreat from the course "most disastrous." The Craven Stakes were won by Sir R. Pigot's "Runnymede;" the Gratwicke Stakes by Lord Enfield's "Hernandez;" the Goodwood Stakes by Colonel Anson's "Backbiter;" the Goodwood Cup by Mr. Martinson's "Nancy;" the Chesterfield Cup by Mr. Merry's "Miss Ann."

31. Revolting Case of Manslaughter.—At the Kerry Assizes, Michael and Judith Donoghue were indicted for the murder of Dennis Shea, on the 13th April. It appeared, however, that the crime did not come clearly within the legal definition of murder, and the jury found the prisoners guilty of the minor offence, "Manslaughter." The cold-blooded cruelty with which this poor creature was done to death will best appear from the address of the Chief Baron in passing sentence.

"Michael and Judith Donoghue, you have been severally convicted of the manslaughter of your nephew, a young boy. The circumstances under which this unfortunate event took place it would be useless for me to detail, for warning or instruction to you; but, for public example, and in hopes of preventing a recurrence of it, I must refer to the particulars of this truly tragic scene. The poor boy whose death you caused was between 12 and 13 years of age. His mother at one time held a little dwelling, from which she was expelled. His father was dead. His mother had left him, and he was alone and unprotected. He found refuge with his grandmother, who held a farm, from which she was removed in consequence of her harbouring this poor boy, as the agent on the property had given public notice to the tenantry that expulsion from their farms would be the penalty inflicted on them if they harboured any persons having no residence on the estate. This boy was then left without a house to shelter him or a friend to assist him. He was an unhappy outcast, possessing a bad character, it is true, but that character was probably the result of his abandonment, and his being left without a friend to protect him. He went to the house of a man named Coffee, whose wife humanely gave him a little food, but she was afraid to shelter him in her house, as the agent had given orders that distress for 12 months' rent would be made on any tenant who should harbour persons not resident on the estate, and that they would also be expelled from their farms. He is turned adrift on the world friendless and unprotected. He came to Casey's house, where you, his uncle and aunt, resided. He

applied for relief, as he was in a state of destitution. Casey, with whom you lodged, desired you to turn him from the house, as he was afraid that the orders of the agent would be enforced against him. It was in consequence of this that the Crown did not press the charge of wilful murder against you, and only sought for a conviction for manslaughter. The Crown exercised a wise discretion in so doing; as, however unjustifiable your conduct, you committed the offence, not with a desire to inflict death, but influenced by fear that Casey would be expelled from his holding. The poor child is turned out of doors, and the next proof was, that you, Judith, took a pike-handle and beat him violently with it, while lying on the ground. You, Michael Donoghue, then bound him with cords behind his back, and beat him violently with a rod thick enough to wound him severely, though, perhaps, not to kill him. You then got another instrument and beat him violently, he still lying on the ground. He implored of you to spare him, and he promised to quit the place. He raised himself from the ground, and, bound as he was, went tottering along from house to house; but there was no refuge for the wretched outcast. (Here the learned Judge was much affected.) As a last resource he turned his steps to Coffee's house, but some of the neighbours threatened to tell the agent if Coffee harboured him. Coffee had, however, the humanity to take him to Casey's house, where you resided. He fell twice on the way from weakness, and the result of the injuries you inflicted on him. He is supported to the house, and a scene ensued which I find difficult to describe. The door was opened by you, Judith, and a struggle ensues. Coffee and another man endeavoured to force the boy in—you keeping him out. He bleeds profusely, the threshold is smeared with his blood. You succeed in keeping him out, and he, unable to walk, rolls himself along the ground till he gets to the wall, where he remains. Night passes over him, and on the following morning he is found by the neighbours, cold, stiff, and dead. On that testimony alone the jury would have been warranted in finding you guilty; but the doctor's testimony has left the case without any doubt. The doctor tells you the body of the boy was a mass of contusions and bruises. He made a *post mortem* examination of the stomach, and it appeared as if he had had no food for about 24 hours previously. He was half-starved, bound with cords, beaten, exposed to the cold chilling blast, and from those causes his death arose. Such conduct was brutal on your part. I do not think, however, that you inflicted the injuries with an intention to cause death; it was through fear that the threat would be carried out against Casey. Casey acted under the influence of the threats of those in authority; but such is no justification for the offence."

The learned Chief Baron, after pointing out the violation of God's law involved in such barbarity, sentenced the prisoners to two years' imprisonment, with hard labour in the case of Michael Donoghue.

Elections to Parliament.—The seat for Knaresborough, vacant by the death of the Hon. Wm. S. Lascelles, has been filled up

by the election of Mr. Collins, by a small majority over Mr. A. Lawson; the former a moderate Conservative, the latter a Protectionist. Mr. E. Strutt was returned for Arundel, vacant by the resignation of the Earl of Arundel and Surrey. At Scarborough Mr. G. F. Young, the strenuous advocate of the agricultural interest, by a majority of 33 over the Whig, Lord Mulgrave. Mr. Alderman Salomons was returned for Greenwich, in the room of Mr. Bernard, deceased.

London Street Traffic. — The immensity of the volume of traffic which pours its ceaseless tide through the principal London thoroughfares, has long been the subject of marvel. The real statistics of the subject have probably not been officially collected until the present year. The report of Mr. Haywood, Surveyor of the City Sewer Commission, records these marvels in the precise language of arithmetic. It reports the number of vehicles of all descriptions (including saddle-horses) which passed per hour for 12 hours, viz. from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M., through certain streets within the city of London. The number of streets included in the return is 24; and the days on which the passage through each was noted are 24 consecutive week-days from the 8th July, 1850. The nine streets included in the following table are the principal entrances into London, and will serve to give a striking idea of the immensity of the transit.

SITUATION.	8 to 9 A.M.	9 to 10	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	12 to 1 P.M.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	Total 12 Hours.
Temple Bar .	311	526	704	757	691	664	791	737	738	671	537	614	7741
Holborn Hill .	327	552	670	698	623	606	535	377	915	445	841	317	6906
Aldersgate Street . . .	168	261	208	196	214	235	194	219	235	233	229	198	2590
Finsbury Pavement . . .	262	385	475	387	364	345	293	347	483	475	400	244	4460
Bishopsgate Street . . .	259	408	500	430	396	238	439	432	541	450	404	345	4842
London Bridge	630	1128	1332	1124	1094	1048	1101	1180	1344	1308	962	798	13,099
Aldgate High Street . . .	425	422	417	442	445	379	389	409	405	401	331	289	4754
Blackfriars Bridge . .	327	381	518	516	465	336	385	416	570	543	463	337	5262
Smithfield Bars	203	230	202	277	276	255	334	267	328	289	288	159	3108
Total of 24 situations . .	6576	9757	12,208	11,636	11,408	10,466	11,068	11,351	12,543	11,342	9757	7697	125,859

These figures having been obtained for the purpose of calculating the effect of attrition and vibration on the road-paving and sewer-work, contain no estimate of the numbers of foot-passengers, or of the passengers on horseback and in carriages. It must

be enormous. The carriage traffic of the twelve hours of the night would probably equal the total daily traffic of the largest continental cities—especially when it is considered that the whole influx of the carts which bring into the city its daily supply of meat, vegetables, hay, straw, and other articles of consumption, occurs, and the vehicles have for the most part returned, long before the hour when this account begins.

AUGUST.

2. Murder by Poisoning.—*Ipswich.*—Maria Gage, 50, of short stature, and rather sullen appearance, was arraigned for the wilful murder of her husband, James Gage, by administering to him a certain quantity of arsenic.

This murder appears to have resulted from the same disregard of all morality which disgraced the parties in the case recently tried at Nottingham. The deceased Gage was an agricultural labourer, and, at the time of his death, lived with his wife at Stonham Aspal, a small village a few miles from Ipswich. They had a family of seventeen children, but one of them, now a lad of twenty years of age, was not the result of marriage. The deceased was imprisoned for twelve months for some offence, and during his incarceration the prisoner cohabited with another man, and the result was the birth of the boy. He, however, was brought up with the other children, no difference being made. Her unfaithfulness did not end there, for during the last eighteen months she left her home more than three times, and ran away with her paramour. Her husband happened to meet her in the streets with her companion, and assaulted her, for which he was punished. Altogether the parties led a very dissolute and depraved life, and, as a natural consequence, the quarrels between the woman and her husband were frequent and violent. On one occasion she left home with a paramour, accompanied by her daughter, sixteen years of age, and a man by whom the girl had been debauched, and with whom she cohabited.

About three weeks before the deceased died he was taken suddenly ill while working in the fields. He went home; had the violent vomiting and burning of the stomach attending the administration of arsenic; and after suffering excruciating tortures for a fortnight, he died. Preparations for burying him were made in great haste; and although from previous circumstances suspicions of poisoning were very strong, no one interfered; and in fact the funeral procession was in the very act of leaving the cottage for the parish churchyard, and the bell was tolling, when the clergyman, in consequence of rumours which reached him respecting the character of the deceased's death, caused the body to be taken back for further inquiry. An inquest was called, and according to the testimony of Mr. Image, an eminent chemist of Bury, it was clear that the unfortunate man had died from the effects of arsenic. It then transpired that the prisoner had on more than one occasion procured that description of poison. The deceased died on the night of the 22nd March. While he was ill, and a few days before his demise, the prisoner called upon a Mrs. Lambert, a widow, at Debenham, and stated that her husband

was very ill. After staying with her about an hour, Mrs. Lambert accompanied her on her way home, when she asked the widow to fetch her a pennyworth of stuff for the rats and mice, for her daughter. Mrs. Lambert at first declined, desiring her to go herself. She eventually yielded. The prisoner gave her a penny, and she went to Mr. Smith, a chemist, of Debenham, got the stuff, and gave it to the prisoner. Mr. Smith stated that the stuff consisted of a compound of linseed and arsenic, sufficient to poison six men.

The daughter was examined, and deposed that she never ordered her mother to procure the stuff for her.

Considerable evidence was gone into as to the deceased's state, and it was shown that she had wished that God would take him. In one instance, when she was spoken to as to what would become of her if she lost her husband, she remarked that it would matter little, as she had t'other man near. The cottage in which the deceased lived belonged to him. A strong and conclusive chain of facts was given, although it did not appear quite satisfactory as to how the poison was administered, but the inference was that it was mixed in his food.

The prisoner was found "Guilty" and executed on the 19th instant. It is very much feared that this was not the only murder perpetrated by this wretched woman. About six years ago five of her children died within the space of a fortnight. Suspicions were raised; one of the bodies was exhumed; but no analysis of the stomach was made, and the jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

The Judges' Salaries.—By a statute passed last session (14th and 15th of Victoria, chap. 41) the salaries of the Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas are regulated. Under the 2nd and 3rd of William IV., chap. 116, the salary of the former was 10,000*l.*, and of the latter 8000*l.* a year. From the death of Lord Tenterden, the chief of the Queen's Bench has accepted 8000*l.* a year, and the chief of the other Court has been paid 7000*l.* for some time. The salaries are now declared to be — to the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, 8000*l.*, and to the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 7000*l.* a year.

The salaries of the Judges of the Equity Courts have also been settled by the 14th and 15th Vict. c. 83. The Lord Chancellor is in future to receive 10,000*l.* per annum; the Master of the Rolls 6000*l.*; the Lords Justices 6000*l.* each. The Vice-Chancellors receive 5000*l.* each.

The Pensions on the Civil List.—By a Parliamentary Return it appears that pensions on the Civil List have, during the present year, been granted to the following persons: — To John Payne Collier, for literary merits, 100*l.*; Hon. Dulcibella Maria Eden, and Hon. Caroline Courtenay Boyle, for services to the Queen Dowager, 100*l.* each; Mary Maclear, for the discoveries of her husband, Astronomer Royal at the Cape of Good Hope, 100*l.*; James Baily, literary merits, 100*l.*; Dr. Kitto, biblical literature, 100*l.*; George Petrie, archæological literature, especially of Ireland, in addition to former pension of the same amount, 100*l.*; Harriott Waghorn, widow of Lieutenant Waghorn, in addition to pension of 40*l.*, 60*l.*; John Poole, literary merits, 100*l.*; Christina Liston,

widow of Robert Liston, surgeon, 100*l.*; Sarah Belzoni, widow of the African traveller, 100*l.*; Mary Sturgeon, in consideration of the scientific attainments of her late husband, William Sturgeon, 50*l.*; Sarah M'Carthy, in consideration of the military services of her late father, Captain Edward M'Carthy, 50*l.*; Anna Maria Caroline Moylan, in consideration of the gallant services of her late brother, Captain C. Moylan, who died from over-exertion during a pestilence at Barbados, 40*l.*; total, 1200*l.*

2. CHILD - MURDER.—*Shrewsbury.*—Mary Rogers, 28, a servant, was indicted for the wilful murder of her illegitimate child, about two months old, on the 24th of July.

The prisoner was a servant in the house of a farmer named Lucas, near Church Stretton. In December last her mistress noticed to her that she was with child, and she confessed it. Up to that time she had borne an excellent character. In consequence of her good conduct in other respects, she was retained in her master's service till the time of her accouchement, when she went to the house of a Mrs. Evans, who lived about three miles off, at Roundhouse. There, on the night of the 19th of May, she was delivered of a male child. The infant was put out to nurse with Mrs. Holmes, and prisoner frequently went to see it. On the 24th of July she visited the child, and took it from Mrs. Holmes, saying, "I am going a little way, and I will take it with me." Witness did not want her to take it, and said she had better leave it with her, but the prisoner answered, "I must take it; I had a letter yesterday, and I must take it." She then took it, and paid witness 4*s.* 8*d.* for the nursing. She did not take any of its clothes but those that were on it. It was a very fine, fat, strong, healthy, promising child.

Martha and Mary Evans, daughters of the above Mrs. Evans, walked with the prisoner on this occasion, assisting her to carry the child, and parted with her at a lane leading to the pool where the child was afterwards found. Witnesses were returning in the evening; the prisoner overtook them about half a mile from their mother's, and returned thither with them about 8 o'clock. She then had no child with her. When asked by Mrs. Evans where it was, she said she had left it behind. Her manner was the same as usual.

Isaiah Lindoff, a farmer at Winston, in the parish of Cardigan, proved that as he was, according to his custom, going the round of his farm about half-past 7 o'clock on the evening of the 24th of June, he came near the dam of a pool called the "Jane Yells Pool," in a remote hollow, surrounded by a few trees, and there had his attention attracted by a stick in the water, the small end of which was in the water against the plug of a boat or sluice, and the large end against the dam. The boat is a structure of two upright posts, with a cap made for the purpose of letting the water out, and pounding it up again. The boat was two yards from the dam. One end of the stick was under water, about a yard and a half from the dam. Thinking there was a line or net attached to it for the purpose of taking fish, he pulled up the stick, and a child immediately floated to the surface on its back with its legs down.

The end of the stick, which had been under water, formed a natural fork, and the other end was so placed and bent against the pool dam that it could not fly back. The stick was about seven feet long. There was no road or pathway near that pool, which was called the upper pool; but there was a road over the lower pool dam, about 100 yards off. These pools were about two and a half miles from Church Stretton. When he moved the stick, the child came at once to the top of the water.

The surgeon who made a *post mortem* examination proved that the child was a perfectly healthy one, and that drowning was the cause of death. There was no mark whatever of external injury or internal disease. He was of opinion that the child never rose to the surface after it was first put in till it died; for if it had risen it would have swallowed some water, and none was found in the stomach.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and she was sentenced to death; but the punishment was commuted.

5. Deaths by Lightning.—*Yorkshire.*—The town of Keighley experienced a severe storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied by torrents of rain. In a cottage, called the Old Borhouse, at Hawkcliffe Wood, near Keighley, was a man named Blakeborough with his wife and four children, together with other children, not his own. These little ones were all playing at one side of the house, when the lightning struck an ash tree which overhangs the cottage, then pierced through the wall, struck down three of the children, and passed through a window on the opposite side of the room. One of the children was mortally injured. The child least hurt had an exact representation of the ash tree which the lightning had struck upon its back with the branches and leaves complete, as if it had been burnt on with an iron stamp.

During a thunder-storm in North Nottinghamshire, an elderly man who was pulling apples at Scaftworth was struck dead by the lightning.

— Inundation on the Continent.—Great storms which occurred in the early part of this month have caused the European rivers flowing westward and southward from the Alpine range to overflow their banks, and inflict extensive injuries to property and life.

In Baden, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, the lowlands remained under water till the ripening crops were destroyed. Much damage has been done to the fortifications of Rastadt; the lower casemates of which are under water. In Baden-Baden the waters rose to within very few feet of the large hall. A newly-built Swiss cottage, inhabited by an English family, was carried away so rapidly that the inhabitants had barely time to save their lives.

In Savoy, the Arve overflowed its banks, and caused a frightful inundation. All the country around Bonneville and Thyez was under water; the potato harvest was entirely spoiled, the corn washed away, and a large number of small farmers ruined.

A letter from Padua states that the storms had destroyed about ten houses and 30 huts at Mestrino and Lissaro, in the province of Padua; Valstragna, in the province of Vicenza, had a similar visitation. Many lives had been lost, and a great

number of houses, farms, &c., destroyed by the consequent inundation of the Brenta.

In the Canton of Berne the damage done by the inundations is estimated at 2,400,000 francs.

In Styria the largest bridges have been carried away. The rushing masses of water as they passed through Mahrburg carried with them gigantic trees, which were torn up by the roots, fragments of houses, mills, carriages, timber, utensils, boats, and numerous animals. The inundation which caused these fearful disasters appears to have been caused by the bursting of a water-spout in Carinthia. Many places in Carinthia are quite destroyed, churches and hospitals were broken down by the fury of the water, and were speedily reduced to a mass of ruins. Many corpses have been found in the Tyrol.

Great injury was also done by inundations in the valleys of the great French rivers; and in the neighbourhood of Brussels.

6. The Frimley Murderers—The Kirdford Burglary. — *Croydon.*—John Isaacs, 25, hawker, and Samuel Harwood, 25, labourer, were indicted for burglariously breaking and entering the dwelling-house of Harriet Stoner, and stealing seven sovereigns, some silver money, and other articles, her property.

This case created a great deal of interest, from the fact of the prisoners being the remaining members of the desperate gang of burglars who for so long a period infested the counties of Surrey and Sussex, and of which Isaacs was the captain. The prisoner Samuel Harwood was tried for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollest at Frimley, at the last assizes for Surrey, and upon that occasion he was acquitted, his two companions being convicted and executed. (See Trials.)

James Hamilton, an accomplice —the same worthy upon whose evidence the Uckfield burglars were convicted (*see* Jan. 2) — was examined. He said—I have known the prisoner Isaacs for ten or twelve years. I have only known the other prisoner some twelve months ago last spring. I remember the burglary being committed at Mrs. Stoner's, at Kirdford, on the 3rd of June, 1850. About a month before I was encamped in a tent on Farnham Common, and Isaacs came there to me and planned the robbery; he told me he should go to Guildford to get two other men to join in it, and I was to take his old clothes and a dark lantern to a place called Hydens-ball, where we were all to meet. A man named John Holmes, or Smith, accompanied Isaacs to Guildford. I went to Hydens-ball, as it had been arranged, and Isaacs came there accompanied by the prisoner Samuel Harwood, Levi Harwood, and Jones. (The two latter were executed for the Frimley murder.) Our party at this time consisted of six persons —myself, the two Harwoods, Holmes, Jones, and Isaacs. The place where Mrs. Stoner lived was ten miles from Hydens-ball, and we arranged to go there by twos, and Samuel Harwood and I went together. We were all to meet in a wood not far from Kirdford, and we did so, and all six went to a lonely barn by the side of the road, and about 50 yards from Mrs. Stoner's. Isaacs and Holmes then went to look at the house, and see if all was quiet, and when they returned we stripped and

disguised ourselves and put on masks, and proceeded to the house. I believe it was about 12 o'clock when we got there. We found the house was secured, and we went to the back part of it, and a hole was cut in the shutter with a centre-bit, and the piece taken out, and the shutter opened. A portion of the window-frame was then removed, and either Samuel or Levi Harwood got in, and went to open the front door, and we all went in, except Jones, who was left outside to take care of our clothes, and to give an alarm in case any one should approach. We searched the shop and the lower part of the house, but could not find anything of value, and we then proceeded towards the upper rooms of the house. [The plunder having been secured in the manner related by the prosecutrix, the gang retired.] We found Jones outside, where we had left him, and we all proceeded to a wood, where we shared the money. Only 3*s.* 6*d.* was given to me at this time. While we were in the wood Isaacs said that he could not see the woman quite so well as he wished, and that he had slipped off his mask on purpose to do so. After we had divided the money I went back to Farnham Common. Isaacs at this time did not reside in any particular place, and I understood that he used to go about the country in a travelling waggon.

Mrs. Harriet Stoner—Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning I was awoke by hearing a noise at the bottom of the stairs, and I called out to know who was there; the moment I did so the stair door was burst in, and I heard the footsteps of several men ascending the stairs. I went out of my room into the passage, and saw two men with masks on and each with a pistol in his hand. They seized hold of me and threw me into a corner, and at the same time exclaimed, "Deliver your money, or we will blow your brains out." I then observed another man. He also had a mask on, and a chisel was in his hand. This man held me down on the ground and flourished the chisel over my face and throat, and used very violent language to me. I tried to struggle, and one of the men pressed my chest and also put his hand over my mouth, and some one called out "Stop her noise." All the men who were about me repeatedly demanded my money, and threatened to blow my brains out if I did not tell them where it was kept. I was kept in this position for several minutes, and I then heard a man's voice from an adjoining room say, "Blow her brains out if she don't tell." One of the men who had a pistol then put his finger on the trigger and said, "I will blow your brains out if you don't tell us directly where your money is." A man who had a round frock on said, "Don't kill her." The mask of this man fell off at that moment, and I had an opportunity of seeing his face distinctly. I am sure the prisoner Isaacs is that man. I have no doubt whatever of it. After his mask was off he fell back to some distance from me, and I exclaimed, "Spare my life! Lord, have mercy upon me!" One of the men who was holding me said to the man who had fallen back, "Come on, you fool!" Isaacs looked very pale at this time. Another man then came up to me with a light, and he handed me my keys. I saw five men in

the house altogether. When the keys were brought to me they told me to go and get my money, and said they knew I had money, and they had come for it, and were determined to have it, and they would blow out my brains if I did not give it to them. One of the party, after this had been said, called out—"Blow her brains out if she don't tell!" I then said that I had got a little money, and they told me to find it, and again threatened me with violence if I did not do so. One of the men then seized me by the nose and dragged me towards my bedroom, and the others pushed me behind, and I saw the muzzles of two pistols close to my head. When I got into my bedroom I took my pocket from under the pillow, and two of the men made a snatch at it, and one of them got it. There was about 7*l.* 10*s.* in gold and 3*l.* or 4*l.* in silver in the pocket. When the men had got possession of it they all went down stairs, and I followed them, and as the last of them went out at the back door he put a pistol in my face and said, "Silence!" and I saw them all jump over the hedge into the lane. The witness identified the prisoner Harwood by his voice; and other witnesses deposed to material circumstances sufficient to corroborate the evidence of the accomplice.

The jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty," and the Lord Chief Justice sentenced them to be transported for life.

6. OPERA ARRANGEMENTS.—*Jones v. Jennings.* — A rather singular case was heard before Vice-Chancellor Sir J. L. Knight Bruce.

It was a motion to dissolve an injunction restraining Mr. and Mrs. Jennings from receiving any part of the salary, wages, or earnings of the latter as a public songstress at the Opera, and also restraining her husband by writ of *ne exeat regno* from leaving this country. The injunction had been granted on the 17th of last month upon a bill which stated that the plaintiffs, the Rev. Edward Jones, Mr. W. Jones, and Mr. William Ford, and the defendants, Mr. Richard Bennet Jennings, his wife Florentine, and Mr. Samuel Bennet Jennings, had become parties to a deed, dated the 8th of February, 1848, which, after reciting that various sums of money had been advanced to Mr. Richard Bennet Jennings, for the use of himself and his wife, in contemplation of an arrangement by the deed intended to be made; that Mrs. Jennings possessed a fine voice for singing, which, under proper tuition, would qualify her for accepting an engagement at one of the English or foreign theatres or opera-houses, and that in such case Mr. R. B. Jennings, as her husband, would legally bed entitle to her salary; it was arranged that, in consideration of 700*l.* advanced by Mr. Samuel B. Jennings to Richard B. Jennings, and invested in the names of trustees, they, the trustees, should advance what was necessary for the maintenance of Mr. and Mrs. Richard B. Jennings, and to enable her to perform her duties on the stage. It was agreed to apply the professional emoluments of Mrs. Jennings in the first place to repay the 700*l.* so advanced, and Mr. and Mrs. Jennings bound themselves to assign the professional emoluments accordingly. The deed also provided for the accumulation of 8990*l.* in the

hands of the trustees, the interest of which during the joint lives of Mr. and Mrs. Jennings was agreed to be paid to the latter for her separate use, and afterwards to the survivor, and to such purposes as Mrs. Jennings might by will direct. It was alleged that the lady had succeeded in obtaining lucrative engagements at the opera in Berlin, acting under the theatrical name of Madame Fiorentini; that in September last she had accepted an engagement with Mr. Lumley, the director of Her Majesty's Theatre, as a singer and actress at that theatre or at Paris, for three years, at 100*l.* per month for the first two years, and 150*l.* for the third year; that Mrs. Florentine Jennings had earned or become entitled to 800*l.*, which her husband had received, and that no account could be obtained from Mrs. Jennings, nor any further particulars of her engagement. The bill prayed that the trusts of the deed might be fully carried into effect by Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, and asked an account of the lady's salaries, wages, and earnings received by her or her husband, and for the appointment of a receiver.

It appeared that a proposal had been made to withdraw a large portion of her salary, leaving her only 400*l.* per annum to support her station, to provide herself with suitable stage-dresses, and pay her travelling expenses abroad, so as to fulfil her engagements with Mr. Lumley at the French and English opera-houses.

His Honour observed that 1200*l.* a year—the amount of the lady's professional salary — would probably not satisfy some ladies; but without intending by that observation to refer to the lady in question, he thought 400*l.* too little to be allowed her out of her earnings: and, perhaps, 1200*l.* would be too much. The parties had better come to some arrangement. This was a quarrel relating to the earnings and honourable industry of a lady, and it had the additional grace of being a family quarrel.

In a short time an arrangement was come to.

His Honour said he was glad the case had so terminated. Ladies sometimes formed very odd resolutions as well as men. Suppose this lady should take it into her head not to sing, or suppose she should have a cold?

9. Colliery Accident. — *Six Lives Lost.*—Soon after 3 o'clock this morning four men and a lad entered the cart or bucket of the Malago Vale pit, situated immediately behind the Red Cow, Bedminster, for the purpose of descending to the lower vein, which lies at the depth of 240 fathoms from the surface, a turn of men having just come out at their usual time. They were lowered in the usual way by the steam-engine belonging to the works till they had arrived within a few feet of the bottom, when the flat rope attached to the bucket broke at the top, thereby precipitating the poor fellows to the bottom; and as the place where the rope broke was about half way from the "shiver wheel" to the mouth of the pit, the whole of the rope, which was six inches and a half wide by two inches in thickness, and weighed three tons, fell down the shaft, together with the "bonnet," or iron shield, on the top of the unfortunate men, completely crushing them. As the intelligence of the catastrophe spread, the inhabitants crowded to the mouth of the pit, and a scene of great excitement ensued; in the

midst of which an aged man, whose son was engaged in the vein below, was so overcome by his feelings that he fell down dead! An inquest was held on the bodies, at which great question was raised as to the soundness of the rope. It was of wire, 6½ inches wide, and consisted of four strands together, not quite 2 inches thick. Such a rope would have done very well for a pit of 120 fathoms, but for one of 240 it should have been at least 8 inches wide and of eight strands. Wherever weakness was exhibited, the rope should have been strengthened. This had been done in the present instance, in several places, by the defective parts being taken out and the ends spliced to each other with iron plates riveted through the strands of the rope. The broken pieces were produced at the inquest, and the fracture was shown to have taken place near one of these splicings. The miners, however, who appeared to be greatly excited, declared that these were not pieces of the rope which had caused the accident, and that the real rope had been secretly carted away. The workmen had been for some time in a state of anxiety about this rope, but had been afraid to complain, lest they should be discharged. A charge of criminal negligence was made against the manager and bailiff of the mine, against whom the jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter."

12. Accident at Marshal Sebastiani's Funeral. — The funeral of Marshal Sébastiani, which was celebrated with great pomp at the Hospital of the Invalides, nearly terminated in a disastrous manner. As early as 9 o'clock detachments of troops had assembled from all the barracks of Paris, having their drums and colours decorated with black, and the officers having crape on the arm and the sword-hilt. Nearly all the general officers in the capital were present, among them being Generals Oudinot, Magnan, Baraguay d'Hilliers, Rulhières, and Perrot. The President of the Republic was represented by his aide-de-camp. A great number of Representatives attended, and nearly the whole of the diplomatic corps; the crowd of spectators attracted by curiosity was also considerable. The coffin was placed under a lofty *catafalque*, near the grand altar of the chapel of the Invalides, the funeral service being under the direction of the archbishop of Paris and his vicars-general. Just as the service had commenced an incident occurred which produced the greatest consternation. A great number of wax tapers were burning around the *catafalque*, when, the door of the chapel having been suddenly opened to admit persons who desired to enter, a strong current of air carried the flame of the tapers to the black drapery over the coffin, and in an instant the whole was a mass of fire. The flames ascended with great rapidity, and soon reached the flags taken in battle from various nations, hanging from the roof, and which formed the principal embellishment of the nave. These caught fire, and fears were entertained for the safety of the chapel itself. Fortunately, among the persons present were two officers of the *sapeurs-pompiers*, who instantly gave orders respecting the measures to be taken to check the fire. Four fire-engines were soon on the spot, and these were so effectively employed, that in a short time the flames were got under, though

not until a great number of the trophies obtained by the valour of France had been destroyed. The line of flags on the right side of the chapel has in particular suffered, scarcely more remaining of them than the blackened poles. The famous umbrella taken at the battle of Isly from the Emperor of Morocco was among the objects destroyed. The funeral ceremony, which was thus interrupted, could not be resumed in the chapel, but was celebrated outside, after which the body was carried down into the vaults under the chapel. The President of the Republic, on hearing of the disaster, immediately proceeded to the Invalides, giving directions that no military honours should be paid him. He remained on the spot until it was ascertained that the fire was completely extinguished.

12. Conflagration at Havre. — Shortly after midnight, the *generale* was sounded in the streets of Havre; and it was found that the building-sheds of M. Normand, one of the largest shipbuilders in France, in the suburb of Perrey, were in flames. The fire had broken out in the large block of workshops in the centre of the dock; and the flames, which rose in broad masses, lighted up the horizon. From this centre the flames, favoured by the high combustibility of the materials collected there, extended to the frame on which rested the magnificent steamer *Normandie*, and a schooner yacht in course of construction for M. Caylus. The elegant lines of the steamer and schooner, which the flames enveloped on every side, showed grandly at times through the smoke, and occasionally assumed the most fantastic forms and proportions. Seen from the shore, the two vessels had the appearance of resting on a sea of fire and being beaten by its waves. Notwithstanding the efforts of the workmen, the flames made short work with the two ships. At the end of an hour the cradle of the *Normandie* was level with the ground, and the vessel, reduced to a mere hulk, lay upon it as upon its bier. Of the once promising schooner there remained but a few smoking embers. From the beginning it was seen that it would be impossible to save these two vessels; all the energies of the workmen were therefore directed with a view to circumscribe as much as possible the ravages of the fire; and this end was partially attained. By much exertion the great workshop situate in the Rue Perrey, and the immense stacks of timber piled in the northern part of the yard, were saved. The loss sustained is estimated at 40,000*l*.

12. Brutal Case of Arson. —*Gloucester*.—Adonijah Edward Jordan, 29, was indicted for maliciously setting fire to the dwelling-house of his mother, Mary Jordan, she being therein.

The first witness examined was the mother of the prisoner, 79 years of age, who stated that for some time back she had lived separately from her husband, her house and his being a few hundred yards apart; that on the 8th of March last the prisoner went to the Bath Hospital, in consequence of a disease of the bladder. Previously to this he had lived for the most part in her house, and had not shown any improper conduct towards her. On the 7th of June he returned from the hospital to her house, and was equally well conducted down to Sunday, the 6th of July, sleeping on the only bed she had.

On that night, about 9 o'clock, the prisoner came home, and appeared excited, as if from the effects of drinking. Upon going up to bed, he began to abuse her for having talked of his disease, cursed her several times, said that his father had given him the bed when a boy, and threatened that it should be the last time she should sleep in it, and that he would "pay her out and do something grand for her." She was very much alarmed, and went and complained to a neighbour, and passed the remainder of the night at her sister-in-law's, close by, and did not again see the prisoner until the next Wednesday. After she left the prisoner was seen going towards his father's house, and returning with him to his mother's house, and soon after they both came out, the father carrying a bed. The person who saw them spoke to them and blamed them for their conduct in taking away the bed, upon which the prisoner told him to mind his own business; and afterwards the father was heard to say, "It is a pity she is not dead," and then the prisoner said, "If she does not die within this week I 'll kill her." A similar threat was used by the prisoner, in the hearing of a neighbour, who went up to his room immediately after the old woman left, and talked to him about his conduct. The prisoner slept the rest of that night with his father. On the following morning (Monday) he was left in the house by his father, and when his father returned in the evening the prisoner had left, and the door of his house was broken open, and the bed taken away. The prisoner was observed drinking at public-houses near the house of his mother, and at ten minutes to 12 o'clock at night he was seen not more than 20 yards off from it. At this time there was no appearance of fire about the mother's house. A next-door neighbour of the mother heard the clock in her house strike 12, and just afterwards she looked out of her bedroom window and saw the corner of the roof of the mother's house, which was of thatch, on fire, and the fire coming over from the back to the front. She gave the alarm, and another neighbour, seeing the fire, ran into the house and rescued the mother, who was at the time asleep, having gone to bed about 9 o'clock, and, as she said, carefully put out her candle. The latter person described the fire as burning from the outside inwards; and it was proved that there was a heap of stones at the back of the house from which a person might with ease reach the roof. The prisoner was not seen by any one near the house after the fire, and, when taken into custody, he gave a false statement as to his name and occupation, denied having set fire to the house, and resisted capture. Afterwards, on his way to prison, he used expressions showing that he expected to be punished for setting fire to the house, and was regardless of it.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," but strongly recommended him to mercy.

Sentence of death was recorded, with an intimation that the punishment would be reduced to transportation for a limited time.

12. Ascent of Mont Blanc.—The task of ascending this mountain, still a feat rarely performed, has been twice again accomplished by Englishmen. The first expedition consisted of the Hon. Lionel Sackville West, son of Earl Dela-

warr; Mr. Charles Floyd, cousin of Sir Robert Peel; Mr. Phillips, of Christchurch College, Oxford; and Mr. Albert Smith, the well-known writer. The party left Chamouny at 7.30 in the morning of the 12th, accompanied by sixteen guides, and almost as many porters, well stocked with provisions, &c. After crossing the Glacier de Bossons, the travellers arrived at the Grands Mulets rocks, above the level of the perpetual snow (where it had been arranged they should sleep), at 4.15 P.M. "Here," says Mr. Smith, "we made our bivouac, having brought up wood for a fire; and on this spot we remained until midnight, when we again set off on our journey, proceeding by the aid of lanterns, as the moon was not up. At 4.0 on Wednesday morning we reached the Grand Plateau, the scene of the fatal catastrophe in 1820, when Dr. Hamel's exploring party were swept away by an avalanche; and finally, after a great deal of fatigue and hazard, we all got safely to the summit at 9.30 A.M., at which time there was not a cloud to destroy the wondrous view. Mont Blanc had never been before invaded by such a large party. The return was accomplished in much less time; but the danger was considerably increased by an unexpected thaw on the glacier below the Grands Mulets. However, the whole party returned to Chamouny at 6.30 on Wednesday evening; where we were welcomed with guns, illuminations, bouquets, and every kind of demonstration that the inhabitants, who had watched us all the way with telescopes, could command." The difficulties and dangers of the ascent proved to have been by no means exaggerated; but the state of the snow seems to have been particularly favourable. The party were dreadfully fatigued and sun-burned, and had very blood-shot eyes.

The second ascent was made on the same day, from the same place, by Mr. Vansittart. There is an unaccountable reserve as to the motives for the separation, and neither mentions the other, although they slept on the Grands Mulets together, and were on the summit at the same time. Mr. Vansittart took with him no more than three guides and one porter, and followed the route of the larger party at two hours' distance. Mr. Vansittart suffered greatly from fatigue, and had nearly lost his life from refusing to be tied to the rope; the faces of two of the guides became black, that of the other quite white.

These are the 25th and 26th ascents of this mountain — the first having been accomplished in 1787.

SALE OF M. DONNADIEU'S AUTOGRAPHS.—The very valuable collection of autographs of the late M. Donnadieu has been sold by auction. The sale occupied five days, and some of the more curious brought large prices; the whole collection, 1600*l.* The original contract of marriage between Charles the First and the Infanta of Spain, 51*l.* 9*s.*; the original attestation of the marriage of James the Second with Anne Hyde, 29*l.*; the original warrant to the Lord Mayor of London to proclaim Oliver Cromwell Lord Protector, 28*l.*; a warrant with the monogram of Richard the Third, 25*l.* 10*s.*; the Duke of Monmouth's letter, begging Lord Rochester's intercession for his life, 21*l.*; a Privy Council warrant

relating to Lady Jane Grey; a singular note from the unfortunate Essex to Elizabeth, 20*l.*; the signature of Henry the Fifth (very rare), 16*l.* 10*s.*

13. Storms and Loss of Life in Lancashire.—A heavy thunder-storm, which passed over the southern part of Lancashire, from west to east, in the afternoon, did much damage to the cattle in the fields, six head being killed by lightning at Disley, and three at Failsworth. One of the pinnacles on the tower of Blackley Church was destroyed. In the school-room belonging to St. George's Church, Hulme, a girl who was at school was thrown down by lightning, which passed through by the open windows; and the shock was so great that several of the scholars were thrown into fainting fits. The electric fluid struck a tall chimney of a brewhouse belonging to Mr. Cox, of Chapel Street, and tore out the bricks from one of the angles for 14 yards from the top; it will be necessary to rebuild the structure. Mr. Cox and a joiner at work in a stable close by were thrown down by the concussion of the air, and rendered insensible for some minutes. It entered Mr. Cox's dwelling-house, fused the bell-wire, and, striking a branch from a gas-pipe, found its way into a large globular glass over the burner, bursting it into the finest powder. In the house of Mr. Bowman, surgeon, in Chester Street, Hulme, it destroyed the bell-wire, breaking it into short red-hot pieces, which burnt the carpets, towels, dresses, and everything on which they were scattered. A good deal of damage is reported to have been done at Stalybridge. A second storm burst over the district on Thursday, at the same hour, taking the same direction, and much heavier than that of Wednesday, and did much injury to the growing crops of corn.

On the 24th, Liverpool was visited by a heavy gale, which did much mischief to the smaller craft. The smack *John*, of Runcorn, was observed about noon by a pilot boat near the N.W. lightship, with a signal of distress flying, labouring very heavily. The pilot boat immediately went to her assistance, and continued by her until the steam-tug *Dreadnought* came up and took her in tow; but when off Taylor's Bank she was suddenly struck by a sea and capsized, and, although every exertion was made by the crew of the steam-tug, all on board perished. Between 3 and 4 o'clock a small sloop was observed in difficulties off the North Wall, and before assistance could be rendered, she sank, and all on board perished. She is supposed to be the *Skerrett*, of Killough.

13. Roman Catholic Bell-ringing.—*Croydon.—Soltau v. De Held.*—This was an action to recover damages for injury sustained by the plaintiff, by reason of a nuisance occasioned by the defendant.

Mr. Chambers said that the plaintiff in this action was a merchant of the city of London, and he had instituted the present proceeding in order to relieve himself and his neighbours from a most intolerable nuisance, for the creation of which the defendant was answerable in point of law. The plaintiff had for several years occupied a house in New Park Road, Clapham. This house was formerly a large mansion; it had been altered into two residences,

and somewhere about the year 1848 the other portion of the premises was purchased for the purposes of a Roman Catholic society, called the Redemptorist Fathers, of which society the defendant, Mr. De Held, was the superior. It appeared that the moment they took possession of the premises they converted it to religious purposes, and a large bell was placed at the top of the house. This bell was almost continually ringing from morning till night, commencing so early as 5 o'clock in the morning, and was very soon found to be a most serious nuisance, not only to the plaintiff, but also to the whole neighbourhood. Communications in a friendly spirit were made to the defendant; but, in the result, the defendant declined to make any alteration in the proceeding of ringing the bell, unless he was compelled by law to do so. At the commencement of the present year a much more serious nuisance was created. The society had built a regular belfry upon a portion of their premises, and, having removed the bell from the top of the house, they now had a regular peal of six bells, which were being continually rung, and which constituted a most serious nuisance to the whole neighbourhood. The ringing commenced at 5 o'clock in the morning with the smaller bell, and then the other bells were rung at intervals during nearly the whole day. The plaintiff and his neighbours remonstrated with the defendants upon the subject of this serious nuisance, but it was of no avail. He distinctly told them that the bells should not be stopped unless by the law; and under these circumstances the present action was brought, and he had no hesitation in saying that the defendant had no excuse in law for what he should clearly prove to be a nuisance. He did not desire to enter into any religious controversy, or to introduce matter of that description into the case, but he apprehended that neither a Roman Catholic place of worship nor one of the Established Church would be justified in committing an act of this description in such a manner as to render it a nuisance to the neighbourhood. Before the passing of what was called the Catholic Relief Act, Catholic places of worship were not permitted to use bells; and although they might now certainly do so, he had yet to learn that any religious society could be justified in taking a private house close to valuable property, and, having converted it to religious purposes, to create a nuisance of this description, which it was impossible to say could be necessary for the proper carrying on of their religious creed.

Elizabeth Adams, the plaintiff's servant, gave evidence as to the extent of the grievance. The small bell originally put up was rung all the year round at 5 o'clock in the morning. It rang for five minutes, loud enough to awake everybody in their house; and it was a long time before she got used to it. This bell was also rung at five other different times, and sometimes seven, during the day—at 5, at ¼ to 7, ¼ to 9, 12, and 7 o'clock, and sometimes at 3 in the afternoon. On Wednesdays and Saturdays it was also rung at half-past 6 and 8. She remembered the new belfry being built. The first peal of bells she heard was on the 13th of May. They were rung at 6 in the evening. They

were also rung the next day, but she could not say how many times; and sometimes they had been rung continually both on Sundays and week-days. Chimes were also rung on the Sundays. The small bell was rung at 5 in the morning, and then a larger bell was rung at ¼ to 7. At 7½ the small bell was rung again, and then the large bell rung at ¼ to 9. The effect of this continued ringing was to cause such a confusion and noise in her master's house that they did not know what they were about; and they could not hear when the house-bells were rung. The plaintiff is an elderly gentleman; and his family consists of a daughter, two sons, and three grandchildren. The daughter is in ill health, and she has been removed to Uxbridge. The largest bell was the worst of all; it made a very dreadful sound.

Many witnesses gave evidence to the effect that the bells are generally regarded as a local nuisance; and Mr. Gadsden, of the firm of Musgrove and Gadsden, gave his professional opinion that the value of the plaintiff's house would be depreciated by the bells, on a new letting, from the present rent of 130*l.* a year to the reduced rent of 80*l.* a year.

Mr. Bramwell said, that the religious association of which the defendant was the superior, was established for the purposes of beneficence, not of committing a nuisance. He denied on their behalf any desire to annoy their neighbours, or to arrogate to themselves any rights which the law did not accord to them. They denied that there had been any nuisance created, or that there had been any infringement of the law. No British jury would say that those acts which were believed to be necessary by the defendants for properly and decorously carrying out the ceremonials of their religion amounted to a nuisance. The question which they had to decide was, whether the existence of a nuisance had been proved? He should submit with great confidence that it had not. The mere fact of ringing a bell, or a peal of bells, once a day, or several times a day, if they pleased, was not enough to constitute a nuisance. It might be very annoying to a person of nervous temperament, but that did not constitute a nuisance in the eye of the law. This was the very first occasion he had ever heard of where the bells of a church were sought to be made out a nuisance. Ever since the establishment of Christianity bells had been rung in their churches; and he could not help saying that it appeared to him a very extraordinary proceeding to be taken in the nineteenth century, to attempt to show that the ringing of church bells was a nuisance. He feared that these proceedings had arisen out of the recent excitement from the acts of the Pope. He did not wish to throw any blame upon the plaintiff for the proceedings he had taken. He had no doubt that he was perfectly sincere; but he was fearful that religious feelings had been the instigation of the present action, and that if those bells had not belonged to a Roman Catholic place of worship the action would never have been heard of.

The Chief Justice said that the real questions at issue between the parties were very short and simple. The case was one of very great importance, and, speaking for himself, he would say that he

deeply regretted it had ever been brought into court, because it appeared to him to involve matters of a character that ought never to be introduced into a court of justice. He felt assured, however, that the jury would perform their duty apart from all religious feelings, and that they would not allow any prejudice to prevail so as to induce them to return a verdict that was not warranted by the facts of the case. He would now tell them what, in his opinion, the law was with regard to the question before them. First, with regard to the right of using bells at all. By the common law, churches of every denomination had a full right to use bells, and it was a vulgar error to suppose that there was any distinction at the present time in this respect. At the same time, those bells might undoubtedly be made use of in such a manner as to create a nuisance, and in that case a Protestant church and a Roman Catholic one were equally liable. The mere fact of ringing bells so many times in the day did not in itself constitute a nuisance; the nuisance must be of an enduring and substantial character, not such as would give offence and annoyance to a nervous mind, but which was calculated to cause permanent inconvenience and disturbance to men of ordinary mind and nerve. The jury would say whether the evidence satisfied them of this in the present case; but he could not help observing that, with regard to the first bell that was put up in 1848, he hardly thought that the ringing it in the way described ought to be considered to amount to a nuisance. The learned Judge then proceeded to comment upon the material parts of the evidence.

The jury were in deliberation about two hours, when they gave a verdict for the plaintiff — damages, 40*s*.

Notwithstanding this decision, the defendants renewed the nuisance, and the plaintiff applied to the Court of Chancery. The Redemptorist Fathers attempted to defeat the motion, by alleging that the nuisance, if it was one, was a public nuisance, and in that case the prosecutor must be the Attorney General, not the person injured; and that the nuisance was not proved. However, Vice-Chancellor Kindersley overruled both objections, and granted an injunction.

14. Dreadful Earthquakes in Italy.—The southern Neapolitan territory has been shaken by an earthquake which has dealt destruction over the Italian peninsula from Point Campanella below the Bay of Naples, along the whole range of the Apennines, through the upper portion of the Basilicata and the whole length of the Terra di Bari on the Adriatic coast. At Sorrento, on the western extremity of the line of disaster, several houses were destroyed; at the eastern extremity, the town of Bari is said to be "completely destroyed." "All the houses had been either reduced to ruins or swallowed up, with the loss of hundreds of lives. But in the upper Basilicata, which is in the centre of the perturbed district, the catastrophe has been immense in extent, and terrible in degree." A letter from Naples, dated the 24th of August, says:—

"I have received several details relative to the dreadful disaster which occurred on the 14th instant in the province of Basilicata, in this kingdom, and about 100

miles from the capital. A list of more than 50 villages is given in which greater or less damage was done; in more than one place the principal buildings having been destroyed, and in all several lives having been lost amidst the ruins of fallen houses. The greatest sufferer, however, was the town of Melfi, a place containing 10,000 inhabitants: three-quarters of the city are a mass of ruins; the cathedral, six churches, five monastic establishments, the archbishop's palace, the college, the municipality, the barracks, and the police-station, having been all levelled to the ground. The known deaths amount already to 700, besides 200 wounded, among whom the principal families count victims. I have not time this morning to give all the minute details, but it is sufficient to say that a rich and populous district has been completely destroyed, and the loss of life has been immense. It does not appear that the ground opened, but all the injury was done by the houses falling from the repeated shocks of the earthquake, the rapidity of which was such that the persons in the houses and passing in the streets had not time to escape."

A medical officer, dispatched by the Neapolitan Government to the scene of the earthquake in the upper Basilicata, says:—

"The village of Bavile has actually disappeared. I found all about this district large fissures, partly filled up with houses. A man who escaped told me it appeared to him that for a minute he was being tossed about in the air; the earth appeared, as it were, endowed with a breathing power, and then came a different movement—a shaking to and fro. Here some military had arrived to excavate. There was a strong stench of decomposing bodies. This place was really deserted by the inhabitants, at least I saw very few. How shall I give you an idea of what was once the town of Melfi? The cathedral is down, as are the college, the churches, the military depôt, and 163 houses—98 are in a falling state, and 180 pronounced as dangerous. The military have arrived, and are working away. Our medical staff is by no means strong enough. More than 1000 bodies have already been dug up: I not need not add, all dead. The wounded are over 600, and present every variety of flesh-wound and fractures. Sixty-five boys of the College of Melfi are supposed to have perished. The calamity took place when most of the population were sleeping, as is the custom in Italy, after dinner.

"Up to this day (the 27th of August) the returns of dead bodies dug out of the ruins from all towns and villages is 857; but the excavations have only commenced."

16. Fire at Richmond. — Between the hours of 1 and 2 in the morning, the town of Richmond, in Surrey, was thrown into a state of the utmost alarm and confusion, in consequence of the sudden outbreak of a fire which did extensive damage.

This disaster originated in the premises belonging to Mr. Andrews, a fancy bread and biscuit baker, situate in Upper Hill Street, being about half-way up the rise. The street at this part consists of shops; but immediately behind them, up the Vineyard, are two large chapels, adjoining each other, one of the Independents, the other of the Roman Catholics. The country engines were soon

on the spot, and did what they could to extinguish the flames; but the fire speedily reached the premises of Mr. Luckett, a carver and gilder, and in a very short space of time his workshops presented a general blaze, and the flames, being wafted by a stiff breeze, were forced through the side windows of the Independent Chapel into the midst of the edifice. The moment the pews became ignited the flames travelled over the whole area, and finally penetrated the roof, when they rose so high in the air as to light up the country for miles. Mounted policemen were dispatched to London for assistance, and two brigade engines were sent; but before they could arrive, the premises of Mr. Andrews, Mr. Webster, and Mr. Luckett, and the Independent Chapel, were totally destroyed.

16. SHIPWRECK, MASSACRE, AND CAPTIVITY. — The overland mail brings a distressing account of the wreck of the *Larpent*, of Liverpool, the massacre of a part of her crew, and the dreadful captivity of the survivors. The American opium clipper *Antelope*, on her passage to Shanghai, was lying becalmed off Formosa, on the 1st of May last, when she observed a boat with three men in her pulling towards her. Taking them for the ferocious pirates who infest that coast, she fired at them, when they hailed in English, and she took them on board: they were the sole survivors of the crew of the *Larpent*. This unfortunate vessel, which was of 614 tons burden, and had a crew of 31 men, sailed from Liverpool for Shanghai on the 18th of May, 1850. She passed Botel Tobago Xima, an island off Formosa, on the 12th of September. Soon after she struck on a rock, and on the following day it was apparent she would founder. The officers and crew therefore took to the boats, intending to make for Hongkong, upwards of 400 miles distant. The captain landed in the quarter-boat on Formosa for the purpose of obtaining water; but his party were never more heard of, whether massacred or kept in captivity is unknown. At daylight on the 14th, the launch having rounded the extreme point of Formosa, the crew landed on a shelving beach, surrounded by bushes, intending, before proceeding any further, to do their best to repair the boat. About 8 A.M., almost without any previous warning, they found themselves in the midst of a deadly fire of matchlocks. Young Mr. Bland, a passenger, was observed to spring a great height into the air and fall flat on his face dead; those who could swim immediately took to the water; whence the savages were seen, with long knives, stabbing those who were wounded, and immediately cutting off their heads, which, to the number of nineteen, were then thrown into a terrible heap. Blake and Hill, a boy, two of the survivors, escaped by swimming across a wide bight, and escaped to the mountains, where they remained until the 19th. Exhausted nature could hold out no longer; and at a time when Blake says the feelings of a cannibal had arisen in his breast, and he insanely thought of partaking of his comrade's blood rather than remain longer without food, they wandered into a field where some villagers were at work. From them they obtained a meal of rice and shelter; and were afterwards

made to work with the village labourers from daylight till dark —sometimes in boats, diving for large shell-fish, at others with hoes about the paddy-ground. Beris, the third survivor, and another, had landed at a different place, whence they tried to reach a junk, in which one of them, Harrison, succeeded, but was almost immediately shot and decapitated in sight of his comrade. Beris appears to have subsequently joined Blake and Hill; the latter of whom, being unable to do so much work as the others, was subjected to very severe treatment, and had been left sick at Shanghai. At the expiration of five months, the kind-hearted villagers sold them to some neighbours for six dollars apiece; the purchasers proved to be of a more friendly disposition than the original holders. When the *Antelope* approached the shore they got into a boat and rowed to her, having endured a captivity of upwards of seven months.

Loss of H. M. S. Reynard.—By the same mail we learn the loss of Her Majesty's screw steam sloop the *Reynard*, Captain Cracroft, on the Prata Shoals.

The *Reynard* left Hongkong for England on the 28th of May, with orders to go in the first instance to the Prata Shoals, about 160 miles from Hongkong, and assist Her Majesty's brig *Pilot* in rescuing a part of the crew of the wrecked merchant-brig *Velocipede*. The Prata Shoals have been surveyed, but no accurate knowledge has been obtained of the strength and irregularity of the currents prevailing there. Early in the morning of the 31st of May, while the greatest vigilance was exercised, and when, according to all their different means of reckoning, it was supposed that they were at least 30 miles from the point of danger, the *Reynard* struck on the shoals. The sea was smooth, the water deep, and nothing gave the slightest indication of the proximity of danger. All endeavours to get the vessel off failed; and the wind getting up, with a heavy sea, she soon became bilged and a perfect wreck. A month's provisions, but no bread, were got into the boats, and the crew prepared a raft of the spars, gratings, &c. The vessel was now breaking to pieces, but the crew passed the night on board. On the following morning they were removed on to the raft; unfortunately it had caught a rock and would not rise, so that some of the men passed the night up to their middle in water, with nothing to eat but raw pork, a little water, and half a gill of rum apiece. On the 2nd of June the whole crew were landed in safety on the inhospitable island of Prata, where tents were erected, wells sunk, and every precautionary measure taken for the welfare of the men. In the meanwhile, the *Pilot* was in the offing, unable to render assistance on account of the reefs. Fortunately, after two days' sojourn on the island, the crew of the *Reynard* got on board her by means of the boats. The crew of the *Velocipede* were also rescued.

16. Execution of the Cuban Invaders.—The following is the Spanish account of the execution of the 50 "pirates," part of General Lopez's expedition, who were captured in the boats. They were sent to the Havannah as pirates captured *in flagrante delicto*, and publicly executed without any form of trial.

"The troops formed a square. They had on their war uniform—the *blusa* and straw hat. On the arrival of the troops (the cavalry and the civic guard), the multitude on foot and on horseback, placed on the heights, on the plain, on the sea, and a great distance upon the edifices of Jesus del Monte and el Cerro, incessantly cheered the Queen of Spain—eternal idols of that army and of this people, so much calumniated by the United States. Señor Mayor de Plazo read the usual edict; and the criminals appeared by ten at a time, and after being shot, were taken away from the place of execution to make room for their companions. The first chief was shot alone, the two second chiefs were shot together. Ten funeral-cars were waiting to convey to the cemetery the mortal remains of the 50 pirates. Those cars had been furnished by the funeral agencies, and were ornamented according to the circumstances of the tragedy. Justice being done, the Lieutenant Rey, in a speech to the soldiers and the people, expressed himself in strong and worthy terms, saying that the punishment inflicted was merited by these men, who, without a God, without a law, without a flag, came in order to attack our nationality, our religion, our Queen, and all other objects dear to our hearts. The *vivats* to the Queen and to the country were repeated with more energy, the troops defiled, and the people went to the place of execution, where they looked for what the criminals had left."

The American accounts are greatly exaggerated—they speak of stripping, plundering, and mutilating the bodies by the negroes; but the account given by the Spanish authorities is corroborated by the European officials resident at the Havannah.

18. Colliery Explosion at Washington. — *Thirty-five Lives lost.*—A fatal explosion took place at Washington Colliery, about two miles from the Washington station, on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway; by which 33 persons were killed. Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon about 60 men went down into the pit on the "night shift," and everything seemed to go on regularly until about half-past 11 o'clock, when the inhabitants of the neighbourhood were aroused by a loud explosion, upon the report of which numbers of people rushed to the mouth of the pit to render all the assistance that lay in their power. Unfortunately the resident viewer, Mr. Cruddace, who is also one of the owners, was away, and no person being left to act in his absence, great confusion ensued from the frantic attempts of the people to rescue their relatives. Owing to this irregularity two furnace-men, who descended immediately after the explosion, were drawn up senseless from the effect of the after damp, and died soon after. Some hours having elapsed, a few of the bodies nearest the shaft were got up; but the after damp was so strong that it was necessary to put out the furnace. When operations could be resumed it was found that the explosion was confined to the "whole" workings in which were 40 men, and that the "broken" workings and the 20 men who worked therein were not affected. In the course of the following day, nearly all the bodies were recovered—they were found to number 33; among them was that of William

Hall, the overseer. An inquest was held on the bodies, when it was shown that the pit had long been in a bad state of ventilation, that the "brattices" were insufficient, and that the pit was worked with candles:—it seemed, indeed, that the miners were habituated to small explosions of the air which came in contact with their lights.

An explosion of gas took place about the same time at the Ubberley coal mines, in the Potteries, by which seven men perished, and four others nearly fell victims to their attempts to rescue them.

20. Tragic Affair at Tottenham.—The village of Tottenham has been the scene of a tragic occurrence. In the house of Mr. Brand, clerk in one of the Lombard Street banks, resided M. Carl Crighlo, or Krigehlo, a young German, of good circumstances, and of good connections in his own country. Between this young man and the daughter of Mr. Brand there was an attachment, and he had become her accepted lover, with her father's consent. About three weeks ago he suddenly absented himself. On the morning of the tragedy he as suddenly appeared, and being questioned as to the reason of his absence, seemed very much confused; complained of pain in his head, and said he thought he had had a concussion of the brain—in short, he showed decided indications of insanity. He left them abruptly in the afternoon, and returned about 8 o'clock in the evening.

Miss Brand then states what followed:—

"I was sitting at the window that looks on the pond, and my mother was in the garden watering the plants. I was writing a letter, and heard some footsteps. I looked from the window, and saw him at the gate, although it was dusk at the time. I saw there was a wildness in his countenance. He was quite alone. I got up to go to the door, but he got in before I could get there. He was very much agitated, and I now wish I had prevented him from getting in." He said, "Miss Brand, are you alone?" and I did not answer; and he then repeated the question. I answered, "No, I shall fetch my mother, who is close at hand." He said, "Oh, no; I don't wish that." He took hold of my hand then—my right hand. I tried to get away to go into the garden, as I thought he wanted to see mother. He seemed frightened, he trembled greatly, and was very much excited. He then put his right hand in his pocket, and I then screamed out. I saw something in his hand which made me scream. He then struck me immediately with a dagger in the chest. (The dagger was here produced; it was about nine inches long.) He struck me at first lightly, but the second time more violently and forcibly. It slipped off the vital part of the side, and therefore had no fatal effect. He still held me by the hand. I was fainting, and fell down. He still held my hand. He tried to stab me again, but I caught the blade with my hand. He tried another time, and I forced away that also. He made a third attempt, and then stabbed himself twice near the abdomen very violently. He then fell down at the lower end of the room. My mother was crying "Murder!" (She had come into the room on hearing her daughter's cries.) He was on his hands and knees, trying to get up; he struck

my mother, who received the blow on her chest. My mother is now getting better. My mother then ran out into the street."

When the persons whom the mother had alarmed entered the house, they found the maniac on the floor in the agonies of death; he had stabbed himself eight times in the abdomen and chest, and died almost immediately after they arrived. On his body was found a belt containing upwards of 100*l.* in German money, and 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* English money in his pockets.

21. London Thuggism.—*Central Criminal Court.* — Charles Best, 32, clerk, and John Kelly, 20, labourer, were indicted for feloniously assaulting and robbing William Day.

This case was somewhat remarkable, from the numerous instances in which persons have been robbed and nearly murdered in a similar manner within a short period.

Mr. William Day deposed that he is a trunk maker in the Strand, and that on the night of the 27th of July, between 11 and 12 o'clock, he was passing through Long Acre, and had turned into Mercer Street, when he saw the prisoner Best cross the street and come towards him; when he was within a few yards of him he observed that he was followed by another man, and when they all got close together he was attacked by both the men. Best put one hand round his neck in front and the other behind, and pressed his throat, the other man did the same, and they both endeavoured apparently to strangle him, until he at length became insensible and fell to the ground. He had his hand upon his watch when he fell, and he felt the hand of one of the men at his waistcoat pocket, where his watch was; at the same moment Best called out "Squeeze him tight," and he became insensible immediately. When the prisoner called out in the way described his face was close to him, and he had an opportunity of seeing him distinctly, and was positive he was the same man. When he came to himself he found that he was lying upon the pavement, and was hardly able to speak; he was very ill for some time afterwards, and was only able to eat his food with a spoon. He rocognised Best the moment he saw him at Bow Street Police Court. He was certain that Best was the man who was stooping over him, and he should not forget him so long as he lived.

John Appleton deposed that he was standing in Long Acre about half-past 11 o'clock on the night in question, and saw the two prisoners go in the direction from Long Acre into Mercer Street, and he observed that they stopped and looked round at Mr. Day, who was coming towards them. They both turned round and followed the prosecutor, and he saw them put their hands round his neck, and almost immediately afterwards they all three appeared to fall down together upon the pavement. In a minute or two the prisoners got up and walked a short distance, and then ran off. Upon seeing this he went up to where the prosecutor was, and observed that his face was black, and tears were running down it. He remained with him until the police came up. He had known the prisoners for four months, and was certain they were the same men.

Mr. Long, a tradesman living near the place where the robbery

was committed, deposed that he was looking out of his bedroom window between 11 and 12 o'clock, and saw the prosecutor walking along followed by the prisoners, who crossed over the road at the same time he did; the next time he observed them they were all standing close together, and then he saw the prosecutor upon the ground and the two men standing over him. Two other men were standing on the opposite side of the way while this was going on, and when the prisoners left the prosecutor they all went away together, leaving him upon the ground. He was positive that Kelly was one of the men who was standing over the prosecutor, but he did not see the face of the other man.

A police constable, who came up on the alarm being given, described the condition of the prosecutor. He appeared very much injured, and complained of being robbed of his watch. On the prisoner Best being taken into custody and told that he was charged with robbing a gentleman on the night of the 27th of July, he said that he had not been out of prison more than half a minute, and that he had not had time to breathe.

On behalf of the prisoners attempts were made to prove *alibis*, but they entirely failed.

The jury immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty."

Previous convictions for felony were formally proved against both prisoners, and it was stated that they had been in prison a great many times for other offences. They were accordingly sentenced to be transported for life.

22. THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB AND THE YANKEE SCHOONER AMERICA.—Our amateur sailors and the whole profession of the sea, whether of Her Majesty's service, merchantmen, or builders, were not a little excited by the apparition of a Yankee schooner yacht in the waters of Cowes, which offered to sail against anything that could be brought against her. The appearance of the stranger was such as to cause great nervousness that she might be able to perform her brag. It need scarcely be said, that every accommodation that the Yacht Club could afford was readily given to the enemy, and some rules were relaxed which would have operated unfairly against her. The schooner is called the *America*, 170 tons, belonging to J. C. Stevens, Esq., Commodore of the American Yacht Squadron. The yacht was entered as a competitor for "the Cup" open to all nations.

In the memory of man Cowes never presented such an appearance as on the 22nd of August, the day of the match. There must have been a hundred yachts lying at anchor in the roads; the beach was crowded from Egypt to the piers; the esplanade in front of the Club was thronged with curious spectators. Eighteen yachts entered as competitors.

At ten o'clock the signal-gun for sailing was fired; and before the smoke had well cleared away, the whole of the beautiful fleet was under weigh, moving steadily to the east with the tide and a gentle breeze. The start was effected splendidly, the yachts breaking away like a field of racehorses; the only laggard was the *America*, which did not move for a second or so after the others. The *Gipsy Queen*, with all her canvas set and in the strength of the tide, took the lead after start-

ing; with the *Beatrice* next, and then the *Volante, Constance, Arrow*, and a flock of others. The *America* went easily for some time under mainsail (with a small gaff-topsail, of a triangular shape, braced up to the truck of the short and slender stick which serves as her maintopmast), foresail, forestaysail, and jib; while her opponents had every cloth set that the Club regulations allow. She soon began to creep upon them, passing some of the cutters to windward. In a quarter of an hour she had left them all behind, except the *Constance, Beatrice*, and *Gipsy Queen*, which were well together, and went along smartly with a light breeze. Once or twice the wind freshened a little, and at once the *America* gathered way, and passed ahead of the *Constance* and *Beatrice*. Another puff came, and she made a dart to pass the *Gipsy Queen;* but the wind left her sails, and the little *Volante* came skimming past her with a stupendous jib, swallowing up all the wind that was blowing. Again the wind freshened, and the fast yachts came rushing up before it; the run from the Sandheads being most exciting, and well contested. Off Noman's-land buoy, the *Volante* was first; then the *Freak, Aurora, Gipsy Queen, America*, &c.; the other six were "staggering about in the rear," some of them hauling their wind and returning to Cowes in despair. At this point the wind blew somewhat more steadily, and the *America* began to show a touch of her quality. Whenever the breeze took the line of her hull, all her sails set as flat as a drumhead, and, without any careening or staggering, she walked along past cutter and schooner, and when off Brading had left every vessel in the squadron behind her—a mere ruck —with the exception of the *Volante*, whch she overtook at 11.30. As soon as she passed the *Volante*, she very quietly hauled down her jib, as much as to say she would give her rival every odds, and laid herself out for the race round the back of the island.

The weather now still further freshened. The Yankee flew like the wind; leaping over, not against the water, and increasing her distance from her competitors every instant. The way her sails were set evinced a superiority in the cutting which our makers would barely allow; but certain it is, that while the jibs and mainsails of her antagonists were "bellied out," her canvas was as flat as a sheet of paper. No foam, but rather a water-jet, rose from her bows; and the greatest point of resistance—for resistance there must be somewhere—seemed about the beam, or just forward of her mainmast; for the seas flashed off from her sides at that point every time she met them. While the cutters were thrashing through the water, sending the spray over their bows, and the schooners were wet up to the foot of the foremast, the *America* was "as dry as a bone." From this point it was plain that nothing could live with the *America*.

As the Needles were approached, the *Victoria and Albert*, with the royal standard at the main and the Admiral's flag at the fore, was seen steaming round from the north-west, followed by the *Fairy* and the little dockyard tender. The *Fairy* was signalled to go and bring tidings of the race, and she quickly executed the commission. At 6.4 the *America* got in a line with the Royal steamer and in-

stantly lowered her ensign, blue with white stars; Commodore Stevens took off his hat, and all his crew, following his order and example, remained with uncovered heads for some minutes till they had passed the yacht—a mark of respect to the Queen not the less becoming because it was bestowed by Republicans. Off Cowes, on every side was heard the hail, "Is the *America* first?"—The answer, "Yes." "What's second?"—The reply, "Nothing." The *America* came in first by nearly eight miles.

Unwilling to confess that the English yachts had been vanquished by the first trial, Mr. R. Stephenson backed his iron yacht, the *Titania* of 100 tons, to sail against the *America* for 100*l*. The contest came off on the 28th, when the *Titania* was as signally beaten as the rest. The *America* beat her opponent 52 minutes out of six hours and a half, leaving her eight miles astern.

The *America* is of very peculiar build. Contrary to the usual plan of having the greatest breadth forward, she is widest abaft, about the mainmast; her draught of water forward is scarcely more than three feet, but she draws as much as nine feet astern. Her sails are of a very peculiar cut, which allows them to lie as flat as a board when going near the wind; and as this is her great point of sailing, everything is accommodated to it. She has no topmasts, shrouds, nor bulwarks, almost no stays—nothing that can catch the wind.

25. Murder of Mr. E. White, of Abbeyleix.—A dreadful assassination, equal in atrocity to any that has been recorded, was perpetrated in the Queen's County, Ireland. The unhappy gentleman, whose life has been taken under the sentence of the atrocious "Ribband" code, was one who, by a long life of industry, had amassed a considerable personal property; not long since he purchased in the Encumbered Estates Court the freehold of a portion of the Portarlington estates, of which he had been tenant on lease; and the Court, by its decree, put him in possession of his land. But after he got possession, he found himself involved in a quarrel with neighbouring tenants as to their prescriptive right to cut peat from a portion of bog which had been thrown into his purchase, beyond what he had occupied as tenant. He prosecuted his rights in the courts, but without immediate success. The claimants, or probably the secret association under whose thraldom the rural districts are oppressed, determined on his assassination. While driving to his land in the morning, it is supposed that a man, or several, met him, stopped his gig, shot him with a pistol through the heart, threw the pistol into the gig, and started the pony unguided to carry the corpse of its master to his farm. As usual in unhappy Ireland, none of the peasantry attempted to arrest the murderers; only one person was taken by the police, who was suspected to be an actor in the tragedy.

27. The Queen's Visit to Scotland.—Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and some of the Royal children, started for Scotland, to pass the autumn at the Castle of Balmoral. The Royal party left Osborne House at 9 A.M., arrived at Buckingham Palace at 12.30 P.M., and started at 2 P.M. by the Great Northern Railway—the first occasion on which that line has been so honoured. The train stopped

at Peterborough, where the venerable Bishop, the tutor of Her Majesty's youth, was in waiting to receive her; a kindly interview took place. Thence the train proceeded on its route, stopping at Boston and Lincoln, where the Corporations attended and presented congratulatory addresses; and thence to Doncaster, where the Corporation was also received, and where the Royal party passed the night at the Angel Inn. On the following morning, at 8.45 A.M., the route northwards was resumed. At York the Royal party were transferred to the Berwick line. The train, after short stoppages at Darlington and Newcastle, reached Edinburgh at 3.30 P.M., and Her Majesty and the Prince occupied the state apartments in Holyrood Palace, and drove through the city for an hour in the evening. Her Majesty was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on Mr. Johnstone, the Lord Provost. The following morning the travellers started at 8 A.M., and reached Stonehaven by rail; here they found carriages awaiting them, and then proceeded post to Balmoral, which was reached at 6.30 P.M.

The castle and domain of Balmoral have hitherto been only rented by Her Majesty; they have now become royal property. The estate extends fully seven miles in length and four in breadth. The sojourn of the Royal family at their northern retreat was not marked by any adventures which are proper subject of record. Her Majesty rode, drove, and walked; Prince Albert stalked deer, shot, and made pedestrian excursions.

The Queen's residence at Balmoral terminated on the 7th October. On the journey to Edinburgh the Royal party had a slight experience of railway accidents. Soon after leaving Forfar, the axle of a carriage truck became heated by friction, and the train had to wait until the truck could be disengaged; and between Glasgow and Edinburgh, while the train was proceeding at the rate of 30 miles an hour, one of the feeder pipes from the tender to the engine burst with a loud explosion, the carriages were enveloped in steam, and the train came to a stand in a cut and curve at Kirkliston. The non-arrival of the train at Edinburgh caused uneasiness, and a pilot engine was dispatched, which rendered the necessary assistance, after a stoppage of an hour. During the misadventure, it is duly chronicled that Her Majesty exhibited the greatest composure and patience. The royal party reached Edinburgh at 8 o'clock P.M., and passed the night at Holyrood Palace. The route southward was resumed at an early hour the following morning. At Lancaster the train stopped while luncheon was served, and the Queen, Prince Albert, and the children, viewed John of Gaunt's ancient castle. Croxteth Park, near Liverpool, the seat of the Earl of Sefton, was gained about 5 P.M. It had been arranged in the programme of Her Majesty's homeward route, that Liverpool, now the first shipping port of the kingdom, should receive the honour of a Royal visit. Accordingly, the following morning (Thursday), Her Majesty and Prince Albert—passing on the way through Knowsley Park, and graciously acknowledging the Earl of Derby and family—proceeded on a Royal progress through the town, where the Corporation and inhabitants had made magnificent preparations for her reception.

He would produce before the Court as a witness the gentleman who acted as Home Secretary during the governorship of Kossuth. That gentleman identified the deceased as a person of low origin, whom he had twice seen in the ante-room of Kossuth, but who was employed by another woman, her superior in office, as a spy, during the Hungarian war. He could also prove, if it were necessary, that many of those occurrences which in her published book were stated to be facts were physically impossible, and that the work was a tissue of falsehoods.

He now came to a very painful part of the case. He should prove by the production of a letter from Mr. Charles de Soden, interpreter to the London police force, to Madam Pulsky, the lady of the late Hungarian envoy, that the so-called Baroness had lately been employed as a spy by the recently-established foreign branch of the English police force, and that she received 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per week to betray the Hungarian refugees.

These were among some of the main facts which would have been adduced against the deceased woman. With respect to the male prisoner, he (Mr. Smith) believed that he was of a good and noble family. He had throughout acted with the woman, and there could be little doubt that he was aware of her character and misrepresentations. They had, however, no desire to press the charge severely against him. For some years, owing to irregularities, it was understood he had been separated from his family. It was hoped that the painful circumstances in which he was now placed would operate beneficially upon his future conduct. If so, the lesson he now received would not be lost upon him.

Evidence was given of the representations made by the woman and the prisoner; and Mr. Paul Hajvik, formerly member of the Hungarian Diet and Chief Commissioner of Police of Hungary and Transylvania, deposed that the woman's name was Racidula; she had been a subordinate paid spy to the Hungarians; she was an Austrian woman of low birth, and extremely vulgar; she had no acquaintance with Kossuth, further than she could claim from having seen him twice to receive directions. There is a noble family in Hungary named Beck, but deceased did not belong to it.

The prisoner, in his defence, stated that he became acquainted with the Baroness on her return from Liverpool, and that she had requested him to obtain subscriptions for her. He believed her to be what she represented herself. To him the connection had been unfortunate, and he was sorry that he had had an acquaintance with such a woman. He was, however, quite innocent of any crime.

Mr. Hajvik said he knew the father and family of the prisoner; one more honourable did not exist in Hungary.

The Mayor, after a few minutes' deliberation with the other magistrates, directed that the prisoner be discharged, and complimented Mr. Dawson, Mr. Tyndale, and other gentlemen, upon the kindness of their conduct.

The fate of this unhappy woman excited great attention, and her cause was taken up by persons of rank well acquainted with Hungary. The matter remained in great uncertainty; but in the result there seems reason to suppose that

the deceased was what she represented herself to be—a lady of rank, who had done and suffered much in the cause of the Hungarians in the late insurrection; that the narratives of her book were, upon the whole, true narratives—coloured perhaps—of what she had done or heard during that struggle. It seems certain that, for unknown causes, she was persecuted with unrelenting virulence by a section of the Hungarian refugees, and that the detention, which acted so violently on her diseased frame as to cause her death, was due to this interference.

31. Great Fire at Horne's Coach Factory.—A few minutes before 4 o'clock in the morning, a fire, attended with a destruction of several thousand pounds' worth of property, broke out in the coach manufactory of Mr. W. Horne, Nos. 93 and 94, Long Acre. The premises were nearly 100 feet high, about 80 feet in depth, and 50 feet wide. They were parcelled out into sundry compartments; the ground-floor was used as the show-rooms, while a gallery stretched over the same formed the bazaar. Immediately over this were the body-makers', finishing, turning, and harness rooms. One part on the first floor, opposite Bow Street, was occupied as the private residence.

A strong body of police immediately marched to the spot. The first thing sought to be accomplished was to take possession of each end of Long Acre, so that a great number of carriages could be pulled out and placed along each side of the road, allowing sufficient room for the engines to pass along. In a very few minutes each side of Long Acre and Bow Street was covered with carriages, broughams, &c., removed from the ground-floor. The fire, however, travelled too swiftly to allow of anything being removed from the top floors, and before an engine had time to reach the spot the flames had penetrated the flooring, and descended into the third floor.

The private engines of Messrs. Combe and Delafield and those of the fire-brigade were speedily on the spot. Fortunately there was a most abundant supply of water, from which the whole of the engines were set to work; but, owing to the extreme height of the building, very little, if any, impression could be made upon the flames, and they kept rushing from the windows and casting immense pieces of blazing rafters, &c., over the houses in the neighbourhood, threatening them with destruction. Several escapes belonging to the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire were placed both back and front of the blazing pile, and by conveying the hose from the engines up them, the firemen were enabled to attack the flames at every point; but so great was the body of fire that some hours elapsed before the least mastery could be obtained, and it was nearly noon before it was wholly extinguished.

Compensation for Accidents by Railway.—At the present assizes the railway companies have been punished in heavy damages for the slaughter or injuries occasioned by their mismanagement. Several actions have been brought by surviving relatives or passengers, and the juries have awarded such sums as, if they indicate the scale of compensation afforded in private to the numerous

He would produce before the Court as a witness the gentleman who acted as Home Secretary during the governorship of Kossuth. That gentleman identified the deceased as a person of low origin, whom he had twice seen in the ante-room of Kossuth, but who was employed by another woman, her superior in office, as a spy, during the Hungarian war. He could also prove, if it were necessary, that many of those occurrences which in her published book were stated to be facts were physically impossible, and that the work was a tissue of falsehoods.

He now came to a very painful part of the case. He should prove by the production of a letter from Mr. Charles de Soden, interpreter to the London police force, to Madam Pulsky, the lady of the late Hungarian envoy, that the so-called Baroness had lately been employed as a spy by the recently-established foreign branch of the English police force, and that she received 5*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* per week to betray the Hungarian refugees.

These were among some of the main facts which would have been adduced against the deceased woman. With respect to the male prisoner, he (Mr. Smith) believed that he was of a good and noble family. He had throughout acted with the woman, and there could be little doubt that he was aware of her character and misrepresentations. They had, however, no desire to press the charge severely against him. For some years, owing to irregularities, it was understood he had been separated from his family. It was hoped that the painful circumstances in which he was now placed would operate beneficially upon his future conduct. If so, the lesson he now received would not be lost upon him.

Evidence was given of the representations made by the woman and the prisoner; and Mr. Paul Hajvik, formerly member of the Hungarian Diet and Chief Commissioner of Police of Hungary and Transylvania, deposed that the woman's name was Racidula; she had been a subordinate paid spy to the Hungarians; she was an Austrian woman of low birth, and extremely vulgar; she had no acquaintance with Kossuth, further than she could claim from having seen him twice to receive directions. There is a noble family in Hungary named Beck, but deceased did not belong to it.

The prisoner, in his defence, stated that he became acquainted with the Baroness on her return from Liverpool, and that she had requested him to obtain subscriptions for her. He believed her to be what she represented herself. To him the connection had been unfortunate, and he was sorry that he had had an acquaintance with such a woman. He was, however, quite innocent of any crime.

Mr. Hajvik said he knew the father and family of the prisoner; one more honourable did not exist in Hungary.

The Mayor, after a few minutes' deliberation with the other magistrates, directed that the prisoner be discharged, and complimented Mr. Dawson, Mr. Tyndale, and other gentlemen, upon the kindness of their conduct.

The fate of this unhappy woman excited great attention, and her cause was taken up by persons of rank well acquainted with Hungary. The matter remained in great uncertainty; but in the result there seems reason to suppose that

the deceased was what she represented herself to be—a lady of rank, who had done and suffered much in the cause of the Hungarians in the late insurrection; that the narratives of her book were, upon the whole, true narratives—coloured perhaps—of what she had done or heard during that struggle. It seems certain that, for unknown causes, she was persecuted with unrelenting virulence by a section of the Hungarian refugees, and that the detention, which acted so violently on her diseased frame as to cause her death, was due to this interference.

31. Great Fire at Horne's Coach Factory.—A few minutes before 4 o'clock in the morning, a fire, attended with a destruction of several thousand pounds' worth of property, broke out in the coach manufactory of Mr. W. Horne, Nos. 93 and 94, Long Acre. The premises were nearly 100 feet high, about 80 feet in depth, and 50 feet wide. They were parcelled out into sundry compartments; the ground-floor was used as the show-rooms, while a gallery stretched over the same formed the bazaar. Immediately over this were the body-makers', finishing, turning, and harness rooms. One part on the first floor, opposite Bow Street, was occupied as the private residence.

A strong body of police immediately marched to the spot. The first thing sought to be accomplished was to take possession of each end of Long Acre, so that a great number of carriages could be pulled out and placed along each side of the road, allowing sufficient room for the engines to pass along. In a very few minutes each side of Long Acre and Bow Street was covered with carriages, broughams, &c., removed from the ground-floor. The fire, however, travelled too swiftly to allow of anything being removed from the top floors, and before an engine had time to reach the spot the flames had penetrated the flooring, and descended into the third floor.

The private engines of Messrs. Combe and Delafield and those of the fire-brigade were speedily on the spot. Fortunately there was a most abundant supply of water, from which the whole of the engines were set to work; but, owing to the extreme height of the building, very little, if any, impression could be made upon the flames, and they kept rushing from the windows and casting immense pieces of blazing rafters, &c., over the houses in the neighbourhood, threatening them with destruction. Several escapes belonging to the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire were placed both back and front of the blazing pile, and by conveying the hose from the engines up them, the firemen were enabled to attack the flames at every point; but so great was the body of fire that some hours elapsed before the least mastery could be obtained, and it was nearly noon before it was wholly extinguished.

Compensation for Accidents by Railway.—At the present assizes the railway companies have been punished in heavy damages for the slaughter or injuries occasioned by their mismanagement. Several actions have been brought by surviving relatives or passengers, and the juries have awarded such sums as, if they indicate the scale of compensation afforded in private to the numerous

wounded, must teach the Directors that care is the best policy.

At the Derby Assizes, Mrs. Ellen Blake, widow of Mr. John Blake, who was killed near Clay Cross Station when the luggage-train ran into a train on the 19th May, obtained 4000*l.* damages from the Midland Railway Company, in compensation for the pecuniary loss she sustained by the death of her husband.

At the Croydon Assizes, Mr. Hitch obtained 1500*l.* as a compensation for hurts received at New Cross Station. The defendants were the Brighton Railway Company. Mr. Hitch was proceeding towards Croydon in a train which was started from London between an ordinary Croydon train and a Dover one; the interval between the last two being small. At New Cross it was necessary to shunt the train across the line; while this was doing, the South-eastern train came up, at its proper time, and ran into the other train. It was proved, even by the witnesses on behalf of the Brighton Company, that the fault lay with them: the signals exhibited to the Dover train were green — "caution," not red—"danger;" and the clock at a station where many trains stop or pass was four minutes too slow.

At the Liverpool Assizes, Mr. Rooker, Town Surveyor of Manchester, sought damages from the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Railway Company, for injuries received in the collision at the Sutton tunnel on the day of Chester races. The damages were laid at 5000*l.*; the jury gave 1500*l.* as compensation.

Catastrophes abroad. — The foreign journals contain narratives of disasters which have recently occurred in foreign countries quite equal to any which have happened here.

It is stated, on the authority of a person coming from Carlsruhe, that "At the last inundation, 320 political détenus, who were in the casemates of the fort C at Rastadt, were drowned. They were clandestinely interred in the same fosse; but at so little depth that the putrefaction of their bodies spread a smell throughout the town; so that it was necessary to re-inter them at a greater depth." "All the printers of Baden were forbidden to publish any details of the fact, under pain of losing their licence." At the commencement of the inundation, the prisoners were not suffered to go out of their cells, already in part submerged; at the last, attention was absorbed in saving the garrison; and all the prisoners perished. They had been recently arrested, and were "the élite of the Baden Democracy." Much doubt is thrown on this narrative by the silence of the German papers; but such is the system of terrorism over the press now prevailing in these absolute countries, that it may nevertheless be true.

A frightful accident happened at Arras, in a half-moon near the polygon of the Engineers The guard-house in that work, which was used as a workshop to make up the articles used in mining, blew up with a terrific explosion. Nine soldiers of the Second Regiment of Engineers, and the sergeant who had the direction of the operations, were blown to pieces, and their limbs scattered in every direction with the materials of the building. Four other men were seriously wounded, and taken to the hospital. The cause of the

explosion has not yet been ascertained; it is not attributed to the negligence of any one, but rather to the rays of the sun darting with great intensity on a quantity of chlorate of potass which had been placed to dry.

A letter from Moscow states, that, on the 20th July, as the monks of the convent of Wladimir, a town about 120 miles to the north-east of that city, were setting out in procession to visit an image of the Virgin at a neighbouring village, a wooden bridge thrown over the moat of the convent (formerly a fortress) gave way, and out of 200 of the monks 158 were drowned; the water being 45 feet deep, and the sides of the moat perpendicular.

The India Mail mentions a terrible accident which occurred at Gobindpore, on the 14th of June. Seventy prisoners, en route to Hazarebaug, had been halted there and chained together in a hut for the night; the hut accidentally took fire, and only five are stated to have escaped with life.

Female Officer of the Legion of Honour.—At the head of the names of Members of the Legion of Honour upon whom the decorations have recently been conferred, stands that of a female. The lady is Widow Brulon, at present an officer in the Invalides, where she has lived for the last 52 years, enjoying the esteem and veneration of her companions in arms. The Widow Brulon was the daughter, sister, and wife of military men, who died in active service in the army of Italy. Her father served 38 years without interruption, from 1757 to 1795; her two brothers were killed on the field of battle in Italy; and her husband died at Ajaccio in 1791, after seven years' service. In 1792, at the age of 21, she entered the 42nd Regiment of Infantry, in which her husband died, and where her father still served; and made herself so remarkable by her honourable conduct, both as a woman and a soldier, that she was permitted to continue in the service, notwithstanding her sex. She was attached to that regiment for seven years (from 1792 to 1799), and performed seven campaigns, under the nom de guerre of "Liberté," as private soldier, corporal, sergeant, and sergeant-major. In 1794 she commanded a detachment of her regiment, and repulsed an attack upon the fort of Gesco; on which occasion she was wounded in each arm. Afterwards, at the siege of Calvi, she received so severe a wound in the left leg, that she was disabled; and on the 24th Frimaire, 1799, she was admitted into the Hospital of the Invalides. She received from Louis XVIII. an officer's commission, in these words—"This day, October 2, 1822, the King being in Paris, having full confidence in the valour, good conduct, and fidelity of Madame Angélique-Marie-Joseph Duchemin, Widow Brulon, His Majesty has conferred upon her the honorary title of Sub-Lieutenant of Invalides, to take rank from this day. His Majesty desires that his general and other officers to whom it may appertain will recognise Madame Duchemin, Widow Brulon, in this capacity." Lieutenant Widow Brulon, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, is now 80 years old.

This account brought into notice an English heroine, whose deeds are recorded in an inscription upon a tombstone in the pa-

rish church of Brighton. "In memory of Phœbe Hessel, who was born at Stepney, in the year 1713. She served for many years as a private soldier in the 5th Regiment of Foot, in different parts of Europe; and in the year 1745 fought under the command of the Duke of Cumberland, at the battle of Fontenoy, where she received a bayonet-wound in her arm. Her long life, which commenced in the reign of Queen Anne, extended to the reign of George IV.; by whose munificence she received comfort and support in her latter years. She died at Brighton, where she had long resided, December 12, 1821, aged 108 years."

Visit of the Lord Mayor to the City of Paris. — In some requital of the extensive hospitality of the Lord Mayor of London to the numerous foreigners who have visited London during the Great Exhibition, and as an interchange of that good will which is not the least satisfactory feature of this eventful year, the municipality of the City of Paris have invited the Lord Mayor and Corporation of the City of London to visit the French capital. The invitation was extended to the Royal Commissioners of the Exhibition, the Executive Council, the Jurors, and many other eminent persons. Accordingly the Lord Mayor, in defiance of the ancient prejudice that it is unlawful for that potentate to pass the boundaries of his realm during his term of office, sixteen Aldermen, numerous Common Councilmen, Commissioners, and other invited guests, passed over to Boulogne, where they were received by the authorities and inhabitants with great honours. After partaking of a handsome *déjeûner*, the travellers reached Paris by railway. Here the Lord Mayor (*le Lord Maire d'Angleterre*) was received by the Prefect of the Seine, the Prefect of Police, and the President of the Municipal Chamber. On the following day the Lord Mayor (who seemed to be considered the exponent of English municipality, and the Aldermen, &c., only his tail) visited the public buildings of Paris; in the evening the whole of the English guests were entertained at a banquet of unsurpassable magnificence at the Hôtel-de-Ville, at which the most illustrious public men of France were present. After the banquet Molière's *Médecin malgré lui* was performed, in a little theatre improvised for the occasion, while others of the guests wandered about the galleries and gardens, until reassembled to a choice concert.

On Sunday the glories of Versailles, its sparkling fountains, its marvellous chambers, galleries, orangeries, and grottoes, were opened in the best order to the English guests.

On Monday the reception of the English visitors by the President took place at St. Cloud, which was brilliantly decorated for the occasion. The Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, and Commissioners were presented by the Marquess of Normanby, the English ambassador, to the President, who received them in the most gracious manner. A splendid luncheon was laid out in the orangery.

On Tuesday the guests of the Prefect were entertained at a fête at the Embassy, by the British ambasssador, whom the President honoured with a visit on the occasion. In the evening, the visitors were entertained at a grand ball at the Hôtel-de-Ville, the splendid

apartments of which were decorated with unrivalled magnificence for the reception of 5000 guests. The President, and all the worthies of the French Court and capital, were among those present. Altogether the ball was by far the most magnificent of the hospitalities so liberally provided.

On Wednesday a sham battle took place between two corps d'armée, one in position on the right and the other on the left bank of the Seine. The manœuvres consisted in an attack made by the army on the left, which crossed the river and was repulsed; both corps uniting on the Champs de Mars, and defiling before the President. This was the last grand scene of these unparalleled fêtes, which will leave a deep impression on the Parisian mind, and on those who were so magnificently received.

On the following day the Lord Mayor rested from the fatigues of public pleasure; but paid a special visit to the President, whose reception was cordial.

On Friday his Lordship waited on the Municipality at the Hôtel-de-Ville, and publicly returned them thanks for the cordial hospitality shown both to himself and his countrymen. His Lordship set out on his return to London in the afternoon.

Elections to Parliament. — At Downpatrick the Hon. C. S. Hardinge was elected in the room of Mr. R. Kerr, who accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

At Limerick, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey was returned in the room of Mr. John O'Connell, resigned. The circumstances of this election—viz., the conversion of the Duke of Norfolk to the Protestant form of faith, the consequent resignation of the family borough by the noble Earl, and his election for an Irish borough, though an Englishman, by the interest of the priesthood—created great interest.

SEPTEMBER.

Conversion of the Duke of Norfolk.—It has been for some time known that the head of the great Catholic house of Howard has inclined to the Protestant communion. The conversion of his Grace from the faith of Rome is now publicly announced. The coincidence of this event with the recent pretensions of the Pope to universal sway, and to spiritual supremacy in these realms, renders the secession of so noble a convert a matter worthy of note in the history of the times. This conversion, it is well known, does not extend to the heir to the dukedom, whose resignation of his seat for the family borough, and energetic resistance to the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, show him a firm adherent of the Roman Catholic Church.

1. Colliery Accident at Kingswood.—A sad accident happened at the Deep Pit Colliery, Kingswood, near Bristol, by which one man was killed outright, and six others dreadfully injured—two probably mortally.

About 2.30 p.m., in pursuance of the usual routine of work, "a turn" of nine men were being hauled up the main shaft. They were drawn up in safety as far as "the stage," their accustomed landing-place, at the mouth of the shaft, when just at that criti-

cal point, the bolt of the reversing handle of the engine broke short off. The engineer was instantly aware of the perilous consequences which were likely to ensue: he caught hold of the "eccentric rods," and endeavoured to lift them, and turned off the steam. Finding he could not lift the eccentric rods, he called out to a man to come and help him, but before they could be lifted, the cart with the poor men was drawn right up over the "shiver wheel," and then dashed to the ground, a depth of 25 feet, the iron cart crushing them in the fall. The men, as soon as they were passing the stage, saw their danger, and two of them jumped out, and fortunately escaped uninjured. Another poor fellow also jumped out, but must have miscalculated his distance, for he fell short and was precipitated down the main shaft, a depth of 147 fathoms. Of course he was dashed to pieces: his body, when discovered, was so dreadfully disfigured, as to be scarcely recognizable. The other poor fellows were also much crushed by the heavy iron cart which fell with them, and which weighs about 3½ cwt. They were immediately placed in carts, in as easy a position as possible, and conveyed to the Bristol Infirmary. One was found to have sustained a compound comminuted fracture of both bones of the right leg, fracture of the right thigh, extensive lacerated wounds of the left leg and contusion of the scalp and other parts of the body; his leg was amputated. Another sustained a fracture of the skull, and an extensive wound of the cheek, extending right across through the lip, also severe contusions and injuries. The injuries of the remainder of the men who were precipitated to the ground with the cart consisted chiefly of very severe contusions.

It was proved to a coroner's inquest that the accident arose from the negligence of the engineer, John Stone, who was at the mouth of the shaft when he ought to have been attending to the engine; that he ran to the engine only at the moment the bucket arose to the mouth of the shaft, and that he then must have made so violent an effort to stop the engine, that the pin snapped. The jury, therefore, found a verdict of "Manslaughter" against him.

4. Dreadful Accident at Aberdare.—*Fourteen Lives lost.*—While fourteen colliers were descending the Werva Pit, near Aberdare, the chain broke, the carriage fell some 180 feet, and the miners were *all* killed.

An inquest was held on the bodies. Mr. Matthew Mills, the coal-agent, proved that the men crowded into the lifting buckets in a dangerous manner:—

"About half-past 7 there were more than 20 persons waiting to go down. At length the hitcher at the bottom of the pit intimated that they might descend, and on that being said several men jumped into the bucket. The breaksman asked them why they went in before the catch-bolt had been withdrawn. All left the bucket then, and returned to it as soon as the bolt had been withdrawn. I told them not to go down that way—there were too many going down, as they overcrowded the platform on the bucket—and some of them then jumped back. I wanted to see

that everything was right. I took hold of two—Edmund Williams and David Lewis—and two or three others came out of their own accord. I said to them, 'Do not push in that manner, or else some time or other, you will push one another down the pit.' When the bucket went down they were not too many; the balance was rather light. I was not angry with them because their weight would be too much, but because they were rushing on so incautiously, and would not go in an orderly way. The bucket went down very slowly, as there was barely sufficient weight to balance it. I watched it for three yards, as I happened to be standing there. There were eleven persons in it. I then went from four to five yards back, and I heard a sound as if something was breaking." He turned round, and saw what had happened.

It was found that some ironwork had broken. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

Two fatal accidents of a similar nature occurred soon after. On the 1st of October three lives were lost at the Welton Old Coal Pit, on the Wells Road, fifteen miles from Bristol.

The depth of the shaft is about 160 fathoms, the men being let down and up by means of a rope, which is wound over a drum, and to which the men, contrary to ordinary practice, sometimes append themselves without the use of a bucket, by means of "rope shugs" attached to a hook. On this occasion, three men attached themselves to the rope with a view of descending into the pit. The rope was lowered in the usual way, no danger being apprehended, and the descent was safely made till the men had reached about 150 feet from the bottom, when the rope suddenly broke, and all three were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, and instantly killed.

On the 18th of October, an accident clearly arising from carelessness, occurred at a colliery near Bilston. The engine does the double duty of "winding" in the day, and pumping during the night, the machinery being thrown in or out of gear for the several operations. At 6 A.M. the men came to be lowered to their work, and seven men and two boys placed themselves in the skip to descend. After being lowered but about 10 or 12 yards, they began to descend with such fearful velocity, that it became evident that the engineer had omitted to put the winding machinery in gear; and the nine individuals were precipitated to the bottom of the shaft, a depth of 120 yards, with frightful violence; nor was this the worst—the band chain became detached, from the sudden jerk at the extreme end, from the engine shaft, and the whole chain, about 160 yards long, and near two tons' weight, fell upon and buried in its iron coils the unfortunate creatures at the bottom. One who had the presence of mind to jump out of the skip directly it touched the bottom, escaped with a few bruises. Nearly an hour elapsed before the chain could be removed from off the sufferers, when it was discovered that the two boys were dead, and that the whole of the men were most seriously mutilated.

ESCAPE OF MR. MCMANUS.—Intelligence has been received of the escape of Mr. Terence Bellew McManus, who was transported for his complicity in Mr. Smith O'Brien's abortive rebellion in

1848. Mr. McManus succeeded in getting on board a ship from Launceston, Australia, and landed at San Francisco on the 5th of June. He was received with transports of joy, and had a public welcome. His brother exiles, Smith O'Brien, Doherty, and O'Donoghue, made a similar attempt, but failed. The sum of 600*l.* was placed at the disposal of a secret agent to purchase a brig, which was done, and all was ready for flight; but the government officials had received timely intimation, and the convicts were secured when on the point of embarkation. The ship afterwards put into San Francisco, when Mr. McManus formed a party who seized the captain on board his vessel, dragged him on shore, and were proceeding to summary execution, on the ground that he had betrayed the fugitives. The "Committee of Vigilance," an association who have charged themselves with the execution of justice at this city, despite the constituted authorities, resented this invasion of their prerogatives, took the captain from his persecutors, tried him after their own fashion, and declared him guiltless. They then warned Mr. McManus and his comrades, that if they interfered with the captain further, or assumed to themselves the rights of the sovereign people, they would be amenable to *their* law, and would meet speedy punishment.

6. Dreadful Accident on the Buckinghamshire Railway.—A most disastrous accident occurred at the Bicester Station of the Buckinghamshire Railway, a few minutes before 7 o'clock in the evening, to an excursion-train for Oxford, which left the Euston Square Station at half-past 4 in the afternoon. The Buckinghamshire Railway branches from the North-Western at Bletchley (halfway between London and Rugby), and runs through Winslow and Bicester to Oxford. The line has a double set of rails between Bletchley and Winslow; but at Winslow one set diverges westward to Buckingham and Banbury, and the other set continues on to Bicester and Oxford. As the line at Bicester is single, a siding is formed on the left hand going from London to Oxford, for the alighting of passengers at the Bicester down-station. For the purpose of diverting into this siding the trains intended to stop at Bicester, there are "points" in the main line, which in their regular and permanent state face straight for the main line, but which are made to face into the siding on being manipulated by a "pointsman." It appears that the driver and the guards having care of the excursion train supposed they were to go straight to Oxford without stopping at Bicester; but the station-master, and some or one of the subordinate officers at the station expected, or intended, that the train would stop at Bicester. Either from this misunderstanding, and from some failure of hand and eye in the pointsman, or from some other cause unexplained, when the points were reached, the engine went one way and the train another; the train was overturned on itself, and became a mass of ruins, from which it took three or four hours to remove the dead and rescue the wounded. Fortunately, two of the passengers were of the medical profession. These gentlemen turned the station into a hospital, and organized the rail-

way people in the most effective manner for rescuing and subsequently treating the sufferers; and several surgeons from Oxford speedily arrived, and gave their assistance. Five of the unfortunate passengers were killed outright; another died, after the operation of trephining, the following morning. Ten persons were seriously injured. A lengthened inquiry was made by the coroner's inquest as to the cause of this fatal catastrophe. The ultimate verdict was, "That the deceased died from accidental causes;" but they added to their verdict a long opinion, to the effect that there had been misunderstanding as to whether the train was to stop at the Bicester Station or not, which led to confusion; that the engineman and guards were misled by the appearance of a real or reflected light (the moon on the glass lamp); that the points were broken by the train, but whether by reason of gravel or stones preventing their closing properly, or of indecision on the part of the pointsman, they could not ascertain; and they strongly condemned traffic by a single line of rails. The company have paid nearly 30,000*l.* to the sufferers in the way of compensation.

6. Lock-Picking.—Among the minor wonders of the Great Exhibition was a "paranthotic bank lock," whose inventor, Mr, Hobbs, an American, offered 500*l.* to the person who should succeed in picking it; but no one has hitherto claimed the reward. At the same time Mr. Hobbs undertook to pick any lock that should be offered to him. Of our famous lock-makers Messrs. Chubb first defied his skill; but their patent lock was opened without much difficulty. Messrs. Bramah have long offered 200*l.* to any one who should open one of their celebrated locks without injuring it. Mr. Hobbs accepted the challenge, succeeded, and received the reward. Mr. Hobbs was at work upon the lock 51 hours in all, a pretty good proof of the sufficiency of Bramah's locks against the attempts of those professionals whose efforts must be more hurried.

7. Disastrous Shipwrecks.—On Saturday forenoon, the *Apollo*, screw steam ship, 500 tons burden, left Rotterdam for the Thames, with a heavy cargo of cattle and provisions, seventeen passengers, and five drovers. Just before 2 o'clock in the morning, and while proceeding at the rate of 12 miles an hour, she struck on the Kentish Knock—30 or 40 miles from the entrance of the Thames. Notwithstanding the utmost exertions, it proved impracticable to get her off; the cattle were swept overboard by the waves, and the foremost compartment stove in; she was fast settling into the sand. Fortunately at daybreak a Dover sloop observed the situation of the vessel and bore down. The passengers and crew were got safely on board, and soon after the *Apollo* sunk.

During the same gales, the Spanish brig *Cervantes*, bound from Christiansand to Barcelona, ran on the Long Sand. The crew, nine in number, stood by their vessel till next morning, when, as she was going to pieces, they took to their boat. Two hours after, when the boat was nearly sinking, the stern having been stove in, the Margate lugger *Nelson* saw a signal of distress, bore down to the boat, rescued the Spaniards, and landed them at Margate.

News have also arrived of the

loss of the ship *Hindostan*, on her voyage from Whitby to the St. Lawrence. On the 25th August she encountered a heavy gale; on the 27th there was an extensive leak, and the vessel soon began to settle down. The master ordered out the launch, but only six men and the mate could be induced to enter it; the remaining nine seamen of the crew were panic-struck, and would not leave the ship. The boat kept in the wake of the sinking vessel. Presently the mainmast fell, the ship gave a lurch, and went down. The nine men perished. The people in the boat were picked up next day by a passing schooner.

Collision and Loss of Life in the Indian Seas.—The overland mail brings intelligence of a disastrous collision between two steamers the *Pacha* and the *Erin*, by which sixteen lives were lost; one of the vessels, the *Pacha*, sunk, and merchandise to a great amount was submerged. The circumstances under which the disaster occurred are such as infer great carelessness. The ships both belong to the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's fleet, were built in England, and were employed in running from Calcutta to China, in connection with the great mail ships from Suez. The *Pacha* left Hongkong on the 10th of July for Calcutta, and touched at Singapore on the 21st of the same mouth, which she quitted at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day. After leaving Singapore she proceeded down the Straits of Malacca. At 11.30 P.M., the officer of the watch reported to the captain that a light was seen on the lee bow, whereon the captain ordered the helm to be put a-starboard, thinking that he could not pass to port on account of a shoal. The vessel was the returning steamer *Erin*, last from Penang; she observed the *Pacha's* light and put her helm a-port, which was in accordance with the regulations of the sea. The vessels were at this time eight or nine miles distant from each other. From the course each vessel was steering they rapidly approached, and it was soon observed that a collision was inevitable; this occurred almost instantly, the *Pacha* being run into with tremendous force; she received the shock just before the starboard paddle-box, the stem of the *Erin* going almost over her. Her masts were struck down on to her decks, and, as it was evident that she would sink in a few minutes, everything was in alarm and confusion. With the exception of the watch on deck, including Mr. Miller, the master, the third officer, Drs. Briscoe and Fox, and the engineers, most of those on board were asleep below. The awakened sleepers rushed on deck, and as it was apparent that the *Pacha* was fast filling, each made desperate efforts for the preservation of his own life; some climbed up the *Erin's* bow, others threw themselves into the sea and were picked up by boats from the *Erin*, while several got into the quarter boats of the *Pacha*. Unfortunately, however, these could not be got clear of the davits, and before the unhappy creatures who had taken to them as a means of rescue could be got away from them the *Pacha* went down in 25 fathoms, dragging the boats with her, not more than eight minutes having elapsed since the collision. Some of the poor creatures were seen struggling on the surface of the water, but before aid could

reach them they disappeared. The *Erin* sustained considerable damage, and her preservation may be greatly attributed to her watertight compartments. Notwithstanding that the water rushed in at her bows with much force, the other compartments kept her afloat, the water being to a great extent dislodged by the pumps, which were worked by the engines. She lingered about the spot where the *Pacha* went down until nearly 4 o'clock, in order to pick up any persons who might be floating about. By this calamity sixteen lives were lost, two of them passengers, Dr. Briscoe of H. M. 59th Regiment, and M. Hardouin, of the Mauritius. The *Pacha* had on board 42 boxes of gold bars, 47 boxes of dollars, 9 boxes of gold dust, 6 of sycee silver, and other valuables to the total value of 600,000 dollars.

8. Collision on the Great Northern Railway.—A fearful collision happened to two excursion trains on this line, attended by the most disastrous consequences. The trains which met with the accident were crowded with hundreds of visitors to the Great Exhibition; and, considering the great danger they were exposed to, it may be deemed a most providential circumstance that a frightful sacrifice of life did not ensue.

A coal train was brought to a stand at the Hornsey Station by the engine becoming disabled, and the line was thus blocked up; presently a luggage train appeared, but this was duly stopped by precautionary signals, as was also a third train that came up filled with visitors from Hull, Grimsby, Boston, &c. Further precaution was then adopted, and behind this third train two men were sent along the line, one to the distance of more than 1000 yards, with orders to exhibit the "stop" and "danger" signals. While this was going on every effort was used to move the coal-trucks one way or the other. Unfortunately, the line has no electric telegraph; but at length the pilot engine arrived, and with all the dispatch possible under the circumstances, the coal-train was got under way, followed by the luggage train. The station being clear, the Exhibition train from Hull was signalled to come up to the platform; but the preceding train being only so short a distance ahead, it was necessary to detain it until they had been some time on the road. The usual red lights were out, and it is stated that the man who had gone back more than 1000 yards remained at his post. The Hull train had not been standing many minutes before another filled with excursionists from Leeds, York, &c., and driven by two engines, was observed to be coming up behind it at a rapid rate. It was obvious that the long danger signals had not been noticed, and neither of the trains in their ordinary course were appointed to stop at Hornsey. On the Leeds train being noticed, an attempt was made to put the Hull passengers in motion, but scarcely had the engine taken a few strokes, when the front locomotive of the York train came in fearful contact with the rear of the Hull carriages. The shock was of the most formidable character. The last three carriages of the Hull train were thrown about upon one another and shattered almost to pieces. The excitement and confusion somewhat subsiding, attention was immediately directed to the injured passengers. The

Rev. Mr. Snell, of Fleet, near Holbeach, in Lincolnshire, who had come up to town to visit the Exhibition, was removed in a dreadful state of suffering. He had sustained a concussion of the spine, an injury which utterly prostrated the whole of his lower extremities. Mrs. Sarah Reynolds, of Hitchin, had a leg fractured near the knee joint, and fractured ribs. Her son and daughter were also injured about the face and legs. Mr. Jackson, a medical gentleman, who had come up from Lincolnshire, was found insensible. He had been seriously struck on the head, and blood was flowing from his ears. Many other of the passengers were seriously injured, and numbers had their faces covered with blood, and received severe bruises.

8. Dreadful Accident at Ballyclare.—A frightful accident occurred at Ballyclare, a thriving little town in Antrim. Mr. Thornley, a resident Excise-officer, had proposed a lecture on the new and marvellous science of electro-biology, the proceeds to be devoted to the repair of the National School-house. The place selected for the exhibition was an upper room in an old unused paper-mill. It is a rambling structure, consisting of two wings joining in a right angle, and surrounded by a number of ruinous outbuildings, through which to the loft above both access and egress is exceedingly difficult. A couple of steep ladders, very hard to climb, formed the means of communication to the loft from the lower chamber, which had been used as a store, and in which old cog-wheels and other pieces of disjointed machinery were lying. The flooring rested on a single beam running longitudinally along the room, the ends of the rafters being let into the opposite wall. A lecture upon so unknown and so mysterious-sounding a subject as electro-biology naturally attracted a great audience, and near 500 persons are said to have been collected. The lecture commenced at 8 o'clock in the evening, and occupied an hour and a half, after which the lecturer proceeded to mesmerize, or entrance, some seven or eight young persons, who, at his request, came forward for the purpose. He succeeded with a few of these, and was about to exhibit his influence over them, having removed them towards the back part of the loft, when the curiosity of the spectators in the more distant parts of the room became so much excited that they rushed from all sides in a body to the central space to obtain a better view. The greatly increased weight on the middle of the flooring proved too much for its supports, and it gave way beneath their feet, opening downwards in a fearful chasm, into which upwards of 300 persons, men, women, and children, were precipitated. The scene which ensued may be more easily imagined than described. Those who had occupied seats on the back portion of the loft, of which the flooring had not given way, were uninjured; but nearly all who stood, at the moment of the accident, on that portion which occupied the angle between the two wings, a square of 30 feet, were thrown, with the planks of the flooring, and the dislodged stonework of the dilapidated walls, into the area beneath, among the pieces of machinery which were stored there. The shrieks of the suffering multitude, the noise of the falling timbers, the clouds of choking dust which in-

stantly arose, the rush and frantic struggle for escape, formed a dreadful scene. The accident was occasioned by the breaking of the beam exactly in the centre, so that when it gave way, the flooring shelved downwards from both sides, sliding, as it were, those who stood upon it into the store below. In some places the planks prized up the brickwork into which they were inserted, and in one spot a considerable mass of stone and brickwork was detached, which, falling upon the living heap below, caused the most fatal of the injuries which were received. When the unfortunates who had suffered from the accident were extricated from the ruins, it was found that three were dead; 26 persons had their limbs fractured more or less seriously, of whom three died in a few days, and about 40 others were severely injured.

10. Discovery of Gold in Australia.—By the West India Mail steamer *Teviot*, advices have been received from Sydney, by way of the Isthmus, of the discovery of gold in large quantities in the neighbourhood of Bathurst, in the colony of New South Wales. This information proved strictly correct, and it soon appeared that our Australian Colonies offer the same field for adventurers as the far-famed "diggings" of California. The extent and the results of this discovery are of course only open to speculation. The first consequences appear to be rather unfavourable to the large interests of the colony. On the first rumour the passion of avarice occupied all minds, and there was a general rush to the gold fields; the merchant and trader left their warehouses, professional men their clients, working men their labour, and set off full speed, armed with the commonest domestic utensils, to this El Dorado. The most serious desertion, however, was that of the shepherds, who abandoned the immense flocks entrusted to their keeping, the result of which must be the destruction of hundreds of thousands of the stock, and the loss of the wool, which is the staple of the colony. The loss likely to be sustained by these means is calculated to exceed the value of all the gold that can possibly be gathered for many years; and when it is considered that the metal thus acquired is for the most part exchanged for goods at a most exorbitant rate, and thus does no good to the finders, while the property destroyed is of permanent value, it would appear that the colony will lose rather than gain by the discovery. The new element in the condition of the colony must also have an important bearing on the question of transportation.

One mass of gold weighed 106 lbs.; it was embedded in a matrix of quartz, which, including the gold, weighed 300 lbs.

The dispatch of the Governor certifying the discovery is dated the 22nd of May. On the 25th of August following the Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria addressed a dispatch to the Secretary for the Colonies, announcing the discovery of a rich gold-field in that province.

14. Dreadful Fire at Rotherham.—About half-past 3 o'clock in the morning a fire was discovered in the Black Horse Inn, High Street, Rotherham, which caused the death of the landlady, Mrs. Hannah Nicholson, and her grandchild, a little girl two years and a half old. The fire had made considerable progress before the

inmates of the house, five in number, became aware of its existence. A sleeping-room in the front of the house was occupied by the two servant maids, Mrs. Nicholson, and her granddaughter. The servants, as soon as they became aware of their danger, precipitately leaped out of the window into the street, a depth of five or six yards. One of the young women took the leap with Mrs. Nicholson's granddaughter in her arms, having hastily snatched her out of bed from the old lady, before consulting her own safety. Both the young women were much hurt by the descent, and the poor child was injured so terribly by the fall that she died very soon afterwards. Mrs. Nicholson, a feeble old woman, 82 years of age, ran down stairs with the intention of escaping from the house by the front door, but it would seem that her strength failed her. After the fire had been extinguished her charred and lifeless body was found in a corner of the bar. The other inmate, grandson of the old lady, made his escape through the thickest of the fire, but was severely burnt.

16. Doncaster Races.—At this great northern meeting the Champagne Stakes were won by Lord Zetland's "Augur"; the Great Yorkshire Handicap by Sir J. Hawley's "Confessor"; the Great St. Leger Stakes by Mr. A. Nichols' "Newminster"; the Cleveland Handicap by Mr. Phillip's "Le Juif." On Friday, Sir John Hawley won five of the seven races—the Handicap Plate, by "Clincher"; the Park Hill Stakes, by "Aphrodite" (who was second for the St. Leger); the Doncaster Cup, by the "Ban"; the Doncaster Stakes, by "Aphrodite"; and the Don Stakes, walked over by "Teddington."

18. Great Railway Robberies.—*Central Criminal Court.*—Charles Whicher, 42, greengrocer, was indicted for stealing a quantity of mousseline de laine and merino, the property of the London and South-Western Railway Company; and John Saward, a person of respectable appearance, and who carried on an extensive business as a draper and silk mercer in the Commercial Road East, surrendered to take his trial for feloniously receiving the same property, knowing it to have been stolen.

This case was very remarkable, as showing the systematic robberies which have been committed on the railway companies, so ingeniously managed by their own servants that detection is almost impossible. It was also remarkable that the witness Pamplin is the person who is now under sentence of transportation for his share in the great gold-dust robbery committed on this line on the 8th of May. The facts of the case were these:—

Messrs. Candy and Co., warehousemen, of Watling Street, had ordered, in the beginning of the present year, a quantity of merinoes and other goods to be manufactured for them by the Paris house of Paturel and Co. The order was completed on the 17th of February, and the whole of the goods were placed in a case which was marked C. C. and C. 704, which was transmitted to Havre, and thence to Southampton; and it was not disputed that the package arrived safely in due course at the Nine Elms Station on the morning of the 22nd of February, but it was never delivered to the

consignees. As to the mode in which the robbery was effected, it was thus detailed in the evidence of the accomplice Pamplin.

"He had known the prisoner Whicher about two years. He also knew William Winter, who was in the service of the South-Western Railway Company. On the 22nd of February last Whicher and Winter came to his house between 12 and 1 o'clock, and they asked him if a box had arrived. He told them that he knew of no box coming, and they said there would be one arrive there in a minute or two. Witness was at that time engaged at his work as a tailor, and Whicher said, 'D—— the work; there will be a box here presently will pay you better than work.' They stayed till 4 o'clock, and then went away. At this time the box had not arrived; and before they went away they said the box would be addressed to the name of 'Noon'; and Winter said it would come by Chaplin and Horne's, from Nine Elms. He also said there was a box come up, marked 'M. L.,' which was not entered in the waybill, and it was a very favourable opportunity for him to take another box, which was marked 'C. C.' on the top; and Whicher said he knew the firm it was consigned to, and he had no doubt that it contained silks or satins. Winter likewise told him that he put a wrapper with the address of 'Noon, Earl Street, Finsbury,' on the original cover, and then made out a false waybill to make it appear as though it had been sent from Chiswick, which he sent into the office, and afterwards got it away and burnt it. The box arrived about 7 o'clock in the evening, and it was taken in by his wife. It was directed in the way he was told it would be."

The three sold the property and divided the proceeds. The prisoner Saward was the purchaser. He met the others at a public-house, kept by a man named Senior, and agreed to give 56*l.* for the goods; he paid the money by instalments; he got a receipt signed "H. Roney;" the goods were called a "job lot." The wholesale value of the property thus purchased was 147*l.* Saward sold some of the merino in his shop at 4*s.* 11*d.* per yard; the wholesale value was 10*s.* 6*d.* Sergeant Wilkins contended for Saward that he had fairly bought the goods as a "job lot," and that he had behaved like an innocent man when the officers came to his house about the goods. Several witnesses gave him a good character.

The jury deliberated for three-quarters of an hour, and then found both prisoners guilty of feloniously receiving the property. They recommended Saward to mercy for his previous good character.

Mr. Baron Martin remarked that Whicher was, if anything, more guilty than Winter; such men as he gave facilities for disposing of stolen property, without which persons in Winter's position might have no inducement to rob. He sentenced Whicher to be transported for ten years. As regarded Saward, although he quite concurred in the verdict of the jury, yet it was possible that he had acted without consideration, and in an unfortunate moment had permitted himself to assist a party of robbers in disposing of their plunder: the sentence on him was one year's imprisonment.

18. Fire at the Eastern Counties Railway.—Shortly after

3 o'clock in the morning a fire broke out in the spacious timber-yard of Mr. Robinson, a mahogany and deal merchant, situate on either side of the Eastern Counties Railway, and extending from North Street into London Street, Bethnal Green. The arches of the railway Nos. 76, 77, 78, and 79 were tenanted by the same person, and were full of mahogany and other timber, while lofty piles of deals and pine towered high above the railway works, so that it was apparent that, unless the fire could be subdued in its commencement, a terrible conflagration would follow. The flames extended with the rapidity of lightning, and in less than five minutes the whole range of premises and the immense piles of timber presented one huge body of flame, which completely encircled the railway, and the reflection in the atmosphere was so strong that the metropolis was rendered almost as light as noonday. This caused a general turn-out of the engines, which hastened to the spot. Unfortunately, the exertions of the firemen were defeated by the deficiency of water, and before the flames could be extinguished the whole of Mr. Robinson's property, including the saw-mills and workshops, was destroyed, the telegraph burnt down, and serious damage done to four of the railway arches. It was feared that three of them were so injured that it would be impossible for the trains to pass over. It was, however, found that they were formed of seven rings of bricks; and that although two rings were destroyed, the iron girders stretching from pier to pier were sufficiently strong to bear any weight; and that the traffic of the line, therefore, need not be suspended. The trains which arrived while the fire was raging were stopped at the Mile End Station.

25. Storms and Shipwrecks.—The northern coasts of the kingdom were visited by heavy gales of wind, which did much damage both by land and sea. At Shields, fifteen sail of light colliers were driven ashore at Redcar, some of which were wrecked. Some parts of the Redcar Railway were so flooded that the passengers were obliged to get out of the carriages, and walk round on elevated ground until the rails reappeared. At Sunderland the new docks were seriously injured; a portion of the breakwater, 400 feet of sea-wall, and a mile and a half of the temporary railway, were washed away. Six vessels were driven ashore at Whitby, and numerous disasters at sea were rumoured. More south great damage appears to have been suffered—the *Venus*, of Arundel, is reported to have gone down off the Dudgeon Light; a large vessel was seen to sink off Cromer, another in Boston Deeps, and a brig on the same coast—crews of all probably drowned. At Liverpool the storm was severe; much damage was done to property on land and at sea. A flat, called the *America*, sank, but her crew were saved; a schooner foundered near the Bell buoy, all hands lost. The schooner *Eliza*, of Preston, sank on the Burbo Bank; two of the crew were washed overboard, the master and another lashed themselves to the rigging; they remained in this distressing position seventeen hours. The *Iron Duke* steamer at length perceived them, and sent her boat; the master was saved, but the other was dead before the boat could

relieve him. On the Welsh coast numerous vessels were wrecked. The *Proteus*, Prussian brig, was wrecked near Amlwch, crew saved; which was also the case with many others, the loss of life being comparatively small. The reports of Lloyd's agents give an account of upwards of 100 vessels having been stranded during these gales.

26. Fire at Buffalo.—The flourishing city of Buffalo, the great entrepôt of the navigation between the lakes of North America and the ocean, by means of the Erie Canal, has been ravaged by a fire which laid the greater part of it in ashes.

"A very destructive fire broke out in this city about 4 o'clock this morning. The whole of the section of the city known as the Hooks, together with several squares north, between the Niagara Falls railroad and the lake, are in ashes. A strong south-east wind was blowing at the time, and the buildings all being of wood and very dry, the fire spread with fearful rapidity, and in less than fifteen minutes the entire block of buildings in Rock and Peacock Streets, from the ship canal and Erie Street to Evans Street, was in flames. The fire then crossed Erie Street, and seized upon the large planing mill of the Messrs. Eaton. It then crossed the canal and Erie Street Bridge, sweeping everything on the opposite side of the canal to the Terrace, thence down the Terrace to Mechanic Street, on both sides of the canal. At this point, through the greatest exertion, the flames were checked. The number of buildings destroyed is over 500. Among them is the large brick schoolhouse in Erie Street, District No. 2. A large amount of lumber in the Messrs. Eaton's mill and yard was destroyed; also an immense quantity of lumber in the yards of George Oenell and the Messrs. Farmer and De Bloquiere. It is feared that a number of persons have been burnt to death. One dead body has been taken from the ruins. The loss is roughly estimated at 500,000 dollars. The insurance on the property is very slight. The buildings burnt were nearly all of wood. One of the firemen was seriously burnt while endeavouring to check the flames. The number of families turned out of house and home by this disaster is great almost beyond conception, most of the houses destroyed being occupied by poor families. Many of them barely escaped with their lives, so fearfully rapid was the progress of the flames."

27. Wreck of the Randolph. —*Great Loss of Life.*—Intelligence has been received of the wreck of the *Randolph* East India trader, with very serious loss of life. The ship left Port Louis, in the Mauritius, at the end of July. She had 250 steerage-passengers for Calcutta, men, women, and children—natives of India, returning from a term of labour in the island; Lieutenant Holland and Ensign Scott, of H.M. 48th Regiment, occupied the chief cabin. The cargo consisted of the produce of the island. On the night of the 25th, when the ship was at the north-east extremity of the Mauritius, breakers were discovered; and in spite of every effort of the crew, the vessel struck on a reef of rocks, running out some two miles from the land. The masts were cut away, but in the dark night nothing more could be done. The ship fell over on

her beam-ends. The surging waves swept many of the people from the decks. Some of these were saved by clinging to spars, but others were drowned; Ensign Scott was among the latter. When daylight came, it was seen that land was two miles off, while the water was studded with dangerous rocks. Fortunately, the boats had not been damaged. A channel was traced among the rocks for some distance, and by laying spars and planks on the rocks the land could be reached. With infinite danger and difficulty, the people were lowered by the sailors sitting astride the bowsprit into the boat, and all got safely to land. It was found that during the night between 20 and 30 of the Indian passengers had been lost, two of the crew, and Ensign Scott. The chief mate went to Port Louis, 30 miles distant, and the Governor sent a steamer to the wreck; but little could be saved.

30. Suicide of a Stockbroker.—Mr. Ingle Rudge, a stockbroker, committed suicide at the counting-house of Mr. Routh, also a member of the Stock Exchange, in Throgmorton Street, under singular circumstances. The deceased was a young member of the Exchange, having only been connected with it some four or five years. He was very highly respected in the city for his upright and businesslike conduct. Mr. Routh, in consequence of being intimately acquainted with the deceased, had allowed him permission to transact his business at his counting-house, No. 32, Throgmorton Street, he not having an office of his own. On Mr. Routh reaching his counting-house on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, he heard from his clerk that the deceased was in the private room, where he had been about a quarter of an hour. Mr. Routh entered that apartment and found the deceased lying on the floor of the watercloset attached to the room. He immediately called in assistance, and sent for Mr. Chance, a surgeon, who pronounced the unfortunate man to be dead. A wine-glass was found on the table containing the remains of prussic acid. A brief examination of the body by the medical gentlemen sufficed to show that the deceased had perished from the effects of that poison. On his person were found a loaded pistol and a knife: some letters also were discovered. Mr. Sewell, surgeon, of Fenchurch Street, and other gentlemen who were acquainted with the deceased, spoke of his disordered state of mind, from which it would seem that he laboured under the impression that he would never be able to do any good for himself and family, and that he would always be unfortunate. Tuesday being settling day at the Stock Exchange, he found himself not in a position to meet certain demands, not, it is understood, exceeding 200*l.*, his account at his bankers being short of the sum required, but which could have been readily averted by application to the committee, who would willingly have extricated him from his difficulties. He was seen on 'Change about 10 o'clock, and it is presumed that the dread of meeting his difficulties induced him to commit the melancholy act.

— Horrible Cruelty to a Child.—*Marylebone Police Court.*—A woman named Anne Davis, who cohabited with a stone-mason at 6, Molyneux Street, Lisson Grove, was charged at this Court

with cruel treatment of one of her children, a little girl, eight years and a half old, by burning her with a red-hot poker.

The defendant, who carried in her arms an infant, seemed to be about 40 years of age; she was very respectably attired, and her countenance certainly did not betoken a cruel disposition.

The sufferer, a sickly-looking child, was led in by a young woman who had humanely interfered.

Mr. Long read the warrant to defendant, which set forth the nature of the charge of cruelty against her, when

Defendant eagerly and imploringly said, "I did it in the heat of passion."

The poor child deposed:—I am eight years and a half old. The defendant is my mother. Yesterday fortnight my sister gave me some cocoa to drink, and because I took it at her bidding my mother scolded me and burnt me on my bottom with a red-hot poker; after that she made me take off and wash my clothes; before I did so, and while I was quite naked, she beat me with a cane and whealed me, and also kept pinching me.

Mr. Long.—At what hour was it she burnt you with the poker?

Child.—At 6 in the evening, and at about 7 she tied me tightly to the bedpost with a rope round my waist. When my father (the man living with defendant) came home she loosed me for a time, and then tied me up again, so that I was obliged to lie upon the floor under the bed all night. My legs were tied together in the first instance, and so were my hands, but my hands were loosed when my father returned. I was secured tightly to the bedpost the whole of the next day by cords, my legs, but not my arms, being then confined.

Mr. Fell (the Chief Clerk).—Were you supplied with any food during the time you were tied up as you have stated?

Child.—Yes, sir, a little. On Tuesday morning my mother gave me some milk and water and a little dry bread for my breakfast. I had the same for dinner.

Mr. Long.—When were you untied? On Wednesday morning.

Mr. Long.—Who then untied you? My mother.

Mr. Long.—When did you first tell anybody about what had happened to you?—On the next Friday, when I left the house and went to Kew to my grandfather and aunt, who live there. [The parties alluded to were not relations.]

Mr. Long (to defendant).—Do you wish to ask this child any questions?

Defendant (to her daughter).—How many times have you run away? Child — Several times, mother.

Defendant.—And why have you done so? Child—Because you threatened to give me a good hiding.

Prisoner.—I have always treated you as well as I have the rest of my children.

Mr. Long.—Then if you have done so, you must, according to what has appeared before me, have used all your children most cruelly.

Mr. Fell.—You don't beat them all with a red-hot poker, do you?

Defendant made no answer to this question.

Emma Gibson.—I live at 4, Bryanstone Place. On Saturday morning last, in consequence of something which I had heard from my brother, I went to the defend-

ant, and asked her if she had heard anything of her child; when she said she had not, and that she should not trouble herself to look after her any more. I told her I thought she had better go to the workhouse to see if she was there, as it was such a wet night; she said she would not do anything of the sort, and she should be glad if the child was out in the wet and lying under a hedge. She told me she had given her a good beating with a stick and burnt her bottom with a poker, which she had taken red-hot from the fire. She did not consider it would have been any sin to have "put away with it" if nothing had been found out respecting it. On Sunday I went to Kew and examined the child's person, when I found upon the right side of her posteriors the marks of a burn, as if caused by a red-hot poker as described; it was as broad as three of my fingers and as long as my hand; it was very sore and inflamed, and is so at the present time. The poor child cannot yet sit without experiencing much pain.

The prisoner was brought up again on a subsequent day. She now appeared to feel acutely the position in which she was placed, and shed tears plentifully. She was committed for trial. She pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

30. Murders and Suicide at Camberwell. — A dreadful occurrence took place in the Wyndham Road, Camberwell. A man named Anthony Fawcett, who had been a porter at a confectioner's, and had saved a little money, purchased a small shop for grocery in Queen's Place in the above locality, for which he paid down 50*l.* and was to pay 20*l.* more on this day. On Monday morning he took possession of the shop and commenced business, which, however, it was soon shown, was a total failure. On Tuesday morning he sent his wife out to post two letters; on her return she was unable to gain admittance, but in a short time the door was opened by the eldest daughter, eight years old; she was covered with blood, her throat was cut, and her hands and arms. She said, "Oh, mother, go up stairs." The sight which presented itself to a neighbour who was at hand she thus described at the inquest on the bodies:—

"I left the mother and went up to the back bedroom on the first floor. I there saw a child lying on the bed, covered with blood. It was a female child, and had a piece of bread and butter in its hand. It appeared to be dead. The blood was gushing from the side of the neck. Did not notice the nature of the injury. I left the room instantly and proceeded next to the back parlour. I there saw a male child lying on the floor. I went up to it and touched it, but found it was dead. It had some sugared bread and butter in its hand. It was dressed in its night dress, and had on its shoes and socks. Blood was flowing from its throat, and there was also blood on the floor, its bedgown being also saturated with blood. There was a wound on the left side. I saw no instrument there. I next ran out to the washhouse, and saw the policeman and another person dragging the body of a man from under the sink. He appeared to be living, gasped very much, and stared wildly. A small table-knife was in his right hand. Blood was

flowing from him. He had on dark trousers, a shirt, and slippers; he had neither coat nor waistcoat on. There was a great quantity of blood about him. It was also on the floor, under, and about the sink. His shirt was bloody. Both his hands were stained."

The circumstances of these dreadful deeds, so far as they can be known, were narrated by the surviving child.

Mary Ann Fawcett.—I was eight years of age last April. Yesterday week we were living in Wyndham Road. We came there on Saturday week. On the following Tuesday my father was at home, but I don't know when we got up. My mother, my sister Emily, my brother, and myself, were in the house, as well as my father. There was no other person in the house that morning. I saw something occur. Some one did something to me; it was my father. He cut me with a knife—his carving-knife. I was up in the front room, on the first floor, when he cut me in my neck. I had other cuts in both my hands. I don't know how he came to cut me on my hands; but I put them up to my neck. At the time he cut me I heard the baby crying. The baby was Frederick, and he was in the parlour. I saw him there before I went up stairs. My father told me to go up for a shirt collar. I had just previously come down stairs. I found the baby when I came down. He was sitting in a chair at the table, at breakfast. I had just sat down to breakfast. My father was in the shop. He had just done his breakfast, and then had his coat on. My mother went out to post a letter for my father; I saw her go out. My father followed me up stairs when I went to fetch his collar. He had all his clothes on when he came into the room. He took hold of my neck, and then he cut me. He said nothing to me, but I said, "Don't, father." After he had cut me he proceeded into the back room, wherein was my sister Emily. She was sitting up in bed, having her breakfast. I found myself cut. I felt that my neck was cut. I ran down stairs as he was going into the back room. He then had in his hand the knife with which he had cut me. As I went down I heard my sister cry out, "Oh! mother." I went into the parlour, and then saw the baby lying down on the floor against the window. I saw nothing about him. I had left him sitting in the chair. He had his night dress on. I looked at him and saw he was dead. I supposed he was dead because he was cut in his neck. I saw my father run down stairs while I was in the parlour. He came into the parlour where I was. He took the knife off the table and cut me again. At that time he did not say anything to me, nor did he speak to me at any time. He cut me on the left side, the same side on which he had cut me before. I did not fall. After that he ran into the kitchen. I remained in the parlour. I heard no noise then. My mother was still out. Very shortly after I was cut the second time I heard a knock at the door; my father was still in the kitchen. I opened the door and saw my mother. We had no lodgers. There was no one in the house except the family. I saw no one come in or go out of the house. When I said "Oh! don't, father," he did not say anything to me. He did nothing to me ex-

cept what I have told you. I had been down stairs about five minutes before I went for the collar. I heard no noise before I came down. I heard no quarrel between my father and mother. I saw my father's face. He caught hold of my mouth and held my head back. He had the knife in his right hand. It was as I went upstairs that I heard the baby cry. When I opened the door to my mother I don't recollect what I said to her.

The unfortunate widow, though in a dreadful condition, was also called. — She stated that from Saturday night to the day of the catastrophe her husband had been in a dreadful state of excitement; he feared he had been deceived in business; he had not slept all that time. On this morning persons had come into the shop who had given him a very bad account of the business. When she knocked at the door and received no answer, she apprehended that something had occurred; she thought her husband was no more: thought so because from Saturday night until that time his mind had been in a dreadful state of excitement. She also stated that he had shown occasional symptoms of insanity for 20 years, and that five months ago he had thrown himself into the Thames; but, being rescued, could give no reason for having made the attempt.

The jury returned a somewhat singular verdict:—"We find that with respect to the deceased, Emily Fawcett, she was wilfully murdered by her father, Anthony Fawcett; that with respect to the deceased Frederick Fawcett, he was wilfully murdered by his father, Anthony Fawcett; and that with respect to the deceased, Anthony Fawcett, we find that he destroyed himself while labouring under a state of temporary insanity."

To this narration of horrors it must be added, that the shock was too great for the unhappy mother and widow — she died about a fortnight after these calamitous events.

The Spanish Armada.—The following curious statistics have appeared in a Spanish paper, purporting to come from Ferrol—perhaps from some archives there. Return of the Armada, called Invincible, with which Philip II. of Spain attempted to invade England,—Ships of the division of Portugal 12, guns 434; from Biscay 14, guns 302; from Guipuscoa 14, guns 308; Castile 16, guns 474; Andalusia 11, guns 318; Levante 10, guns 324; Urcas 23, guns 480; galleys and small vessels 32, guns 592; total ships 132, guns 3232. The number of men is not given.

OCTOBER.

3. The Owens College, Manchester.—In May, 1845, John Owens, of Manchester, merchant, made his will, by which he bequeathed the whole of his property to trustees, to found within the borough of Manchester "an institution for providing or aiding the means of instructing and improving young persons of the male sex, not less than fourteen years of age, in such branches of learning and science as are now, or may be hereafter, usually taught in the English Universities;" neither students nor teachers to be subject to any religious test: the institution to be open to all applicants, without distinction of rank or place of birth; preference, however, to be given first to natives

of Manchester, second to natives of South Lancashire. Mr. Owens died on the 29th July, 1846.

The property destined to this great purpose proved to amount to no less than 100,000*l.*, giving a net income exceeding 3000*l.* per annum. The trustees forthwith proceeded to carry into effect the intentions of the testator. They first determined that the whole fund should be applied to founding a collegiate institution, which should bear the founder's name, and be called "The Owens College." They next, from a careful study of the system of education pursued at the English and Scotch Universities, framed a comprehensive system for this college, of which the regular course should embrace Classical Literature, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral and Mental Philosophy, and the English Language and Literature; further provision being made for the study of Moral and Political Philosophy, Natural History, the Modern Languages, Chemistry, and Commercial Studies. The principal professorships are endowed with an annual stipend of 350*l.* each; others of 150*l.* each; and certain small stipends are ensured to the minor teachers. In addition to these salaries, they are to receive moderate fees from their pupils. The whole institution is placed under the presidency of one of the Professors, under the title of Principal.

A proper building having been obtained, and adequate additions erected, or planned out, these arrangements were brought into effect, and in the course of 1851 this noble foundation was brought into operation. The first Professors appointed to the College were—Comparative Grammar and English Language and Literature, Professor A. J. Scott, A.M., the Principal, who also fills the chair of Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy; Languages, and Literature of Greece and Rome, and History, Professor J. G. Greenwood, B.A.; Mathematics and Physics, Archibald Sandeman, B.A. The College was formally opened on the 3rd of October, by an inaugural address from Principal Scott, and thenceforward proceeded on its course of utility; which has been further advanced by Her Majesty's warrant authorizing the Principal and Professors to issue certificates to candidates for the degrees of B.A., M.A., B.D., LL.D., to be conferred by the University of London; and such candidates are declared to be qualified not only for degrees, but for the honours, exhibitions, and scholarships conferred by that University.

— Mysterious Murder in Lincolnshire. — A murder, the circumstances of which remain shrouded in mystery, was perpetrated in a lone cottage in the parish of Gayton-le-Marsh. A person who was passing within about 500 yards of the cottage of a man named Baker, about half-past 8 o'clock in the evening, heard a single shot fired. Shortly afterwards Baker, presented himself at the house of this person with his head bleeding, and stating that his wife had been shot dead through the window, and that he himself had been wounded. Mr. Heath, the surgeon of Theddlethorpe, examined and dressed the wounds, but found no shot in them, although the wounds bore all the appearance of having been produced by scattered shot. Some circumstances led to Baker's ap-

prehension on suspicion of having committed the murder. It was known that he and his wife had lived unhappily together, and that they had once been parted. He had wished to go to America, and had with some difficulty prevailed upon his wife to advance him 20*l.*, which was effected by mortgaging the cottage and land, which were the property of his wife. It was considered possible that Baker had shot his wife, and contrived to wound himself, and upon these grounds he was arrested. A further examination of Baker's wounds was made by Mr. R. West, Surgeon, of Alford, who detected a single shot under the skin of the top of the head near where the hair is parted. This shot had passed in a direction from before backwards, and had lodged about a quarter of an inch from the opening by which it had entered. Mr. West extracted the shot, and took care of it.

On the following morning an inquest was held upon the body of the murdered woman before Mr. Goe, coroner for Louth. Mr. Heath, who made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, stated that the principal vessels of the neck were lacerated by scattered shot, which had passed in from behind. He found nine shot corns in the neck, and in the shoulder and back of the woman a great many wounds from scattered shot. A small piece of glass was found within her dress, having evidently been driven there with the shot from the window. A loaded gun hanging in the house was examined, and presented appearances which proved that it had not recently been discharged, the cap being rusted on the nipple. Marks were found in the garden, about ten or a dozen yards from the window, as of the boot, toes, and knee of a person kneeling to fire. These marks were in a line with the opening through the window, and with what the man stated were the positions of both himself and his wife when they were shot. The opening through the window was at the side, and a few shot corns were picked out of the window frame. Baker's statement was, that he was sitting reading with his face opposite the window, and that his wife was sitting opposite to him on the other side of the table, sewing the sleeve of a flannel shirt. Suddenly he heard the report of a gun, and felt himself wounded in the head. He rose from his chair and held his head down, which was bleeding profusely. He spoke to his wife, not knowing that she had been struck, and, when he found she did not answer, he looked up, and found her lying dead on the hearth. As soon as he recovered from the stupor into which he was thrown, he went and told his next neighbour what had occurred. The shot corn found in Baker's head, and the fact that the report of only one gun had been heard, appeared to corroborate the man's statement. It seemed clear that the wounds on the man's head were really caused by shot. Those wounds were not only scattered over his forehead and face, but one was on the very top of the back part of the head, and the shot corn found in the latter wound resembled those found in the woman. Baker was immediately set at liberty by the magistrate who had sanctioned his arrest, and who was present at the inquest, on entering into his own recognizances to appear as a witness.

3. A Zoological Problem.—At the usual hour of feeding, viz., towards evening, one of the boa constrictors in the Zoological Gardens in the Regent's Park received a present of two live rabbits for his supper, having, after an abstinence of some weeks, shown a liveliness indicating a desire for food. The cool air of autumn is tempered by a warming apparatus in his saloon, but in case he should wish for a still greater degree of heat, a blanket is given him to creep under, or in the folds of which he may enroll himself at his pleasure. It is not a fine household blanket, but a thick, rough, railway blanket-wrapper of the largest size. In the course of the night the watchman, as usual, entered the serpent-house. Walking round, and holding up his lantern to the different cases, he perceived that one part of the boa constrictor's "supper" was hopping about the cage in a very unconcerned manner; but, on turning from the rabbit to its proprietor, what was his dismay at perceiving that the serpent had seized upon one corner of the thick rough blanket, and was drawing it down his distended throat. Away ran the watchman to call up the head-keeper. The head-keeper, knowing it would be in vain to endeavour to get the blanket back after "matters had gone so far," hoped that the serpent would disgorge it of his own accord, if left to himself quietly, as soon as he found that he had made a mistake in the food he had chosen. Both head-keeper and watchman, therefore, went away. It is the opinion of Mr. Mitchell, the secretary of the Zoological Society, who is constantly studying the habits of animals, that the serpent has no palate; and that in the night he had made a dart and seized one of the rabbits, and in doing so had also taken hold of a portion of the blanket, which he slavered over, and then swallowed, as a continuation of the rabbit. In the morning, when the head-keeper went to the serpent-house, in a very anxious state of mind as to the result, there he saw the remaining rabbit sitting up by the side of the serpent's waterpan washing its face, and the last two inches of the thick railway blanket just going down the serpent's throat. After this event the serpent exhibited no signs of having discovered his blunder, or any disposition to disgorge his bedding. He lay torpid, as usual after a good meal, drinking more water than he drinks in general. The blanket could be seen to have moved several feet down his body. The blanket was disgorged by the reptile in the night of Saturday the 8th of November, after having been five weeks and one day in the animal's body. The watchman, on going his rounds that night, saw the animal labouring to get rid of the blanket, a part of which protruded from its mouth, and he assisted it in doing so by taking hold of and pulling the blanket gently, for which act of kindness it was thought that the boa seemed grateful, inasmuch as it offered no opposition, and did not strive to injure him. On examination the blanket was found to be much shrunken in size, and it was divested of the greater portion of the loose wool or hairy filaments composing its surface; it was much saturated with moisture, and in many parts covered by a slimy saliva. Originally the blanket measured about five feet by

four, but, like all those used in the reptile-house, it had been folded in half and sewn together.

5. Whirlwind at Limerick.—About 5.30 P.M. the city of Limerick was visited by a whirlwind. This unusual phenomenon did considerable mischief. The course it followed was narrow in extent, but its violence was extraordinary. Trees were torn up, whirled through the air, and deposited at some distance: planks and timber whistled through the air; shop-fronts and windows of houses were blown in, the fragments of the windows being lost from their minuteness. Several persons were hurt. Some were cut by fragments of glass; and Lord George Quin, while sitting in his hotel, was wounded in the thigh by a slate which was dashed through the window. Two men were lifted 30 feet into the air; and one of them, Thomas Ryan, was dashed against a wall with such force that he received a concussion of the brain, his arm was fractured, and several ribs were broken: he expired in the hospital; the other sufferer was not thought likely to recover. Three persons are missing; two of them are milkwomen, who are supposed to have been blown into the water. A man relates that he was carried by the wind across the river at a point where it is a quarter of a mile broad, and deposited on the other side unhurt. Large planks were blown to a distance of half a mile. When the whirlwind struck the water, it is said to have raised it 50 yards. The noise in the air, as the whirlwind approached, is described as resembling the roar of steam discharged from the waste funnels. The current was discernible throughout its course, and presented the appearance of a heavy body of dust blown up from the earth; its course was a segment of a circle.

6. Sale of the Aviary at Knowsley. — The late Earl of Derby was distinguished for his love of natural history, and had formed at Knowsley Park a collection, which, though called an "Aviary," was, in fact, a perfect museum of zoology. His lordship was President of the Zoological Society of London. The collection had been got together at a prodigious expense, and was maintained at a yearly cost of 10,000*l.* The Mammalia of the Earl's collection comprised 94 species, consisting of 345 individual specimens; of birds, exclusive of poultry, 318 species, comprising 1272 specimens. By the Earl's will this collection, with certain exceptions, was directed to be sold by auction. The sale commenced on the 6th of October, and was continued for six days. Although the total amount produced by the entire collection (7000*l.*) bore but a small proportion to the original cost, yet, generally speaking, the sums given for individual specimens were very large—in fact some of the rarer species brought very high prices. For instance, a male *antelope* (*oryx*) *leucoryx*, 62*l.*; a female of the same species, 60*l.*; a male boute-bok, 40*l.*; a fawn of the same, 40*l.*; a female *antelope sing sing*, 33*l.*; a male nylghau, 45*l.*; a Brahmin bull, 50*l.*; a lama, 33*l.*; a male and female *vicuna*, 50*l.*; a pair of *alpacas*, 65*l.*; the 21 lamas brought 587*l.*; a dauw, or Burchell's zebra, 150*l.*; a female in foal, 140*l.*; a young male zebra, 135*l.*; a quagga, 50*l.* The seven zebras brought 683*l.* 10*s.* Three kangaroos sold for 105*l.*; six black-necked swans (for the

Queen) brought 160*l.*; nine black swans, 68*l.* 10*s.* Three mandarin ducks, 41*l.*; female ostrich, 60*l.*; two emus, 50*l.*; harpy eagle, 25*l.*; other eagles, 20*l.*, 12*l.*, and less, according to their rarity.

Execution of a Christian Priest in China.—Letters from Hongkong give the details of the execution of a Christian missionary priest, M. Schoffler, which show that the elements of the Christian religion implanted in China by the Jesuits of past ages have survived the massacres of the converts, and that as of yore the apostles of Christ are yet willing to suffer death for His sake. The martyrdom appears to have taken place in the town of Son Tay, in Cochin China.

"On the 4th of May, about noon, by order of the Grand Mandarin, elephants and horses were prepared, and two regiments of satellites were under arms. The muskets were loaded, and every one expected that it was an expedition against the rebels which was being fitted out, or that an attack was to have been made on the haunt of some brigands. It was soon, however, understood that all these preparations had been ordered for the execution of M. Schoffler. The Mandarin, fearing that the Christians would endeavour to rescue their missionary by force, wished to intimidate them by this display of troops. When his intentions were known all the town showed the greatest affliction. The gaolers, the prisoners, and all those who had had any connection with the missionary, expressed their sorrow and regret. M. Schoffler, on the contrary, was smiling with delight, and he prepared to walk to the place of execution with greater ease by dressing himself as lightly as possible. The Mandarin was apprehensive of a riot, and took up his position on the ramparts, surrounded by his troops, all ready for action. The execution took place outside the town. The *cortège* of the martyr was arranged in the following manner:—Before him marched a soldier, carrying a board affixed to a pole, on which was written, 'Notwithstanding the severe prohibition against the religion of Jesus, a European priest named Augustin has dared to come here clandestinely to teach and seduce the people. When arrested he confessed everything—his crime is evident. Let Augustin have his head cut off, and thrown into the river. Fourth year of Tu Du; First of the Third Moon.' Eight soldiers, with drawn sabres, marched by the side of M. Schoffler; 100 men, armed with muskets or lances, formed the head of the procession; two elephants formed the rear-guard. The martyr held up his chains when walking; he walked quickly, as if hastening towards his triumph, and continually offered up thanksgivings. He was surrounded by an immense crowd; the greater number of these pagans were struck with religious admiration; there were some, however, who railed and blasphemed. On arriving at the place of execution the martyr fell on his knees, kissed the crucifix three times, and, at the request of the executioner, took off his coat and turned down the collar of his shirt. The executioner having afterwards tied his hands behind his back, the martyr said to him, 'Do your business as quickly as possible.' 'No, no,' replied the Mandarin, who was informed what M. Schoffler had said, 'follow the signal of the

cymbal, and only strike at the third sound.' The signal was given. The hand of the executioner trembled. He struck three blows of his sabre on the neck of the victim, and was at length obliged to cut the flesh with a knife, in order to detach the head from the body. In Cochin China those who are present at executions are accustomed to disperse immediately it is over; but on this occasion, although the greater number present were pagans—for there are very few Christians at Son Tay—they rushed forward to collect some drops of the blood, and to get some portion of the garments of the martyr. It was remarked that an inferior Mandarin, a pagan, before the execution threw a coat of white silk and a piece of white linen at the feet of the martyr, in the hope that it would be stained with his blood. M. Schoffler, thinking doubtless that they belonged to some Christian, took them up and placed them inside his shirt next his heart. When the Chief Mandarin was informed of what his subordinate had done, he ordered him to receive several blows with a stick; he, however, went off very delighted with the possession of his precious relics." The Christians obtained the body of M. Schoffler, but the head was thrown into the river, and had not been found when the above letter was written.

13. The Submarine Telegraph from Dover to Calais.—It is recorded in the Chronicle of the Annual Register of last year, p. 106, that the practicability of communicating with France across the Straits of Dover by means of electric wires laid down under the sea had been ascertained, and that wires had been successfully carried across, and messages dispatched from side to side. The Company formed for carrying this into effect having thereby obtained the stipulated concessions, proceeded to make all needful preparations for laying down a permanent line. The most important, of course, were the wires themselves, and the means of protecting them from the violence of the waves and from accidents. An account of a visit to the factory will give the best idea of these.

"Entering the factory, there are two well-constructed wire-rope machines, each about 20 feet high and 15 feet in circumference, representing a large iron framework in the form of a cupola, with a shaft or cylinder in the centre, worked by a steam engine of 5-horse power. The machine, the action of which is vertical, being set in motion by the steam engine, the first or interior portion of which the composite cable consists was payed out on to the shaft. This first layer is composed of four electric copper wires, known as 'the 16 wire gauge,' each encased in a covering of gutta percha of a quarter of an inch in diameter. These are placed in the machine, and, with the assistance of the manipulators, are twisted and plaited in spiral convolutions, in the manner of an ordinary rope or cable round the shaft. The next superincumbent coil to this consisted of hempen yarn, previously saturated in a reservoir of prepared pitch and tallow, and in its turn is tightly twisted and compressed, impermeably and by steam power, over the gutta percha, with its enclosed copper wires. This is overlaid again with a series of hempen yarns, five or six in number, and about an inch in diameter, satu-

rated in the pitch and tallow, with a view of what the workmen call "worming" the gutta percha. The gutta percha thus protects the wire, and the hempen yarn in addition acts as a cementitious material to the gutta percha, which ultimately has a coat of galvanized wire thrown over it. This completes the first process, and the manufacture of the rope in the spiral form is for the purpose of giving flexibility. The second process consists in hauling off the cable, so far completed, and passing it, in another compartment of the factory, on to another wire-rope machine, where the cord is completely covered over with ten galvanized iron wires, each wire being about the thickness of a lead pencil, and known as 'No. 1 galvanized wire gauge.' This galvanized iron sheathing is to protect and preserve the interior layers from the action of the sea, and the weight is considered to be sufficient to sink the cable. The appearance of the cable thus completely encased in a shining coat of galvanized iron, and divested of tar and dirt, gives it quite a silvery appearance. The coil, thus completed, is drawn off the machine and draughted out by the men into the factory yard, where it now remains rolled up into a circle, representing a dead weight of 200 tons."

The shipping this tremendous coil of woven metal was not the least difficulty. An old steamer, the *Blazer*, was put at the disposal of the Company; she was completely dismantled, her funnel, masts, boilers, &c., removed. This laborious undertaking was performed by passing the cable over an elevated revolving wheel above the coil, and thence over another wheel on a stage about 50 feet high, over the hold of the vessel, into which it was thus "paid in" and coiled away like a ship's cable. The *Blazer* was towed to the South Foreland by two steam-tugs. One end of the cable was landed on that shore, and the store-ship was towed across the Channel toward the French coast, "paying out" the coils at about the rate of $1\frac{3}{4}$ mile per hour. When about five miles across, an electric spark by way of a *feu de joie* was fired by means of the wire to the land, and this electrical cannonade was kept up throughout the passage, thus proving the integrity of the wires. The weather, however, was not propitious, and when the *Blazer* was about three miles from the French coast she was obliged to anchor, and in the night drifted a mile. It was then found that the cable had not been made of sufficient length, and, including the drifting, was $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile too short. The *Blazer*, therefore, dropped the end overboard with proper buoys, and returned to harbour until a proper length should be manufactured. The required length was soon made, and joined on to the main cable in a substantial manner. The cable was got ashore at Sangatte, about four miles from Calais, and conducted into that town along the coast. In the interval arrangements had been perfected for carrying the insulated wires from the landing place on the beach of the South Foreland up the face of the cliff, and thence along the heights close under the walls of Dover Castle, whence it was dropped into the offices of the Company in the town. Signals were immediately interchanged with the offices at Calais, and the complete success of the undertaking ascertained. The first busi-

ness message sent was the price of the funds in London. This was sent from London to Paris, and the Paris prices sent back and communicated to London within an hour, including the time occupied by the *double* journeys of the messengers from the South Eastern Railway Station to the Company's offices, and from the Paris Bourse to the Paris offices.

It was a singular coincidence, that the day chosen for the opening of the Submarine Telegraph was that on which the Duke of Wellington attended in person to close the Harbour Sessions, and it was arranged that his Grace on leaving Dover by the 2 o'clock train for London should be saluted by a gun fired by the transmission of a current from Calais. As the train started a signal was passed, and instantly after a loud report reverberated on the water and shook the ground—a 32-pounder loaded with 10 lbs. of powder had been fired by the current. The report had scarcely ceased ere it was taken up from the heights, the military, as usual, saluting the departure of the Duke with a round of artillery. Guns were then fired successively on both coasts, Calais firing the gun at Dover, and Dover returning the compliment to Calais.

18. Action with the Pirates of the Riff.—Information reached Gibraltar on the 17th of October, that the piratical Moors of Fez had captured several vessels belonging to Spanish and British owners; among others the schooner *Emilia*, and the brigantine *Violet*. Her Majesty's steam-frigate *Janus* started from Gibraltar on the 17th of October, and reached the coast of the Riff on the 18th. She found the *Emilia* a wreck on the beach, stripped by the Moors. The boats of the Moors were totally destroyed by the boats of the *Janus* with shot and shell; and then the *Janus* set out for Cape das Forcas. There she found the ribs of another vessel (the *Violet*), and prepared immediately to attack the Bedouins' boats. But the greater number of the Bedouins enabled them to keep up an overpowering fire, and our people were compelled to re-embark and retreat to the *Janus*, which during the whole of the contest had been firing shot and shell. Commander Powell was shot through both thighs, but not dangerously, and seven men were wounded, four of them dangerously. Accounts from Melilla, of the 22nd of October, state that the crew of an English brig are in the hands of the Moors, who demanded 100 dollars for the ransom, and have been offered but 60 dollars.

23. Arrival and Reception of Louis Kossuth.—It will be remembered that, on the suppression of the insurrection in Hungary, the ex-governor and other principal persons of the insurgents, took refuge in Turkey: that the Ottoman Porte, backed by the support of the English and French Ministers, refused the requisition of Austria and Russia to deliver them up. Since this time these exiles had been detained in an honourable captivity at Kutaya; but an understanding having been arrived at, they were finally permitted to depart. M. Kossuth had elected the United States of America as his place of refuge, and the American Government placed a steam frigate at his disposal to convey him to New York. A direct voyage did not, however, suit the views of the Hungarian leader; he demanded to be conveyed to Marseilles. Arrived at this port,

M. Kossuth addressed a request to the French Government to be permitted to pass through France. This the Minister refused: upon which the ex-governor addressed a letter to "the Democrats of Marseilles," which did much to justify the refusal. M. Kossuth then proceeded to Gibraltar, where he transferred himself, his family and suite, to the English mail packet ship the *Madrid*, in which he arrived at Southampton on the 23rd.

A very strong sympathy with the Hungarian cause had prevailed in England during that unfortunate struggle, and it was therefore not unnatural that the leader of that cause should be welcomed to this country with much cordiality. But the extent of the reception, and the importance attached to it, went far beyond the proprieties of the occasion, and assumed the character of a "demonstration." The mayor, corporation, and citizens of Southampton, and a number of noblemen and gentlemen from London, went on board the *Madrid* and received M. Kossuth, much as though he had been an unfortunate sovereign prince expelled after a gallant attempt to protect the kingdom of his ancestors. The enthusiasm of the Hungarian exiles, who met their renowned leader with all that excitement which is characteristic of their race, is more intelligible—they wept and laughed and danced by turns. Immense crowds were waiting on the quays to receive him, and he was then conducted to the mayor's house; where he was compelled to address the multitude from the balcony. In the afternoon the corporation presented addresses to him in the town-hall, to which M. Kossuth replied by a long speech. These first addresses of the celebrated Hungarian orator were certainly well calculated to maintain the report of his eloquence. He spoke for hours together in perfect English, with an adaptation of English phraseology that was very remarkable; and not less singular was the facility with which he suited his views to the demands of the moment. At Marseilles, his address to the democrats was democratic to the height; to the corporation of Southampton it was municipal; to the workmen, industry was lauded. On Saturday, M. Kossuth visited the ancient city of Winchester: to the guests assembled on this occasion, he made a speech of three hours' length, remarkable for its elegant English and for its oratorical force, and in which not the least noticeable point was the skill with which he enlisted the sympathies of his audience, by preluding the resemblance of Hungary to England, as a constitutional, parliamentary, and municipal kingdom. On Tuesday the corporation of Southampton entertained M. Kossuth at a banquet, at which he made a further display of his great powers.

On Thursday, the 30th of October, M. Kossuth visited the corporation of London, in order to receive an address which had been voted some time before. The progress of the ex-governor from his residence in Eaton Place to Guildhall was one great ovation, the crowds of people (chiefly of the working class, who have taken M. Kossuth and the Hungarian cause under their especial protection) being almost unprecedented. Arrived at Guildhall, M. Kossuth was conducted to the Council Chamber, where the address was

presented; he pressed it to his heart, and rising, delivered a speech which far exceeded all he had heretofore spoken, in its comprehensive eloquence, and in the wonderful skill with which he seized upon those points which were most suitable to the audience and the occasion. As the accomplished exile proceeded, he was repeatedly interrupted by bursts of cheering, and when he sat down the excited audience greeted him with shouts, again and again renewed.

M. Kossuth's next great public exhibition was at Copenhagen Fields, where the Trades Unions of London, in numbers varying in estimate from 25,000 to 100,000, presented to him an address, to which he made a lengthy and eloquent reply. Addresses from private bodies were also privately presented, in great numbers; and the Polish Ball at Guildhall was greatly revived by the presence of the ex-dictator.

M. Kossuth also visited Birmingham and Manchester, where his reception was most enthusiastic. It is said that the applications for tickets of admission to the Free Trade Hall at Manchester, on an occasion when it was known that M. Kossuth would speak, exceeded 100,000. The great doctrine which M. Kossuth invented for the nations he might enlist in the Hungarian cause, was "the right of intervention to enforce non-intervention."

The ex-governor having thus made an extensive impression on on the people of England, was now ready to proceed to his refuge in the United States. On arriving at Southampton for embarkation, the corporation received him in state, and accompanied him on board the steamer which conveyed him to the American mail ship; M. Kossuth made them a farewell address, thanking them for the kindness he had received, and recommending the cause of Hungary to the friends he was about to leave. The reception of M. Kossuth in the United States was vehemently enthusiastic; but it is reported that this warmth speedily cooled.

23. Burglary and attempted Murder.—The crime of burglary, accompanied too frequently by personal violence, has continued frequent, notwithstanding the severe punishments inflicted on some of the most notorious gangs.

One of these complex crimes has been committed near Oldbury. A maiden lady named Nicklin resides at a small farm-house at Portway, between Oldbury and Halesowen. The only other residents in the house are her brother, a bachelor, about 45 years of age, and a niece between thirteen and fourteen. Miss Nicklin was understood to be a lady of considerable property, and, in consequence of the receipt of her Michaelmas rents, in the possession of a large sum of money. Her brother is in an infirm state of health, and incapable of physical exertion. The house is close to the turnpike road, and not more than 40 or 50 yards from other houses.

About 2 o'clock in the morning, Mr. David Nicklin, the brother, when in bed, was awoke by a blow inflicted by a bludgeon, and, so soon as he could recover himself, saw two men, with a dark lantern, standing close to his bedside. One of them had his face blackened, and both of them were habited in white overdresses—the chemises

of the elder Miss Nicklin, which they had taken from the kitchen before they proceeded up-stairs. Mr. Nicklin was again struck several savage blows with a life-preserver; he however, rose from his bed, grasped a staff, and struck one of the men. One of them exclaimed, "Shoot the devil," and immediately drew forth a pistol or pistols, and shot Mr. Nicklin in the head. Three shots appear to have been fired; one of them dreadfully lacerated his head; the contents of the other lodged in his right cheek, arm, and side, and the unfortunate gentleman fell upon the floor of his bed-room. He became insensible, and it is supposed that his assailants deemed him dead; for, without further consideration, they proceeded to ransack the drawers and boxes placed in the room. From these they abstracted two Dudley and West Bromwich bank-notes for 5*l.* each, six or seven sovereigns, a quantity of silver teaspoons, an old fashioned watch, &c., but a large sum of money, of which it was supposed they were in search, escaped their hands.

From Mr. Nicklin's room the robbers proceeded to that of Miss Nicklin, the entrance to which was through the former apartment. Miss Nicklin, with whom her niece slept, states that she heard two or three blows given, but no discharge of firearms; and, upon being first disturbed, she supposed that another brother, who had for some time been absent, had returned home. These ideas were speedily dissipated by the appearance of the burglars in her bed-room. They demanded her money, and upon her refusal threatened to blow out her brains. Miss Nicklin, in answer to these demands, replied that the only money of which she was in possession was in her pocket on the chair. The pocket was soon rifled, its contents taken, and the thieves left the apartment. They then descended into the lower rooms of the house, and proceeded to regale themselves with meat, fruit-pies, wines, &c. Mr. Nicklin during the period they remained in the house, managed to crawl into his bed, but it was not until 5 o'clock in the morning that Miss Nicklin and her niece ventured to give an alarm to their neighbours. On more than one occasion the burglars shouted out from below at the top of their voices, "If you ar'n't quiet, we 'll murder you." The state of terror in which the inmates were placed for three hours cannot well be imagined. At length the terrified females ventured to give an alarm, and assistance was procured.

The bedroom of Mr. Nicklin presented a dreadful appearance. The floor of the apartment was covered with blood. The unfortunate gentleman was completely exhausted. On the floor of the room a police-officer picked up fragments of Mr. Nicklin's jaw and teeth, while the shattered state of his face showed the desperate and murderous treatment to which he had been subjected. Slugs, which apparently had not taken effect, were also found in the room.

The ruffians who perpetrated these brutal crimes were captured under circumstances of corresponding ferocity, at Leominster.

About three weeks after the burglary, Superintendent McCroham observed a suspicious-looking fellow watching a chemist's shop in the evening, and saw him joined

by a second man, who had been buying gunpowder in the shop. The superintendent thought one of the men wore trousers which had been stolen from a cottage at Burford, and he collared him; but as he saw the glance of a pistol in the other fellow's hand, he made an excuse and let the first go. Satisfied that he had met with desperate robbers, he hastened for a policeman to aid him, borrowed a double-barrelled gun from the mayor, and set out in pursuit. The burglars were overtaken near the town, and a fierce conflict ensued. One of them fired a pistol at McCroham, and was preparing to fire again, when McCroham disabled him by lodging a charge from his gun in the upper part of his thigh. The other man gave McCroham's assistant two shots in the scalp, but was at last struck down. Assistance came, and the ruffians were secured. Each was armed with two six-barrelled revolving pistols, fully charged; and upon them were found housebreaking tools, a lantern, a life-preserver, 200 cartridges, and a bullet-mould. Bank-notes, a watch, and spoons, were found on them, which had been stolen from Miss Nicklin; and the clothes they wore were the spoil of the Burford robbery. They proved to be well-known thieves, named Jones and Hanks.

The ruffians were tried at the Oxford Spring Assizes for an atrocious burglary at Cornwall, on the 14th of October, of which they were discovered to be the perpetrators. They broke into the house, muffled the maidservant, nearly beat the proprietor's brains out, terrified his wife, and plundered the house. They were found "Guilty," and sentenced to be transported for life.

24. Burglary and Violence.—Another attempt at robbery, in a farm-house in Huntingdonshire, met with a successful resistance. Mr. Fairley is a farm-bailiff, living at Holborn Farm, near Upwood. At 11 o'clock at night, he heard footsteps outside the house; he armed himself with a horse-pistol and a revolver, and threatened to fire upon the robbers from a window. They forced in the parlour-window and a back-door, and entered the house. For an hour the stout farmer, encouraged by his wife, held them at bay, firing down the staircase. The robbers returned the fire, and slightly wounded Mr. Fairley in the thigh; they then set fire to straw and furniture, and produced so much smoke that the farmer was obliged to capitulate. There were five robbers in the house, masked, and armed with four guns and three horse-pistols; and more were heard outside. They dealt several blows at Mr. and Mrs. Fairley after they surrendered, and Mrs. Fairley had been struck on the head with a stone as she opened a window. The robbers ransacked the house, and regaled themselves: the farmer encouraged them to drink, telling them where they would find some good whisky. At 3 o'clock in the morning they decamped. Mr. Fairley immediately roused his neighbours at Upwood, and the country was scoured. Near daylight two of the gang were found asleep in a ditch, drunk, and smelling strongly of whisky. The windows and doors of the farm-house were found to be a complete wreck, and the plaster on the walls was riddled with shot and bullets. One of the captured thieves volunteered a confession. Three of the robbers were con-

victed at the Spring Assizes, and sentenced to be transported for life.

29. Forgery.—The Turf. *Central Criminal Court.*—Ignatius Francis Coyle, a person whose name was mixed up with the "Running Rein case," and who is unfavourably notorious in connection with bill transactions, was indicted for feloniously forging and uttering a promissory note for 1150*l.*, with intent to defraud Henry, Viscount Clifden. In another count the prisoner was charged with the intent to defraud Alexander M'Eachey Alleyne.

Mr. Humfrey, Q.C., said that the prosecutor of this indictment was a young gentleman of family and fortune, who had formerly been in the army, and who came from Canada to this country with his regiment in 1847. In the course of the following year he became acquainted with the prisoner, who was a discounter of bills, and also the keeper of a betting establishment in the neighbourhood of Leicester Square; and it would appear that he was not only induced to enter into betting transactions with the prisoner, but also to advance him very large sums of money, amounting altogether to many thousand pounds, not one farthing of which he could ever hope to receive back. Upon the occasion of the Derby race in 1850 Captain Alleyne lost a very considerable sum of money, not only upon bets of his own, but upon bets that he had made on behalf and with the sanction of the prisoner, and, being desirous to obtain some money after the race from the prisoner on account of his debt, he applied to him upon the subject. The instrument which formed the ground of the present inquiry had been handed over by the prisoner to the prosecutor in the beginning of January, 1850, as security for the money he had already advanced, and also as security for a further sum of money which the prosecutor advanced to him at that period. It was in the form of a promissory note, dated the 30th of December, 1849, at six months' date, and, in due course, would become due upon the 3rd of June, 1850. Shortly before the promissory-note arrived at maturity the prosecutor, in consequence of the heavy loss he had sustained at Epsom, was pressing the prisoner for payment, and a circumstance then occurred, which could leave no doubt upon the minds of the jury of the guilt of the prisoner. He should be able to prove that the prisoner made an appointment with the prosecutor at Furnival's Inn, and that he, upon that occasion, in the presence of the brother of the prosecutor, admitted that the signature of Viscount Clifden was a forgery, and entreated the prosecutor not to take proceedings against him. Captain Alleyne was naturally unwilling to prosecute a person with whom he had been on such intimate terms, and, being only desirous to get his money back, he agreed to take a promissory-note from the prisoner for what he considered to be the amount of money due to him, and the prisoner, at the same time, gave a memorandum in which he admitted, in effect, that the promissory-note was a forgery.

Viscount Clifden proved that the bill was a forgery.

Captain Alexander Alleyne proved the circumstances stated

by the counsel for the prosecution.

The case for the prisoner consisted in an attempt to damage the character of the Alleynes by cross-examination. It appeared that a prosecution was pending against the Alleynes for defrauding a young officer named Kennedy of 7000*l.* or 8000*l.*, and that Coyle was a principal witness in that case. The present prosecution was alleged to have arisen from the desire to get rid of this obnoxious witness. The cross-examination produced some awkward disclosures.

Captain A. Alleyne cross-examined.—I am not now in the army. I retired. I first became acquainted with the prisoner in the spring of 1847, and we were on very intimate terms. I never had any difference with him till this transaction. I think I have dined with him after this bill was said to be a forgery. I applied for a warrant to Mr. Bingham in January of the present year; the case was withdrawn on Mr. Coyle's promising to pay the money. I went before the grand jury after this had happened. During the interval a malicious prosecution had been got up against me, in which the prisoner was a witness. I was charged with defrauding Mr. Kennedy of a large sum of money. My brother, Captain Holder Alleyne, was included in the indictment. The bill was found in May, and the indictment was removed, at my instance, to the Court of Queen's Bench. I was in America at the time I was alleged to have committed the offence, and I consider the prosecution as a truly malicious one. I swear I never received 2700*l.* of the money. My brother did win 7000*l.* of Mr. Kennedy upon a bet, and this was the subject of the indictment against me and my brother. I did not receive a shilling of that money. My brother made me a present of 500*l.*, and lent me another sum of 500*l.* a short time after he won this bet, but this was not part of the money he won. Mr. Kennedy was a lieutenant in my regiment. A sum of 1600*l.* was placed to my account by my brother, but it was no part of the proceeds of this bet. I do not believe it came from that money, but I don't know what source it did come from. My brother promised to give me some money when he won the match. He had a celebrated trotting mare, which he matched with Mr. Kennedy to do a certain number of miles in the hour, and about ten days after the match came off I received the money I have spoken of. This was in January, 1847. Mr. Kennedy left the regiment and went to India. (A letter was here shown to the witness.) This letter is my writing.

Mr. James.—I see that in that letter reference is made to something about "borrowing a house to do a plant," and there is also something about some "nice young fledgelings." Can you tell us the meaning of those expressions? Witness.—I don't know the meaning of them. This letter was sent to a person who was my intimate friend. I don't know the meaning of "borrowing a house to do a plant." I suppose it means making bets or that sort of thing.

Mr. James.—Is it play? Witness.—No; I never play.

Mr. James.—What is the meaning of a "fledgeling" upon the

turf? Witness.—I suppose it means a man who bets. I can give no other explanation.

Mr. James.—Upon your oath, do not the expressions in the letter mean to get inexperienced persons to some place for the purpose of robbing them? Witness.—No. A man may go to a place, and people may bet with him.

Mr. James.—Do you know a person named Flower? Witness. —I have seen him, but I don't know him. I don't recollect hearing that he was a man of considerable wealth.

Mr. James.—Was he a "fledgeling?" Witness.—I should say he was.

Mr. James.—Did he "get it over the head and ears?" Witness.—I should say he did.

Mr. James.—Pray what does "getting it over the head and ears" mean? Witness.—What I had heard at the Derby in 1850. I heard that he had lost about 8000*l.* by betting.

Captain Holder Alleyne cross-examined.—I don't consider that I am a defaulter. I owed about 12,000*l.* after the Derby, 1850. I don't know that I was posted a defaulter on the settling-day. I had won about 3000*l.* I left the army because I wished to leave it, and for no other reason. I was in Canada, and formed an acquaintance there, I am sorry to say, with Mr. Kennedy. I won 7000 guineas of him, which sum he paid me. Mr. Kennedy was not an old man. I don't know that he was not more than nineteen when I won his money. I went out with him from England, but I was not aware that he had considerable expectations. To the best of my belief I will swear that I did not make any bets with him while we were on board ship. The money was won upon a trotting mare, called in America "Fanny Jenks." I altered her name to "Pigeon." She was a very good Pigeon. The terms of the match were—100*l.* that she did not trot twelve miles in the hour; 200*l.* she did not do fourteen; 400*l.* she did not do fifteen; 800*l.* she did not do sixteen; and the amount was increased to 3200*l.* that she did not trot eighteen miles within the hour, and there was also a bet of 1000 guineas that she did not do fifteen miles in the hour. The mare had trotted several matches in America, and was well known by the name of Fanny Jenks. Mr. Kennedy might have heard of her as being a fast trotter in America, but I can't tell whether he knew it was the same mare I brought to England. I did not tell Mr. Kennedy that the mare was fit to trot for a man's life at a time when she was lame. I am not aware that Mr. Kennedy left England entirely ruined by his losses. I first heard of an indictment being preferred against me about two years ago. I believe that my brother, who is a clergyman, also occasionally made bets on the turf through my brother Alexander.

Upon these facts, the counsel for the prisoner addressed the jury and urged that this was a prosecution from malicious motives: but Mr. Justice Creswell pointed out that that could have nothing to do with the case, except to make the jury watch it more narrowly.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

31. Fatal Colliery Explosion.—*Newcastle.*—A fatal explosion occurred at West Moor Col-

liery, near Newcastle. The gas took fire in one of the workings in which fourteen people were engaged; six men and three boys were killed, and the others were dreadfully burnt. In the very extensive galleries of the mine there were 200 persons at work. The explosion took place in what is called the metal drift, a very explosive quarter, situated about half a mile from the main shaft, and flew from the level half-way up a steep incline, where it came in contact with some rollers and tubs that had got off the way, which divided it, and kept it in the working where it originated; if it had once got over the bank and into the main seam, the consequences would have been frightful. The mine is worked with safety lamps, but it is supposed that the accident arose from one of the men attempting to light his pipe at the flame of his lamp. The men working in the other divisions of the pit were not at all affected.

Fate of Dr. Leichardt, the Traveller. — Intelligence has been received from Australia of the wreck in the Torres Straits of the *Pioneer*, a vessel which had been dispatched from Sydney to Booby Island and Port Essington, for the purpose of discovering and assisting Dr. Leichardt, and the exploring party under his orders. Dr. Leichardt is an Australian traveller of note, whose journey of discovery from Sydney to Victoria is a remarkable instance of endurance and enterprise. About four years ago, he started from the vicinity of Darling Downs, on the upper Brisbane River, with the intention of reaching Swan River by the most direct course. After an absence of a few weeks he returned, and announced his discovery of an extensive district, which he felt assured would be of great value to the colony, and with which he was desirous that the Government should be acquainted, lest he should perish by the way, and the knowledge of his discovery be lost. These words proved prophetic—he started on his journey and no traces of him have since been found. The *Pioneer* had been dispatched by the Australian Government with directions to follow the coast, and by making inquiries for short distances inland at every practicable inlet, to ascertain from the natives any notices of the lost traveller. She was wrecked on the 30th of May last.

The Flaxman Gallery.— When the great sculptor Flaxman died in 1826, he bequeathed to his sister-in-law and adopted daughter, Miss Maria Denman, all the works in his studio. These consisted of casts in plaster from the original models of his principal works— many of them retouched by the artist himself. They are about 140 in number, and consist of statues, groups of figures, and *alti* and *bassi-rilievi*. This valuable collection Miss Denman has sacredly kept intact, notwithstanding great temptations to part with the choicer examples, with the intention of presenting it to some public institution. The London University College having proferred to assign the fine room under the great cupola for their preservation, Miss Denman has presented the whole to that institution, upon condition that the collection is freely open to the public. Following up this handsome donation, the subscribers to the marble statue of

Flaxman, by the deceased artist Watson, have presented that fine work of art to the college, and it has been placed on a pedestal at the entrance of the gallery.

NOVEMBER.

1. Postal Arrangements.—A further step has been made towards perfecting the plan of penny postage, which has, even while imperfectly carried out, produced such beneficial results. Hitherto it has been optional to the sender to place a proper stamp on the letter or to pay the postage in money to the letter-receiver. In practice this gave rise to many disputes, to great trouble to the receivers, and required a large staff of clerks to keep the accounts. By an arrangement which came into operation on the first of November, this option is taken away: letters must be prepaid by affixed stamps, or sent unpaid, and in the latter case they are chargeable with double postage. Stamps of larger value have also been issued for heavy letters, or for ship and foreign letters.

5. Dreadful Steamboat Explosion. — *Bristol.* — A dreadful steamboat explosion, whereby four lives were lost, occurred about 6 P.M., near Conham Ferry, on the river Avon, about four miles from Bristol.

A small steam-tug, named the *Lady Emily,* on the screw principle, the property of the Kennet and Avon Canal Company, had been placed on the river Avon a short time before for the purpose of towing the barges of the Company, laden with general merchandise, between Bristol and Bath. This was an experiment (the substitution of steam for horse power) which was looked forward to with interest by the owners of canal property, as it was anticipated the diminished cost would tend to raise the value of their shares. Everything progressed favourably for the experiment, until, at the time mentioned, the boiler suddenly exploded, blowing the boat to fragments, and causing the death of the persons on board.

It appears that, a short time before the accident occurred, the *Lady Emily,* with a barge in tow, overtook and shot ahead of another barge; and a man on board the latter remarked to the captain that he thought the tug was being worked at her full power, and that she was going at a much swifter rate than he ever saw her go before. When the *Lady Emily* had increased the distance between them to about 100 yards the boiler burst with a terrific noise, and on the smoke clearing off not a vestige of the steamer was visible. The deck had been rent to pieces, the fragments were hurled into the air, and descended into the fields on both sides of the water; while the hull, shattered and torn asunder, sank to the bottom of the canal, which is about 20 feet deep in that spot. At the time the explosion took place the crew consisted of four persons, three of whom were killed on the spot; the other died shortly afterwards. The crews of the barges and other watermen hastened to rescue any who might have survived; their efforts were so far successful that the wounded man was got out of the water; but he was fearfully shattered, his left foot was hanging to his leg by the skin only, and he had sustained a comminuted fracture of the left leg. The poor

fellow was steering at the moment of the explosion, and was consequently at the extreme end of the vessel; notwithstanding this distance he was blown clean off the deck into the air. The disaster originated in the obstinacy of the engineer, who persisted, in spite of repeated remonstrances, in keeping the steam full on. The dying steersman told his wife "that they had too much steam power on all the way. He kept praying to the Lord all the way, and hoping he should get safe home." The bodies of the other three men were not recovered from the water for some time.

8. Murder in Marylebone.—A murder of peculiar deliberation and atrocity was perpetrated in Marylebone.

Thomas Bear, a tobacco-pipe maker, in North Street, Marylebone, had constantly ill-treated his wife, and driven her to leave him and seek her own living; he had repeatedly hunted her out, taken her home, and inflicted new persecutions on her. Her last place of retreat, in North Street, being discovered, he went there and demanded to see her, and finding that she was not at home he waited her arrival, charging her, to the owner of the lodging, with incontinency, and with theft of his property. On her return he entered her room; soon after a loud screeching and the noise of heavy falls were heard, but no one thought of interfering. After a time Bear brought some boxes out of his wife's room, and went to a public-house. As he left this house he observed to a policeman that he had done something to his wife which no doubt would require his attendance at the police-office; and while he spoke a man came up and gave him into custody for murder. His wife had been found dead on the floor of her room; her body bore no less than sixteen punctured wounds, and under the fender were found a sharp-pointed saw-file and its broken handle; this was the instrument with which the stabs had been inflicted.

As this case excited much public horror, and the course ultimately taken in respect of the accused was subjected to severe remark, the trial will be found in the "Law Cases" of the present volume.

10. Accident to the "Demerara" Mail Steamer.—In order to render more certain the communication with the West Indies, now become of such vast importance by the opening of the roads across the Isthmus, the West India Mail Steam Packet Company have constructed some stupendous vessels. Of these the first was completed at Bristol, by Messrs. Patterson; she was called the *Demerara*, was of 3126 tons burden, new measurement; her engines were intended to be of 750-horse power; her length, over all, was 316 feet 3 inches. This Company have been extremely unlucky, many of their fine vessels having been wrecked. This ill-fortune did not fail them in regard to the *Demerara;* she was successfully launched, and was taken down the Avon by a steam-tug on her way to Glasgow to receive her engines. Unfortunately the pilots went at too great a speed, and the vessel, owing to her extreme length (316 feet over all), could not take the sharp turns of the river, and the consequence was that she struck on a hard gravelly bank, and became fixed. When the tide ebbed she swung round, and lay

athwart the stream. She suffered a considerable strain—her coppers wrinkled, her butts opened, her keel bent, and her cabins and staircases twisted. Hundreds of people were quickly set to work to lighten her of ballast and to caulk the openings in the hull. In the evening she was got off the gravel-bank, and moored on a soft mud-bank; but the tide subsequently forced her from the moorings, and she again drifted into a dangerous position. On the following morning, however, she was safely got to the entrance of the docks, but with her back broken, decks sunk, cabins destroyed, and water pouring through her sides. At the best she must be almost rebuilt.

Marvellous Attack by a Whale.—The United States' papers give an account of the destruction of a whaling ship by a spermaceti whale, which, however savouring of the marvellous, seems sufficiently vouched to be noticed.

Captain Deblois, of the ship *Essex*, was hunting whales in 1850, on the Off Shore Ground of the South Pacific, in 102° west longitude. On the 20th of August his boats got amongst the fish, and harpooned one. The whale turned on one of the boats, rushed at it with tremendous violence, and, opening his enormous jaws, took the boat and crushed it into fragments as small as a common-sized chair. All the men leaped overboard in time, and the other boat succeeded in picking every one of them up. The second boat, with undaunted pluck, set out after the whale, though they were crowded to the gunwale, and the ship was six miles off. The whale turned on this second boat, seized it, and crushed it to atoms, as he did the first. Captain Deblois had just then joined company, with a third large boat, and he picked up his twice-perilled men. The whale made for the third boat; but seemed to miss them, and passed them at three or four cables' distance. When the ship was gained, the captain resolved to pursue the whale with the ship itself. Overtaken and again harpooned, the whale rushed at the new enemy, but the ship hauled up and dodged him; when she again got near his back he sank straight down; and while the whalers were expecting him to rise at a distance, he came up with all his force right under them, and stove the ship in near her keel. She quivered as if she had struck on a rock, and began instantly to fill through an immense hole. The crew threw over iron ballast, cables, and anchors in vain, and at last had to fly into the remaining boats, with scarcely any provisions or water. Lying-to for the night, in the morning they found the ship on her beam ends. The captain went aboard alone, with an axe cut her mast away, and she nearly righted. The decks were then cut up, so that some provisions and some vinegar were got out, but hardly any water could be reached. The ship again threatening to sink, they pushed off, and committed themselves to Providence, with neither food nor water that could possibly last till they should reach land; but on the second day they were rescued, by the ship *Nantucket*, from Massachusetts, which landed them at Paita, on the 15th of September, 1850. The *Nantucket* discovered the wreck of the *Essex*, and the whole narrative is vouched by the

depositions of nearly a score of persons.

Only one similar circumstance is recorded in the annals of the whale fishery.

13. Singular Capture of a Burglar.—For some months the residents of the village of Bradfield, Yorkshire, and the surrounding neighbourhood, have been subject to constant apprehension, in consequence of numerous burglaries, the perpetrators of which eluded detection. At length a farm-house was entered and robbed of a quantity of wearing apparel and provisions. A few hours afterwards information was received that a man, suspiciously laden, had been seen to enter a wood in the neighbourhood, and rumour immediately pointed him out as the probable thief. The villagers hastily assembled and determined on pursuit. Footprints were discovered near the spot where the man had been seen to enter the wood, and by carefully following the trail for some distance the pursuing party arrived at the entrance of a cave leading to the workings of an exhausted coal mine. Satisfied that the object of their pursuit was "at home," they invested the place, and a number of the bravest of the party entered the cave in search of the robbers. Before they had proceeded far a most extraordinary scene presented itself. A cavity or chamber formed by the miners for their accommodation on the side of the tramway leading into the workings had been converted into a store, and was abundantly supplied with provisions and clothing for the especial comfort and accommodation of the then occupant, who, however, was *non est inventus*. Among the stores were found several loaves of bread, two or three pounds of butter, a beehive robbed of its contents, several lots of candles, and a miscellaneous description of property. Not less than a dozen persons who had been robbed found among the articles some remnant of the goods stolen from them. The search was continued, and at length a man was discovered in the interior of the workings. The culprit was dragged forth to the mouth of the cave, and handed over to the tender mercies of the persons outside, who could scarcely be restrained from punishing him on the spot. The prisoner, whose name was John Gillott, was taken before the magistrates at Sheffield. He admitted his guilt, pleading in extenuation that he had been driven by hunger to adopt the lawless course he had so successfully pursued. He was committed for trial.

Murders and Suicides.—About this time the daily newspapers record several melancholy instances of parental insanity, leading to tragedies similar to that at Camberwell.

On the 10th of October, Mary Anna Newman, a young married woman, residing in Bermondsey, cut the throat of her little daughter, six years of age, and then destroyed herself. The child ran down stairs with its throat bleeding, exclaiming, "Mother has done it!" Surgical aid was obtained, but the poor child soon died. Lodgers in the house went to the woman's room, where she was found on the floor, dead, with a frightful gash in her throat, and a bloody razor lying near. It appeared at the inquest that the woman had been ill from fever, and the disease had

affected her mind. Her husband believed her to be "partly insane," though he had not expected her to do "any rash act." The husband is an industrious man; the couple were much attached to each other, and the mother was fond of her child. The evidence proved clearly that she had killed herself and child, and that she was not in a responsible state at the time.

Early in November, Mrs. Blakeman, the young wife of a music-printer of Greek Street, Soho, destroyed her infant and herself with a carving-knife. She had been much indisposed since her confinement; a nurse was attending her, but during the nurse's temporary absence the young woman, in a fit of mania, committed the double slaughter.

On November 15th a similar tragedy occurred. Sarah Turpin, a single woman, was some months since discharged from her place of housemaid in an hotel at Blackheath, on the discovery that she was pregnant. At her lodgings, near Tottenham Court Road, her infant was discovered with its throat cut, dead on the floor; and next day the body of the mother was found in the Serpentine, with a gash in the throat. Her conversation lately had been flighty; and the surgeon who made a *post-mortem* examination of the corpse, believed her brain to have been affected by disease. Appearances on the bank of the Serpentine make it probable that the woman walked into the water, and then cut her throat, fell down, and was drowned.

In all these cases the coroners' juries returned verdicts of "Wilful murder" against the mothers as regarded the deaths of the children, and of "Temporary insanity" as to their own deaths.

16. Burglary and Violence in Herefordshire.—A burglary resembling those at Oldbury and elsewhere, in the evident determination of the robbers to sacrifice life in case of resistance, was committed on the premises of Miss Morris, a maiden lady, residing in the parish of Weston Beggard, in Herefordshire. The house is close to the high road, and is surrounded by cottages.

About 3 o'clock in the morning Miss Morris's house was entered by three men through the parlour window. In the parlour was a bureau desk, with green baize on the top, in which the china and silver plate were kept. They cut the baize away, and took from it half-a-dozen silver spoons, and out of one of the drawers they took a purse containing 3*l.* in gold and halfcrowns.

Up to this time the inmates (Miss Morris and a servant man) had not heard anything of the robbers. The three men then proceeded up stairs, and two of them entered Miss Morris's bedroom, when she awoke and discovered the men at her bedside, with their faces either blackened or covered with crape, and one of them with a large bludgeon in one hand and a lighted candle in the other. The other fellow rushed upon her before she could scream, threw a sheet over her face, pressed down on her chest, and threatened to murder her if she made any noise or in any way resisted. In the room was a table, having on it a piece of furniture with three drawers in it. Two of these they succeeded in taking out, and these they left on the table, having taken out what they found of value. The

other drawer was locked, and, suspecting it to contain valuables, they determined upon carrying the whole away, which they did. In these drawers were eight crown pieces, a purse, and a sovereign in it. In the square one which was locked was about 12*l.* in gold, three 5*l.* Bank of England notes, and other bank notes to the amount of about 60*l.* While the men were ransacking this room the screams of Miss Morris aroused the servant man, who had up to that time continued to sleep in peaceful security. The door of the bedroom of this man opened into the same passage or landing as that of his mistress. On hearing the noise he jumped out of bed, and proceeded as far as the bedroom door, which he opened, when he was met by a tall man, standing about six feet high, dressed in a dark coat, and having on his head a "Jim Crow" hat. As he attempted to go out the fellow threatened to blow his brains out, at the same time presenting a gun at him. This so completely frightened the man that he was unable to make any alarm. The burglar had his face blackened, and had previously cried out to the other thieves, on hearing Miss Morris scream, to murder her. The thieves now retreated with their booty, carrying with them a large piece of bacon which they coolly cut from a larger piece in the kitchen. Having gone a short distance from the premises, they returned, evidently for the purpose of further intimidating the inmates. They proceeded to the front of the house, and having consulted for a short time, they discharged the gun at the window through which they had entered, and by doing so shattered the window glass and frame to pieces, besides knocking the ceiling off the top of the room. Alarm was given and search made; the rifled box was found on the high road, but the burglars escaped.

16. Fatal Collision.—Steam Packets.—The *Sémaphore de Marseilles* contains the following account of a terrible collision:—"A deplorable accident occurred on Sunday morning, (the 16th instant) near the Isles d'Hyères. Between 4 and 5 o'clock the steam packets of our port, the *Ville de Marseilles* and the *Ville de Grasse*, ran into each other in what is called the "Little Pass," near Cape Langoustier, with such violence that in a few minutes the latter was completely submerged. Captain Combes, of the *Ville de Marseilles*, notwithstanding the injury sustained by his own vessel, immediately put out his boats to rescue the persons on board the *Ville de Grasse*, and picked up several. But in the confusion the long-boat got swamped. Some of the crew and passengers of the *Ville de Grasse* put off in a boat, and were received on board the other steamer. When the collision took place, heart-rending shrieks and cries arose from both vessels, especially the *Ville de Grasse*. A young Englishman who was on board the latter states that he was asleep in bed, half-dressed, at the moment of the accident. He immediately hurried on his clothes, and, seizing his most valuable effects, went on deck. The confusion was frightful, and all the passengers were in despair. In a few minutes, when the vessel was about to sink, a boat of the *Ville de Marseilles* was seen approaching. As he was about to fling himself into the boat by a rope, a German passenger preceded him, but the latter,

seeing his wife and son on the back of the deck, abandoned his own chance of preservation to hasten to them. This enabled the Englishman to seize the rope and let himself into the boat. At the moment at which he entered it, the sailors perceived that the steamer was just on the point of sinking; and, fearing to be swamped in the movement of the water, they rowed hastily off. They had scarcely got 30 yards away when the *Ville de Grasse* disappeared. When the boat reached the *Ville de Marseilles*, all the persons rushed at once to the side to climb on board; and this would have caused the boat to upset if the Englishman had not seized a rope and held it. Among the passengers of the *Ville de Grasse* was a French captain, who rendered valuable assistance in saving the passengers. Captain Combes, however, displayed extraordinary zeal, firmness, and intelligence. At one moment he was surrounded by his crew and passengers, who called on him to run his vessel on some rocks which were near, but he refused, and two hours later was able to cast anchor in the roadstead of Hyères, where he made repairs which enabled him to arrive in the port of Marseilles, notwithstanding his vessel leaked so much that the passengers had to assist the crew at the pumps. The *Nantes et Bordeaux*, which was near the spot at the time of the accident, picked up several of the shipwrecked persons, who were most kindly treated by the captain. Several persons have perished, but the precise number has not yet been ascertained. The body of the son of the poor German mentioned above was seen floating on the water. Two ladies who were taken on board the *Ville de Marseilles*, died immediately after from terror and emotion. The captain of the *Ville de Grasse* has, it is said, arrived at Cannes. This vessel, in addition to a cargo of merchandise, had 35,000*f.* in specie. Nothing was insured."

18. Death of the King of Hanover.—His Majesty Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland, the last surviving son of King George the Third, died at Hanover, in the ancient German palace of his race, in the 81st year of his age. By Her Majesty's command the Court went into full mourning for her deceased uncle, from Sunday the 23rd to Sunday the 30th of November, and thence until Sunday, December 7th, into half-mourning. The Earl Marshal issued a notification from the Heralds' Office, that all persons were expected to put themselves into mourning for ten days, commencing with Sunday, the 23rd of November.

The intelligence of the death of the King of Hanover was received in London on the day of the event, by the wonderful agency of the lines of electric telegraphs.

19. Sale of the Cottingham Museum.—The valuable and interesting collection of architectural sculptures and casts, and other articles of taste, forming the museum of the late Mr. Cottingham, the architect, was dispersed by auction in an eleven days' sale. Unfortunately for the interests of art, no individual or society could be found to purchase it entire. The lots were 2205 in number, and the whole produced the inadequate sum of 2009*l.* The bust of Shakspere, moulded by Mr. Cottingham from the monument at Stratford, brought 5*l.*; a pair of enamelled fire-dogs, formerly be-

longing to Sir Thomas More, 10*l.* 10*s.*; pannelled ceiling from Bishop Bonner's Palace at Lambeth, 11*l.*; an oblong table of rose-wood and *lignum vitæ* from Norwich, 18*l.* 18*s.*; model of the doorway leading to the Chapter-house, Rochester, 16*l.* 16*s.*; carved chair of the time of James I., presented to Mr. Cottingham by Sir Walter Scott, 6*l.* 15*s.*; mask in marble of an African girl's head, 19*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; model of the tomb of William de Valence, 11*l.* 11*s.*

20. Dreadful Accident at New York.—*Fifty Lives Lost.*—The mail steamer which left New York on the 22nd of November, brings accounts of a terrible disaster, which happened at Ward School No. 26, in Greenwich Avenue in that city, on Thursday afternoon (the 20th of November), when nearly 50 children lost their lives, and many more were so severely injured that, in all probability, they will not recover. "The school-house is a magnificent four-story edifice, with a winding staircase from the first floor to the upper landing. This stairway is not spiral, but formed of short flights of stairs, winding round a square well. The outer side of the stairs was guarded by an ordinary wooden banister, of no great height, and not firmly secured at the bottom, or where the balusters were connected with the stairs. About two o'clock on Thursday afternoon one of the teachers in the female department, a Miss Harrison, was taken with a fainting fit, and in order to her recovery she was carried out into the passage-way, where a cry was raised of 'Water! water!' by one of her companions. This cry was not understood, or else the scholars thought that the water was wanted to extinguish fire, and the next moment the cry of 'Fire' was raised, and spread like wildfire through the building. In a moment subordination was at an end. The children from the primary department rushed to the stairs, as did also the scholars on the floor above them. The stairway was soon filled, and the press against the balusters was so great that they gave way, precipitating the children over the stairs down to the ground floor. As the rush increased so did the numbers that were hurled over the stairs into the space below. Two of the female teachers made an effort to stop the children, but so great was the panic that their efforts were vain, and they were themselves hurried along with the current, and, despite their efforts, were carried over the stairs into the space below. In the upper room, the boys' department, Mr. M'Nally took his stand with his back against the door, and forbade any one to go out. Although the panic pervaded his room as well as the rest of the building, yet he stood firm, and thus succeeded in saving the lives of many, perhaps of hundreds; for had the larger boys rushed upon the stairs, as did the younger children, Heaven only knows how much more sad would have been the disaster than it now is. We learn that some of the boys jumped out of the windows, and that one of them had his neck broken by the fall. There were altogether in the building but a few short of 1800 scholars. While Mr. M'Nally remained firm at his post the destruction of life was going on below. Hundreds and hundreds went over the stairs, until there was a pile of human beings—a

mass of children—eight feet square and about twelve feet in height. The alarm was now given outside, and the police were soon at hand and took possession of the premises as well as they could, and commenced the work of handing out the children from their perilous position. Those who were on the top, were, of course, but slightly injured, but as soon as these had been removed the most heartrending spectacle presented itself. Many of the dead, dying, and wounded were taken to the station-house, where the entire lodging room of the policemen was turned into a hospital, and their beds all used as couches for dead bodies of injured children. Nearly 100 families either mourned the loss of children, or watched anxiously over the forms of the wounded."

A subsequent account states that 52 children were killed, and 75 more or less injured.

21. Shipwreck and Loss of Life near Liverpool.—The underwriters have received intelligence from Liverpool of the loss, at an early hour of the morning, of the fine bark *Emma*, Captain Steere, from Newfoundland, for that port, together with the captain, second officer, and all the crew (eleven in number), and a Liverpool pilot, who was conducting the ship into port. The only person saved was the chief officer, and his safety is to be attributed to his having lashed himself to the rigging, from which perilous situation he was rescued about daylight.

The *Emma* got ashore on the spit of Burbo-bank, about eight miles from Liverpool, shortly before 12 o'clock at night, and after she had been ashore a short time a violent squall from the northward sprang up, which caused a very heavy sea to break over the bark. In a few minutes afterwards she heeled over on her side, and all on board, with the exception of the mate, were washed overboard.

22. Fatal Railway Collision at Weedon.—A fatal collision of railway trains happened at the Weedon Station on the North-Western Railway, in the afternoon. An up cattle-train which should have arrived at Weedon by 12.30 P.M., reached that station only at 3.40 P.M. It was unable to come beyond Weedon, from the weakness of its engine. Immediately after it came a coal-train. The delay of these trains, while an engine was summoned up from Rugby to help the cattle-train, brought due the Liverpool train, which leaves Rugby at 4 P.M. This train came up punctually at 4.29, and was stopped outside the station. At last the cattle-train was sent off, the coal-train was being shunted out of the way for the passenger-train to resume its journey, and the passenger-train was discharging its passengers at the platform, when, at 4.37, a fourth train ran up from Rugby, and smashed the rearmost carriages of the halted passenger-train. At least sixteen passengers were hurt more or less. Mr. James Currie, gardener, of Upper Clapton, sustained such injuries on the skull that he died on Monday; a labourer's legs were crushed, and he was for some time in danger; Colonel Douglas Pennant and his lady were seriously bruised. Captain Huish, the manager of the line, and Mr. Bruyeres, the traffic superintendent, were in the train, and were badly hurt.

A coroner's inquest on the body of Mr. Currie was commenced on Tuesday. It was proved that the train which caused the injury was

a special cattle-train from Rugby to Thrapstone — a cross-country route; and that this train travelled at a rate of at least 26 miles an hour, though the rules forbid a higher rate than 20 miles an hour. But it was also made clear that the engine-man obeyed all the signals for slackening speed at the proper moment, and at the instant of collision was not going more than six or seven miles an hour. The engine-driver alleges that the engine was unmanageable at the critical moment. He used his reversing-lever, but the engine flew into forward gear again, and persisted in running on despite his efforts; the steam-regulator would not act, though just before it had acted very well. It was proved, at the adjourned inquest, that the steam-regulator of the engine had got out of order, as the engine-man alleged in his excuse; and that from this cause his power over the engine was much diminished. The jury found a verdict according to this evidence, commenting also on the evident insufficiency of the Weedon Station for the traffic.

25. Murder at Tollesbury.— A cruel murder has been committed at Tollesbury, a fishing-village on the marshes of the Blackwater, in Essex. Joseph Cobb, an oyster-dredger, a decent frugal man, much respected in his village, arose at about 6 o'clock in the morning to go to his work. He left in bed his wife, Elizabeth, and a little girl whom they had adopted as their daughter. As he bid good morning to his wife before going out, he put his hand round her neck and kissed her. He then went to work. He left the door unfastened, as was usual. As the morning advanced, and Mrs. Cobb was not observed moving about, the neighbours approached the cottage, when the little girl was heard crying loud, and in a tone of fright. The cottage door was found to be fastened; but the child was heard to shriek out that her "mother" was dead; and when the neighbours got into the house, they found the poor woman lying much as her husband had left her, without mark of any struggle, but with her skull beaten in by a hammer, and her throat cut, and weltering in her blood. She had evidently been killed in her sleep. The boxes in the room had been broken open, but the money in them had been unperceived; the box of a lodger in the house had been broken open, and a small hoard of 12*s.* taken away. Suspicion fell on Harrington, an ill-reputed neighbour, and he was arrested. Blood was found on his garments; the hammer with which the poor woman had been murdered, and which had been left behind, was found to be that of his brother-in-law, with whom he lodged. The razor of the brother-in-law was missing, and Harrington said he had not seen it; and he also declared that he possessed only one handkerchief; but the razor was found, with blood on it, wrapped up in a handkerchief, and thrust into a ditch-bank; and it was proved that the handkerchief was a second one of his, and that he had walked near the ditch. Lastly, it was proved that he wanted a small sum of money to buy a share in a boat; and that he knew Joseph Cobb had saved up more than the price of *his* share in the same boat. Harrington was tried at the Spring Assizes, but the proof failed.

26. Desperate Robbers. — *Central Criminal Court.*—William Harris, 23, and Henry Round,

20, two powerful young men, having the appearance of railway labourers, were arraigned upon an indictment which, in the first count, charged them with the capital offence of feloniously shooting at and wounding Edwin Earthy, with intent to murder him, and in others with the minor offence of committing the same act with intent to do the prosecutor grievous bodily harm, and to prevent their legal apprehension.

Edwin Earthy examined: I am a sergeant in the metropolitan police, and belong to the T division, which is stationed at Acton. On the evening of the 8th of October, about half-past 8 o'clock, in consequence of receiving information of the commission of a highway robbery in the neighbourhood [the prisoners had stopped a Mr. Bashford, presented a loaded pistol at his head, and threatened to blow out his brains if he did not deliver up his property], I was out with a constable of the same division, named Bayley, for the purpose of endeavouring to discover the parties who had committed the offence. We proceeded together down a lane leading from East Acton to the Uxbridge Road, and when we had got about 200 yards down the lane I saw two men standing by the side of the road under the shade of a tree. I went towards them, and, observing that their faces were covered with something black, I rushed upon one of the men and pulled the mask from his face, at the same time exclaiming, "Holloa! what do you do here with your faces covered?" At this instant I heard the report of a pistol, and felt a numbness in my thigh and all along my left side, and fell to the ground. I cannot say positively who the man was that fired at me, but I believe it to have been the prisoner Round. After I fell I heard a scuffle behind me, and on looking round I saw Harris and the constable Bayley struggling together, and I observed a pistol in Harris's hand. I threw myself across him and laid hold of the barrel of the pistol, and Bayley struck Harris on the wrist with his staff, and I succeeded in getting possession of the pistol. I and Bayley then secured the prisoner Harris, but Round got away, and I did not see him again until he was in custody. After Harris had been secured, I went home, and found that I had been wounded in my thighs, and I have been confined to my bed ever since from the wound, and am not yet recovered.

By the prisoner Round.—I cannot swear positively that you were one of the men. I can only form an opinion from your stature and appearance.

By the Chief Justice.—I pulled the mask off the face of the man whom I suppose to be Round, but I had no opportunity of seeing his features.

Henry Bayley said—I am a police-constable of the T division, and I accompanied the last witness up the lane on the evening in question. I saw the two men standing with something over their faces by the side of the road, and Earthy went up to one of them and laid hold of him, and pulled the mask off his face. I immediately saw a flash, and heard the report of a pistol, but I cannot say which of the men fired it. I sprang upon Harris directly, and we both fell to the ground, and while we were struggling together Earthy called out to me to "mind his pistol." I then observed that Harris had a

pistol in his hand, which he was pointing close to my belly, and he pulled the trigger; the pistol flashed in the pan, but did not explode. Earthy, upon this, caught hold of the pistol by the barrel, and I struck Harris on the wrist with my staff, and the sergeant got possession of the pistol. I can only speak to Round from his height and general appearance. We obtained assistance, and Harris was taken to the station-house, where I searched him and found upon him three new silk handkerchiefs, three pieces of lead apparently intended for bullets, a piece of rough lead, a knife, and a canister which contained some gunpowder. The pistol that had been taken from him was also examined, and was found to be loaded with gunpowder and two bullets, similar to those found in the prisoner's possession. On the Saturday after the occurrence I received a bundle from a person named Squires, who keeps a hairdresser's shop in Houndsditch, and in that bundle I found a suit of clothes, a knife, a razor, a powder-flask with powder in it, a piece of lead, and two black masks, which articles I now produce.

Squires, the person referred to, proved that the prisoner Round left the bundle spoken of by Bayley at his shop on the morning after the sergeant was shot, and asked him to take care of it for him.

William Lee, a constable belonging to the Great Western Railway, proved that he took the prisoner Round into custody at the Paddington Station, on the evening of the 9th of October, upon the charge of uttering a medal for a sovereign in payment for a railway ticket for Southall. Upon searching him he found in his possession a loaded pistol, two sovereigns, a shilling, and some halfpence.

Other officers of police deposed to a statement of the prisoner Round, who asked if the sergeant was dead, and on being told that he was not, said it was all the sergeant's own fault that he was shot, as he knocked up his hand, and that he was not aware that the pistol was cocked.

The jury found the prisoners "Guilty" on all the counts, thus including the capital offence. Sentence of death was recorded, but the learned Judge intimated that they would be transported for life.

It appeared that half an hour after his outrage on, and escape from, the policemen, Round stopped and robbed another gentleman.

The learned Judge directed a reward to be given to the policemen for their bravery.

27. Fatal Accident on the South-Coast Railway.—A terrible accident occurred on the South-Coast Railway from the neglect of an engine-driver to attend to a danger signal.

The last train from London leaves at 7 o'clock, and on its arrival at Brighton passengers for Shoreham, Arundel, Chichester, and Portsmouth are dispatched by a branch train leaving Brighton at 9.50. Last night this train was sent off at the precise time. A goods train leaves Portsmouth at 7.30 daily; this train also started at the accustomed time. These trains arrive at the bridge over the river Arun about the same time; and, inasmuch as the rails over the bridge, which is moveable, so as to allow of the passage of brigs of considerable tonnage from Littlehampton Harbour up to Arundel, and is consequently of light con-

struction, form only a single line, the greatest care is necessary with regard to the signals. "First come, first served," is the principle acted upon. Either train being discerned by the signal-man has the "all right" signal displayed for its guidance; and at the same time the red, or "stop" signal, is exhibited on the other line.

On the occasion of this disaster, which occurred at 10.15 P.M., the "up" goods train was first discerned, and consequently the "all right" signal was displayed, the "stop" signal being at the same moment given to the down passenger train. The goods train was an unusually long one, consisting of nearly 40 trucks. The engine and tender and the first part of the train crossed the bridge, and had diverged from the single line on to the "up" rails, the remaining portion of the train being partly on the bridge and partly on the western side of the river, when the passenger train (its driver paying no attention to the "stop" signal) came up, and precisely at the point of junction, dashed against the goods train. The consequence to the goods train was, that three carriages were shattered to splinters and thrown off the up line. The result to the passenger train was more serious. The engine, tender, luggage-box, and two second-class carriages were thrown off the down rails, and toppled over the embankment, here about twelve feet high. Fortunately there were only four passengers in the train. Two of these entirely escaped injury, one was slightly bruised, the fourth was more severely injured, and the accident accelerated, though probably it did not produce, his subsequent death. The stoker, Martin, of Portsmouth, was fatally injured, his skull being broken and his brains driven in. The driver, John Pemberton, of Portsmouth, seems to have escaped injury from the concussion, but, seeing the serious consequences of his negligence, he determined on suicide. Jumping on the engine from which he had been thrown, he seized his knife and cut his throat, and, this attempt not being effectual, he threw himself into the river. From this he was dragged by the guard, and when sufficiently recovered, gave this account of the cause of the accident:—that after leaving the Arundel Station, he looked into the fire-box, and that the glare blinded him so that when he looked up he could scarcely see anything. The first thing he did see was a red light waved to and fro, the next the light of the approaching train. He acknowledged also that he only was in fault, and that he entirely lost his presence of mind.

The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Pemberton.

29. FALLING HOUSES. — The dreadful disaster in Gracechurch Street (see page 67), and others which have happened since, are not calculated to give much confidence in the stability of modern houses. For some years past building speculators have been covering the fields at the west of London with streets and squares of houses of handsome elevation and apparent grandeur. An accident, which occurred at Kensington, elicited curious information of the mode in which these showy buildings are constructed. A speculator was erecting a square of handsome houses at the back of the Kensington Road, on the site of the old workhouse, to be called Gloucester Square. According to the prevailing architectural fashion, the

upper lines of the houses are finished by a massive cornice. In making such a cornice, it is necessary to attend well to architectural balance, and particularly to the goodness of the cement which binds together the parts that are not individually in equipoise. Large paving-stones are built into the wall, and then the various members of the entablature are piled on it in stucco: if the brickwork under these stones be loose, or if the cement which binds down the stones be slack, the whole entablature will be torn off by its own weight. This accident occurred while the building was going on; the materials gave way, and the whole cornice fell forward on the scaffolding: the mass was of such a weight that the scaffolding was crushed, and the men were involved in the ruin, and one of them was killed. At the inquest, Denis Hurley, the foreman of the plasterers, stated that he had repeatedly complained of the quality of the cement—mortar, instead of cement, was used. A portion of the brickwork was pulled down on his complaint, and built up again. He could poke the cement to pieces with his finger. He said to the men, "Do you call this cement? why, you might as well use the macadam stuff off the roads." Instead of the courses under this cornice being carried up with good cement, made up with good Thames sand, they were carried up in inferior mortar: the stone-work ought to have been bedded in cement and grouted in, but instead of that some of the stones were put in dry. He pointed out the cornice to Mr. Bean, the architect, who only said, "Tut, man, look at the equilibrium." Mr. Bean, the architect, deposed that he had not sufficient control over the materials used. He had complained to Mr. Inderwick, the speculator, both personally and by letter, and represented that Thames sand should be used. Only the Saturday before, he had complained to Mr Inderwick that loam (mere road-stuff) was used instead of sand. The materials were supplied by Mr. Inderwick himself. It is a common practice—the supplying of materials by the party—but a very bad one, pregnant with mischief, and almost invariably resulting in some evil consequence. Loam destroys the binding qualities of lime; it would be as well to pile up a stack of dry bricks, as to build a cornice with mortar composed in that manner. The verdict of the jury censured the materials and the surveyor.

On the 7th of December the whole front walls of two large and lofty houses building at the corner of Bush Lane fell down, leaving nothing but the back walls, and the whole attic story, which hung complete like a bracket; the buildings were opposite St. Swithin's Church, where the assembled congregation were not a little alarmed.

29. Brutal Child-murder.—*Central Criminal Court.*—William Smith, *alias* Glenister, 20, was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Elizabeth Reynolds.

Elizabeth Reynolds deposed that she had cohabited with the prisoner for about three months before the death of the child in question. They lived at No. 6, Douglas Street, Westminster. About 8 o'clock on the evening of the 23rd of October witness went out, leaving the infant in the prisoner's room asleep. It was witness's child by another man. She met with a friend of the prisoner,

and they drank together; she became intoxicated and was locked up in the station-house, and was taken the next morning before a magistrate, who discharged her. When she went home she found her child covered with bruises and quite dead; and, from what the persons in the house told her, she went to the Equitable Gasworks, where the prisoner was employed, and upon seeing him she exclaimed to him that he had murdered her child. The prisoner replied, "You should have been at home. I have murdered it. What to do I don't know. I had better go and drown myself." A policeman was sent for, and the prisoner was given into custody. (A child's and a man's shirt, both saturated with blood, were here produced and identified by the witness as being those of her child and the prisoner.)

Caroline Lund, a lodger in the same house, and occupying a room adjoining that of the prisoner, proved that on the night of the 23rd of October the prisoner came home between 7 and 8 o'clock, and by his manner she had no doubt that he was very drunk. As he was going upstairs he called out "All right" three times, and he then went into his room, and very soon afterwards she heard the child cry as though it was being slapped or beaten. The prisoner then exclaimed, "You little wretch, if you are not quiet I will kill you;" and she then heard the child cry again. Immediately after this witness heard the sound of a thump or fall upon the floor, and then the child cried still more violently. The prisoner made use of very bad language to the child, and said that if any one interfered he would serve them the same; and she also heard him say, "My life is a misery; I am miserable; I know I shall be hung, and I may as well be hung out of the way." After this there was another sound, as though the child was thrown down again, and it screamed violently. Nobody but the prisoner was in the room at the time.

James Henry Walker, a shoemaker, living in the house, gave similar evidence as to what took place in the early part of the evening. He also said that between 12 and 1 on the following morning he again heard the child thrown down and beaten, and it screamed violently. Between 5 and 6 the same thing occurred again, and about 6 the prisoner went out, and he did not hear the voice of the child any more. About 11 o'clock he went into the prisoner's room and saw the child lying dead, and dreadfully disfigured, covered with a piece of ticking. The witness also stated that the prisoner was in the habit of ill-using the child; he had repeatedly complained of it, and said that he would not stop in the house if he continued such conduct. Did not interfere, because he was afraid of the prisoner's violence.

William Miller, a police-constable, proved that he went to the prisoner's room and found the child quite dead and cold. There was blood all over the bed, and the child appeared covered with wounds. Upon searching the room he found a man's shirt and a child's shirt, which he produced. They were both very bloody. There was some blood upon the hearth, and in another place it appeared as though blood had been wiped up.

Mr. Pearse, a surgeon, described

the condition of the child. There were sixteen bruises, some of them old and some of them recent ones, upon different parts of its person. The right arm and left leg were fractured, and there was a very severe contused wound under the left eye, and the head and face were covered with bruises. All these injuries were of a nature likely to be occasioned by the child being held by the legs and dashed against the ground. There was a quantity of extravasated blood upon the brain, and this was the immediate cause of death.

Mr. Cooper then addressed the jury for the prisoner, and endeavoured to induce them to come to a conclusion that they might charitably say, by their verdict, that the prisoner was in such a condition of mind at the time he committed the act that he hardly knew the consequences of what he was doing; and that upon that ground they might acquit him of the dreadful crime of murder, and convict him of manslaughter only.

The jury found the prisoner "Guilty" of murder; but they, at the same time, strongly recommended him to mercy, on the ground that he was at the time in a state of intoxication, and that if the woman Reynolds had been at home on the night in question the occurrence would not have taken place.

Mr. Justice Maule sentenced the prisoner to death, promising to forward the recommendation of the jury to the proper quarter, but holding out no hope of mercy. The sentence was, nevertheless, commuted.

Elections to Parliament.—At Bradford, vacant by the decease of Mr. Busfeild, Mr. R. Milligan was elected without opposition; and in the East Riding of Yorkshire, the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, in the room of Mr. Broadley, deceased.

DECEMBER.

1. Frauds on the Turf.—*The Queen v. Alleyne and others.*—This extraordinary case, which occupied two entire days, was on an indictment charging Holder Alleyne, M'Geachy Alleyne, and T. D. B. D'Arcy Alleyne for conspiracy to defraud Robert Blair Kennedy, and to obtain from him the sum of 7300*l.* by false pretences. The whole of the parties concerned were within the last few years officers in Her Majesty's service. Kennedy is the son of Colonel Kennedy, and the nephew of Sir R. Blair; he was educated at Sandhurst, and was there a fellow student with M'Geachy Alleyne. Both these young men obtained commissions in the 89th Regiment of Foot, and joined their corps at Montreal, in Canada, somewhere about 1843. Holder Alleyne was a lieutenant in the 2nd Light Infantry, also in Canada during 1843; and was introduced to Kennedy by M'Geachy Alleyne. D'Arcy Alleyne was also an officer in the 89th. While in Canada the young men all gambled, betted, and lived much beyond their income. Kennedy had good expectations. They had all returned to England in 1846. Towards the end of 1846, Holder Alleyne made a bet with Kennedy, that a certain mare of his should trot half a mile while a horse of Kennedy's galloped three-quarters of a mile. Holder Alleyne stated that he had picked her up at a dealer's, and that she

was an English mare of extraordinary mark. By skilful management Kennedy was at last induced to make the following bets against this mare:—

"The bet that was made was 100*l.* that the mare could not trot 12 miles within the hour, 200*l.* that she could not trot 13 miles, 400*l.* that she could not trot 14 miles, 800*l.* that she could not trot 15 miles, 1600*l.* that she could not trot 16 miles, 3200*l.* that she could not trot 17 miles, 500*l.* that she could not trot 14 miles, and 500*l.* that she could not trot 15 miles within the hour; total, 7300*l.* The match was to come off on or before the 1st of January, 1847. Holder Alleyne was to name time and place, and give me one week's notice, and he might withdraw from the bet on payment of a forfeit of 500*l.* No forfeit was named for me to pay."

At the time Kennedy made this bet he had never seen the mare, and only took her qualities on Holder Alleyne's representation. He afterwards saw her; she was of no particular promise in looks; her name was "Pigeon." In December, Kennedy received notice to be ready with his money, as "Pigeon" was fit for the match. But just on the eve of the match M'Geachy and D'Arcy Alleyne made such strong representations that the mare was able to do more than she was backed to do, and urged a compromise so strongly, that at last Kennedy consented to pay the 7300*l.* down, and, as an offset, to become half owner of the horse. The money was therefore paid. About this time Kennedy was obliged to leave the army, and, after a time, his uncle obtained him an East India cadetship. He went to India. On his return he completed an investigation into what he suspected had been a fraud on himself in these transactions, and the result was the present indictment. It turned out that the English mare "Pigeon" was no other than a celebrated American trotting mare "Fanny Jenks," who had performed 100 miles in ten hours, and could cover 19 miles in the hour. It further turned out that in December, 1846, she had suddenly fallen lame, so as to be totally unfit to run a match; that the compromise urged by M'Geachy and D'Arcy Alleyne was a scheme to save the loss of the wager through the mare's lameness; and that the money was divided between the three Alleynes — and a reverend brother of theirs, Joseph, who was not included in the indictment. The whole of these facts were fully proved. The chief witnesses were the prosecutor Kennedy—whose extraordinary perspicuity and prompt ability in the witness-box was marvellously contrasted with the trusting simplicity he had shown in the transactions out of which the case arose — and Ignatius Francis Coyle, who was lately convicted of a bill fraud on M'Geachy Alleyne, and is now enduring his sentence in Newgate (see the extraordinary particulars of his trial, October 29). Coyle was a gambler, who was once the "intimate friend" of Holder Alleyne, who had imparted to him the whole scheme of fraud in confidence, and to prevent or damage whose evidence the indictment and conviction were obtained on the prosecution of his *quondam* associate. The Alleynes having quitted the army and the turf were now en-

gaged in working a patent for the manufacture of beer-barrel staves in Bermondsey.

The jury found all the defendants "Guilty;" and Lord Campbell sentenced Holder Alleyne to be imprisoned for two years; D'Arcy Alleyne for one year; and M'Geachy Alleyne for six months, in the House of Correction. The parties had, however, avoided the consequences of their conviction by a timely flight to the Continent.

2. Explosion of a Rocket Factory. — *Seven Lives Lost.* — *Dartford.*—A terrible explosion, by which seven persons were instantly killed, occurred in a rocket factory situate on Joyce's Green, some 300 or 400 yards from Dartford.

A few weeks since a gentleman named Callow had taken up his abode in a large farmhouse, where he commenced manufacturing blasting-rockets or fusees, in a timber building on the estate. The building in question, from the ruins which remain on the ground, appeared to have been about 40 feet long and about 30 feet wide, and was covered in with a thatched roof. At the time of the disaster eight persons were at work therein, independently of several others, whose business only occasionally called them there.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the whole town of Dartford, and, indeed, every inhabitant living within a circle of five or six miles, was dreadfully alarmed by a report far surpassing in violence a discharge of artillery. The building used for the manufactory was levelled with the ground. Heads, legs, hands, and feet were found scattered over the ground. The body of a man was found with the whole of the clothing consumed, portions of the flesh stripped, and the brains protruding; of another one side was completely torn away, exposing the heart fully to view. The remains of five persons were collected together, and two of the unfortunate workpeople were picked up alive. One had both his arms broken, and the other had his legs and thighs fractured, the eyes blown out, and the lower portion of the trunk also badly injured; of course, neither survived such dreadful injuries.

Although an active search was made during the evening, the whole of the mangled remains of the unfortunate sufferers could not be found, and it was not until the following day at noon that some of the missing portions were collected. Two men went over the ground with a large basket, and succeeded in gathering together a number of hands, a woman's trunk with the bowels blown out, and several fingers.

The evidence at the coroner's inquest disclosed the most culpable carelessness and recklessness, on the part both of the proprietor and the workmen.

The material used in filling the rockets was a composition of chloride of potass, orpiment, and prussiate of potass; two of them, under certain circumstances, the most explosive matters known to science. When compounded in the proportion of five-eighths chlorate, one-eighth prussiate of potass, and two-eighths orpiment, the explosive force is eight times that of gunpowder. These materials were kept in a separate store, were handed out, when required, in vessels of *gutta percha*, thrown indiscriminately on a table, and mixed by the hands. The mixture was

then forced into the cases by a gutta-percha stick. It was stated by the proprietor, Mr. Callow, that "violent friction would cause the mixture to explode;" "it might be rubbed on a board with a knife, but until the latter became hot it would not explode; it would not explode even between iron, unless there was grit." "A man walking over it on the floor might cause it to explode the same as a lucifer-match. It would explode by heat at 435°, but not at 430°. The only possible explosion to be apprehended during filling or mixing is from grit." It is incredible that, with this perfect knowledge of the dangerous nature of the compound (of which there were three or four bushels in the room), Mr. Callow should have allowed his manufacture to be carried on with such perfect want of caution. The floor of the filling-house was of coarse gravel, covered with sifted gravel; the men were not provided with list shoes or wooden shoes, as in all gunpowder works, but wore their ordinary heavy shoes studded with nails! When filled, the cartridges were closed by dipping the ends of them into a pot of boiling glue! The glue-pot was heated at a fire in another building; but it was shown that a few days before the explosion the boy had brought in the pot with the bottom on fire, and that it was placed on the table among the workmen!—that a few minutes before the explosion, when the pot was heating, it was observed that something on the handle was in a flame; this was put out; but it was considered that quite enough, almost superfluous, caution was taken, if the bottom of the pot was wiped with damp straw before it was taken into the filling-house, and was then put down on the gravel floor. This would seem quite sufficient to account for the catastrophe; but such was the dangerous nature of the compound that the following trifling supposition was given as a second sufficient explanation. The women employed had been guilty of "harumscarum" conduct, and they were forbidden to approach that side of the room where the men were at work—in particular, they were forbidden to attempt to fill the cases. A few minutes before the explosion, one of them had been "labelling" the cases in the filling-room by means of glue; she declared that "it was her birthday, and that she should like to put a little of the powder in some of the cases," and was permitted to do so. Mr. Callow declared that "it would be perfect madness for any one to attempt to fill the cases with such hands as Mr. Goodeve must have had, covered with glue and resin!"

The jury found the explosion to be accidental, but added severe comments on the gross carelessness of Mr. Callow.

2. The French Revolution.—The astonishment of the public was excited to the highest point by the announcement of a new French Revolution. The terms in which the information was conveyed are these:—

"PARIS IN A STATE OF SIEGE.

"Dissolution of the Assembly.

"(By Electric Telegraph.)

"*Paris*, Tuesday Morning.

"Paris is in a state of siege.

"The President re-establishes

universal suffrage, and appeals to the people."

The following dispatches, all by electric telegraph, were afterwards received:—

"*Paris*, Tuesday, Dec. 2, 11 A.M.

"The President of the Republic accomplished a *coup-d'état* this morning. The principal streets in Paris were occupied at an early hour by strong bodies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, and the following decree was posted on the walls of Paris:—

"In the name of the French People.

"The President of the Republic decrees—

"Art. 1. The National Assembly is dissolved.

"Art. 2. Universal suffrage is re-established. The law of the 31st of May is repealed.

"Art. 3. The French people are convoked in their elective colleges from the 14th to the 21st of December.

"Art. 4. The state of siege is decreed in the whole of the first military division.

"Art. 5. The Council of State is dissolved.

"Art. 6. The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this decree.

"LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

"The Prefect of Police has addressed a proclamation to the citizens of Paris, exhorting them to calmness and order.

"The President of the Republic descended into the streets this morning, at about 11 o'clock, attended by a brilliant staff, and preceded and followed by troops of cuirassiers and lancers.

"He was received with respect, but without enthusiasm. 'Vive la République!' was the only cry uttered by the crowds assembled. No attempts were made to repress the expression of the people's opinion. The attitude of the troops was calm and firm.

"The President has caused three proclamations to be posted up in Paris.

"Troops occupy the Louvre, the Place de la Concorde, the Rue and Faubourg St. Honoré, and the Hotel de Ville.

"It is said Generals Changarnier, Cavaignac, Lamoricière, and Bedeau, Colonel Charras, M. Thiers, and some others, are arrested.

"The greatest part of the Legitimist representatives assembled at the Mairie, to the number of 130, have been arrested and conducted by a battalion of soldiers to the barracks on the Quai d'Orsay."

The intelligence of the *coup-d'état* of course seriously affected the money market. Consols, which were at $98\frac{3}{4}$, fell to $96\frac{1}{2}$. As, however, the intelligence received from hour to hour by the electric telegraph announced the probable peaceful settlement of the political crisis, and of the recovery of the French rentes, consols rose to $97\frac{3}{4}$. As other circumstances were brought to bear, our funds rose and fell, but upon the whole the variations were small compared with the magnitude of the events.

Foreign funds were variously affected in our market. Russian bonds, and Spanish and Portuguese stocks, were very slightly depressed; Sardinian stock fell 5 per cent. The French funds presented a remarkable aspect: no sooner was it ascertained that the *coup-d'état* would prove successful than they rose considerably! and, with some fluctuations, maintained a great

advance. The share market suffered greatly; the shares of the best English lines falling 6*l.* or 8*l.* per share.

Wife Murder.—At the present sessions and assizes there have been tried numerous cases of the brutal murder of the wife by the husband, or of manslaughters only technically differing from murders, or of assaults equal in atrocity to either, though just stopping short of death. The public attention was very forcibly drawn to the prevalence of this inhuman class of crime, and much indignation was expressed by thoughtful writers at the inequality, not to say inadequacy, of the punishments awarded.

At the Middlesex Sessions John Stevens was indicted for having committed a violent assault upon his wife.

The prosecutrix stated that she was the wife of the defendant, and that they lived in King Street, Spitalfields. About five weeks since, when she had been two days without food, she besought him to give her some, when he replied that were she to stop there seven years he would not provide her with any, and then he knocked her down by a blow on the face. Her husband then picked up his picking rod, an instrument used by weavers, having spikes at either end, with which he beat her about the head, and then jumped upon her when she was lying on the ground. After lying there for some time she managed to get up, and then contrived to crawl behind the bed to protect herself from any further ill-treatment, but the defendant took off one of his boots, which had an iron heel on, and threw it at her. She raised her hand to guard her face, when the heel of the boot struck one of her fingers and laid it open. It bled very much; she fell to the floor from exhaustion and loss of blood, and she lay there, as nearly as she could tell, about two hours. When she recovered she found herself in the same place, and the defendant was still there. She recollected him saying that if she lay there for seven years he would not help her up, and would take good care that nobody else did. At that time he had a hammer in his hand. He walked over her several times. She managed to crawl on to the bed, and lay there till the next day. He commenced beating her on the Wednesday afternoon, between 2 and 3 o'clock. She lay on the bed till Thursday morning, when Mrs. Maddox came to her, gave her some bread, and assisted her down stairs to her place, and afterwards took her to the Bethnal-Green Union.

The defence was ill-conduct on the part of the wife. Verdict, "Guilty;" sentence, six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

At the same session, Edward Clarke, aged 28, a tailor, was indicted, charged with having unlawfully and maliciously assaulted Maria Susannah, his wife.

The prosecutrix said that she was the wife of the defendant, and resided at No. 30, Stephen Street, Rathbone Place, and that on the night of the 21st of November (Friday), she had returned home at about half-past 11 o'clock, having been to the theatre with her brother. Upon her arrival at home she said she should like to have some porter, whereupon her husband remarked, "that she had had enough already, and should have no more." The prosecutrix said, "she had not had anything to drink," and, on her making this statement, her husband struck her a violent blow

on the chest which knocked her down. The defendant had taken off his boots, and one of them he now picked up and struck his wife on the head with the heel of it. On the heel was an iron tip. On receiving this blow she fell on the floor insensible, and bleeding profusely from a wound produced by the heel of the boot. She could not tell anything that took place afterwards until she found herself in bed. Elizabeth West, a young woman who had been staying at her lodgings with her, produced a handkerchief used in stanching the blood—it was completely saturated. On the Saturday night, on being asked by his poor wife to come quietly to bed, he pushed her from him with great violence, and said he was not going to bed with her that night, and directly afterwards he took up a hammer which was used for breaking coals, and struck her with it at the back of her right ear. He was about to repeat the blow, when she held up her hand, and the hammer caught one of her fingers and cut it severely. She then fell down insensible. When she recovered she found herself bruised in various parts of her person as if from kicks, and she was taken to University Hospital.

A policeman said the prosecutrix was taken to the hospital on a stretcher, and, when there, she had above 20 fits. Her ribs were severely bruised; there was a running wound in her leg as if a piece had been kicked out; and she appeared to have been subjected to a long course of brutal treatment.

The surgeon at the hospital said he had never seen a woman in so emaciated a condition from ill-usage.

The young woman West said the prosecutrix always was afraid the defendant would murder her. She had never been free from black eyes caused by the defendant's violence since she had known her.

Verdict, "Guilty;" sentence, twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour.

At Liverpool, John Hampson was tried for the murder of his wife. The circumstances of the crime could not be explained, owing to the death of the only witness, the poor creature herself. The jury, therefore, found a verdict of "Guilty of manslaughter," and the wretch was sentenced to be transported for life.

At the time of these sentences it had become known that the sentence on the man Smith, convicted of the barbarous murder of his paramour's child, had been commuted to transportation for life. At the same time a woman convicted of stealing 4*l.* 10*s.* 4½*d.* from the pocket of a lady in an omnibus, was sentenced to be transported for ten years!

Poaching Affrays. — It has often been observed that crimes of some one class break out simultaneously and spread over the country epidemically. The particular offence of this period was poaching; the newspapers teemed with accounts of desperate affrays between the keepers and poachers in all parts of the kingdom, some of them very serious.

Near Mansfield, a large and well-organized body of poachers maintained a successful fight against ten keepers of the Earl of Scarborough, the Lord Lieutenant of the county. William Roberts, one of the keepers, was killed, and others received such injuries as will maim them for life. The poachers of course received cor-

responding punishment. The keepers seized 570 yards of netting.

At Letton, Shipdam, and other places near Norwich, parties of ten or twelve go out almost nightly. They bid defiance to the keepers, surrounding the house of the head keeper and firing off volleys of musketry. On the night of Saturday the 13th instant, a body of police and keepers attempted their capture. The poachers fired on the assailants without ceremony; two of the police were severely shot; they nevertheless rushed boldly on and made some captives, who were committed to Norwich Castle.

In the preserves of Sir Arthur Clifton, at Barton Wood, Nottinghamshire, on the 15th instant, there was another more serious battle. The keepers were only three, and the poachers were at least forty; but the keepers had powerful aid from a mastiff named Lion, of great local fame. The keepers first met three men: they immediately let loose the dog—which, however, was half-muzzled—and rushed on. The foremost poacher drew his clasp-knife and ripped open the belly of the dog; but the keepers were so fierce that they were on the point of overpowering the three poachers, when one of them gave a shrill whistle. The grounds now seemed alive with men; poachers poured in from all quarters. One of the keepers, less hurt than the others, states that there were "a lane full." The odds were fearful; but the keepers still continued to fight valiantly. All attempts at capture were given up, and it was now merely in self-defence that Sir Arthur's men fought. In a short time they were completely overpowered, the poachers leaving them in the preserves, frightfully mutilated. Lion died the following morning.

At Bagley Wood, near Oxford, was a fray in which the poachers made use of quick-lime to blind the keepers.

Other fights are mentioned on Lord Ravensdale's estates, and at Rowde Forde, Wilts, and many other places.

4. Assassination of Mr. Thomas Bateson.—The great decrease in the population of the south of Ireland caused by the famine and the "Celtic Exodus," as the emigration has been termed, consequent thereon, appears to have freed that portion of Ireland from the horrible assassinations which have been so often chronicled in the Annual Register. This dreadful system, however, has been transferred to the hitherto peaceful north, and flourishes in horrible vigour. Last year, the assassination of Mr. Mauleverer was recorded in these pages; and in the early part of the present year a most brutal attack was made, near the town of Dundalk, county Louth, upon the person of Mr. Samuel Coulter, a respectable farmer, who was found dead in the road, having received no less than eighteen wounds in the head and one in the neck, and his head smashed; on the 15th of June, a lad of nineteen, named McEntaggart, was brutally murdered in the presence of his sister; and in the present volume will also be found recorded the murder of Mr. White.

Another, equally atrocious and apparently more causeless, has now been perpetrated. This new

victim of the Irish *Vehmegericht* is Mr. Thomas Bateson, brother of Sir Robert Bateson.

Mr. Bateson was the manager of the great estates of Lord Templetown in the county of Monaghan; he was a man of proverbially kind heart; he employed an immense number of labourers all the year through; was a magistrate, and an elected guardian of the poor —one of the few guardians whom they deemed a friend; but he had lately taken some eviction proceedings against dishonest tenants of Lord Templetown. As he was returning home on the evening of the 4th December from his model farm to Castleblayney, he was attacked by three men, who lay in wait for him in a hollow of the road near some small plantations which afforded a cover. A little boy, named Baillie, aged thirteen, was driving home his father's cows, and saw the onset. A shot was fired; then three men rushed on Mr. Bateson, and beat him down with pistols, or with bludgeons. Mr. Bateson rose against them three times, but at last fell as if dead; and the men escaped through the plantations. The Armagh omnibus passed immediately afterwards, and Mr. Bateson was found insensible, but not dead. He lingered till Friday evening, and then expired. His skull had been fractured in many places, and a portion of the brain carried away. Two pistols were picked up near the scene of the attack, both of them clotted with blood, and carrying portions of Mr. Bateson's hair. One had been fired, the other was still loaded, but the cap had been flashed. A large stone covered with blood and hair was also found.

Two persons have been arrested, against whom strong proofs have been found; but the jury, on their trial, refused to come to any verdict.

Assassination of Mr. Eastwood.—The murder of Mr. Bateson was speedily followed by an attempt, which combined plunder with assassination, on the 24th December. Mr. Eastwood, a gentleman residing near Dundalk, was assailed by three men, not far from his house, beaten with sticks and stones till he was insensible, robbed of his watch, and thrown into a quarry-hole. A woman in Mr. Eastwood's employ saw her master in the hole; he was then able to speak; when conveyed home he became insensible, but rallied, though his skull was fractured, his ear split, his cheek lacerated, and one of his eyes nearly forced out. Mr. Eastwood is a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant; he is a kind and considerate landlord, and had no reason to expect any attack. The unfortunate gentleman recovered after great suffering.

Other murders, or attempted murders, all connected with the agrarian code of death, are recorded.

Qverend, a land-bailiff of Louth, near Dundalk, was wounded by an assassin. On his way home at night, two men passed him; one immediately turned round and discharged a pistol, which lodged two bullets in his back; Overend fell down, and the assassins, thinking that they had accomplished their object—his death—went off; but it proved that the wound was not very dangerous.

Threatening notices are distributed in all directions, and the north of Ireland presents a scene of terrorism, outrage, and blood-

shed equal to the worst times of anarchy.

Another gentleman, Mr. Chambré, was assassinated in the beginning of January.

8. Devastations in Sicily.—Intelligence has been received that the island of Sicily has been swept by two enormous waterspouts, accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the phenomena describe the waterspouts as two immense spherical bodies of water reaching from the clouds, their cones nearly touching the earth, at a quarter of a mile apart, travelling with immense velocity. They passed over the island near Marsala. In their progress houses were unroofed, trees uprooted, men and women, horses, cattle, and sheep, were raised up into the vortex, and borne on to destruction; during their passage rain descended in cataracts, accompanied with hailstones of enormous size, and masses of ice. Going over Castellamare, near Stabia, they destroyed half the town, and washed 200 of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished. Upwards of 500 persons had been destroyed by the terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property; the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbour suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed and their crews drowned. After the occurrence, numbers of dead bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

— Fire and Loss of Life at Fiskerton.—A terrible calamity occurred at Fiskerton, a small village on the left bank of the Trent, six miles from Newark, by which five individuals lost their lives.

A fire, from some unexplained cause, broke out in a mill standing on a small stream near its junction with the Trent. It was five stories high, and, being built of light wood and very dry, the flames spread rapidly. Messengers were sent to Southwell for engines, and in the meanwhile the labourers and neighbours were active in rescuing sacks of wheat and flour from the burning premises, of which they contained upwards of 50 quarters. They had not been thus engaged more than half an hour before the floor fell in, and directly afterwards every floor together, to the basement, without the slightest warning. By this disaster five men were unfortunately overwhelmed, and perished either by burning or suffocation. Others were seriously burnt.

15. Singular Death of a Robber.—Two thieves were caught in the act of carrying off a heavy load of copper and copper nails from a warehouse at Muntz's metal wharf, on the banks of the Regent's Canal, Limehouse. The warehouse had been broken into on the preceding Saturday night, and the property removed to a corner of the wharf and covered over with drain-pipes. Policemen watched for the return of the thieves all the day and night of Sunday, and rushed out upon two of them on Monday morning. One of them leaped into the canal; the other fought desperately, and was overpowered with great difficulty. It was found that he was William Nixon, a well-known burglar, only nineteen years old. The fate of the other thief is a mystery; he sank in the canal and did not rise again, and his body has not yet been found.

16. The Remains of H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge.—In the account of the funeral of the

Duke of Cambridge in the ANNUAL REGISTER for 1850, p. 87, it was mentioned that the body was deposited in a vault at the west end of Kew Church until a fitting vault should be prepared. A mausoleum having been since erected at the east end, the revered remains were now removed from their temporary resting-place to this family vault. The removal was performed with strict privacy, only the Duke of Cambridge and some family officials being present. The mausoleum forms an apsidal termination to the church itself; it is ornamented by three niches, and the dome is covered with lead, decorated with ornamental bands. The walls are of red brick with stone dressing.

SHIPWRECKS AND COLLISIONS.—The underwriters of Lloyd's have received advices of some unfortunate occurrences at sea. The *Marion*, an emigrant ship, having on board 353 passengers, left Plymouth on the 24th of March, and sighted Kangaroo Island, South Australia, on the 28th of July. On the following day, while beating up the gulf, she struck on Troubridge shoal. The vessel became a wreck, but all the emigrants happily got on shore.

Two ships were run down and totally lost in the Channel on the night of the 16th of December. The *Theodora*, a large Dutch bark, 600 tons burden, bound to Amsterdam, from Batavia, about 7 o'clock in the evening, when some 25 miles below the Eddystone, steering up Channel, was met by the *Corinthian*, also a bark, nearly of the same tonnage, Captain Spencer, from Hull, beating downwards. By some misunderstanding, or neglect of keeping a "look-out," they came in contact with each other, and with such tremendous force that the *Theodora* filled and went down. The sudden and unexpected blow left scarcely sufficient time to get the boat out. Fortunately the whole of the crew were saved. The *Corinthian* sustained very considerable damage; she was compelled to put into Plymouth.

The other vessel run down was the *Eleanor*, belonging to Cardiff. One of the crew went down in her, and unhappily perished. The collision took place about ten miles from Dorman. The remainder of the crew were rescued by the vessel which came into collision with the *Eleanor*, the brig *Mimer*, belonging to Hamburg.

On Friday night, the 12th instant, a large vessel, having on board 250 emigrants from Bremen, bound for New York, was seen ashore on the Goodwin. A number of Deal and Margate luggers boarded the wreck and took off the helpless passengers. The vessel became a wreck. There are three other losses mentioned. The most serious was that of the *Lilla*, of Liverpool. She was found to be on fire on the 2nd instant, in latitude 43.35°, longitude 45°. Nothing could be seen of the crew.

On the 8th of December the bark *Robert Bradford*, on her voyage from Calcutta and the Cape to Liverpool with a cargo of wine, spirits, and sugar, struck on a reef of rocks at Porthafoch, near Holyhead, and became a total wreck. The captain and crew of eleven men were drowned, and it is feared some passengers.

WRECK OF THE TYENDENAGA.—Accounts have been received at Lloyd's of the loss of the *Tyendenaga*, while on a voyage from Quebec to London, when

seventeen lives were lost. The *Tyendenaga* left Quebec on the 17th of November, and sailed down the St. Lawrence with a favourable wind. On the 22nd, when off Cape Chat, it blew a gale, with snow, hail, and sleet, which benumbed the crew, and disabled them from taking in the sails. The storm increased in violence, and threw the ship on her broadside. About 2 o'clock in the morning an attempt was made to wear her. In doing so, however, the rudder was rendered unmanageable, and ere the injury could be made good a heavy sea struck the vessel and hurled her on her beam ends. An order was then given to cut away the topmasts, but the tools had been washed overboard. The master and five of his men, who had sought refuge in the main rigging, were carried away by a sea which dashed over the vessel. The former succeeded in regaining the mizen rigging, but nothing was afterwards seen of the five men. By this period the ship had struck heavily. Several of the crew secured themselves to the fore and main rigging, and others lashed themselves to the mizenmast. Some ten minutes or so after she had struck the mainmast was carried away close to the deck, forcing with it in its fall the mizentopmast, foretopmast, and jibboom, when all the unhappy creatures who had secured themselves on those spars were thrown overboard and quickly perished. The survivors now endured the most dreadful sufferings from hunger, cold, and exhaustion, and the ship began to break up. Fortunately in the morning they were perceived by some Indians, who lighted blazing fires, and having persuaded them to venture into the surf, themselves rushed into the sea and dragged them ashore. These poor natives treated them with the greatest kindness, supplying them with dry clothes, tea, and other refreshments. The bodies of twelve of the drowned seamen were recovered and decently interred, and the survivors conveyed back to Quebec.

19. Fire at Messrs. Collard's.—A most extensive fire broke out at 2.45 A.M., in the newly erected premises belonging to Messrs. Collard and Collard, the well-known pianoforte manufacturers in the Oval Road, Camden Town, within a few yards of the Camden Station of the North-Western Railway. The premises had been built within the last twelve months, and were in the form of a complete circle, being probably 90 feet high and 75 in diameter. The building was divided into five floors, the lower one being used as the drying compartment, the next as the upright shop, the second floor as the cleaners-up shops, the third floor as the polishers' room, and those above as the belly shops, parlour shops, and finishing-off depôts. In one floor alone, it is stated, there were upwards of 200 finished instruments, worth nearly 20,000*l*., all of which have been destroyed. The entrance to this immense range of premises was by means of a carriage gateway through a spacious timber-yard, which adjoined the property. In the centre of the factory was a kind of loophole, extending from the bottom to the uppermost floor, which was used for lowering or raising the instruments to different portions of the works. The flooring under the first range of workshops was

composed of concrete, nearly two and a half feet in thickness, in order to render it fireproof, which to some extent proved successful; but from there being two staircases, independent of the loophole above referred to, the flames were drifted by the strong wind which prevailed round the different floors with unusual rapidity. With as little delay as possible, the engine belonging to the parish arrived and was set to work, but the water thrown on so large a body of fire made not the least impression, and the moment the window glass gave way the fire shot up the loopholes and staircases with such violence that, before a brigade engine could arrive, the two upper floors became one immense sheet of flame. In a short time the premises presented a scene of fearful grandeur: the flames were issuing out of not fewer that 88 large windows, and rising so high into the air that the whole of London and the surburban districts was brilliantly illuminated until daybreak. The mains of the Hampstead Waterworks were drawn, but the supply of water was found inadequate to feed so large a number of engines as were required to be called into operation to subdue such a tremendous body of fire. Several engines were, therefore, backed to the Regent's Canal, and with the aid of about 20 feet of leather piping a continuous stream of water was brought to bear upon the blazing pile; but in spite of every exertion of the firemen the roof at length fell with a crash resembling the discharge of a heavy piece of artillery, and carried the three upper floors down, when for several minutes large flakes of blazing wood were scattered over the neighbourhood, to the danger of the houses around. The exertions of the firemen confined the damage to Messrs. Collard's premises, but the mass of fire in the ruins was not extinguished for some days. The total loss to Messrs. Collard is estimated at 60,000*l.*; besides which, their workmen lose their valuable tools.

20. Dreadful Colliery Explosion at Rawmarsh.—*Fifty-two Lives Lost.*—A fearful coal-pit explosion occurred at Rawmarsh, near Rotherham, in Yorkshire, attended with a lamentable loss of life—52 men and boys having perished, and many others received severe injuries. Warrendale Pit, leased by Messrs. J. and J. Charlesworth from Earl Fitzwilliam, has been worked not more than twelve months. At 6 o'clock this morning, Mr. Sylvester, the underground steward, went into the pit to examine the state of the air: it would seem that he found nothing amiss, for the men were allowed to descend and proceed to work. The number of men and boys who descended the shaft was 73. To outward appearance, everything went on as usual until a few minutes before 7 o'clock. At that time, not only those near the pit, but the whole neighbourhood around, were astounded and horrified by an eruption like that of a volcano. Smoke and flames burst out of the mouth of the pit in an appalling volume. Two corves which were being drawn out of the pit were projected upwards with volcanic force, and lodged in the gearing over the shaft. A quantity of coals, stones, and other matters, which had been carried high into the air, descended all around the pit in a terrific shower. So fearful and perilous

was it, that the persons employed near the pit-mouth were compelled to take shelter under the platform of the tipplers for loading the carts; and it was only by this precaution that they escaped fatal injuries. The country all around the pit was blackened to a distance of three-quarters of a mile by the descent of dust and smoke. A man who was standing at his cottage-door, two fields from the pit, found his face blackened as if he had been working in the pit itself. The report of the explosion was heard a distance of three miles.

Crowds immediately hastened to the spot, in search of relatives or to render aid. The damaged gearing in the shaft was repaired, and by half-past 9 fourteen persons who had collected at the bottom of the shaft were got up alive, but more or less hurt; by half-past 3, more persons had been drawn up yet alive, and fifteen corpses. Those of the men who were least hurt were eager in their efforts to assist their fellows still below. The search was continued without intermission. On Sunday night the number of dead—who were killed in the pit, or who died after they had been got to the surface—was 49.

On Monday, the remains of Mr. Sylvester, who was torn to pieces by the explosion, were collected together, and this completed the number of victims. Fifty had been killed; nine survivors were grievously maimed or hurt, two of whom died of their injuries, and fourteen escaped with slight wounds. Many of the bodies could be recognised only by the remains of the clothing—in one case by the buckle of a belt alone.

A coroner's inquest was held on the bodies. The view by the jury was a shocking duty: in two rooms were collected 41 corpses, many of them much disfigured; the rest of the bodies were at houses in adjacent villages. After the 41 bodies had been viewed, they were interred in the village churchyard, which the many excavations made to look like "the works of an incipient railway." It was shown that it was the duty of Sylvester to go down the first to see that the works were all safe, but it was not his duty to report as to the state of the pit. The practice was, that as soon as Sylvester had gone down, any other man could follow, without waiting for any report as to the state of the pit. The men at this pit were not furnished with Davy lamps, the pit being considered safe to work with the naked candle; and in fact there were only two Davy lamps to three pits. It was the opinion of the Government Inspector of Mines, that the explosion occurred from a fall of the roof, which forced out gas collected in the "goafs"—recesses whence the coal has been got, and through which no current of air passes—this gas exploded, and fired more as the flame passed by other goafs; that there was no criminal neglect on the part of any person in connection with this dreadful catastrophe; but that there had been, in various ways and by various individuals, a want of caution and a degree of laxity in the management of the mine, which is at all times pregnant with danger in working a fiery coal-seam.

The jury found a verdict that the deceased were accidentally killed, and added severe remarks upon the general lax manner in which the mine had been managed; and an opinion that the

proprietors of mines ought to be made responsible for the efficiency of their agents and superintendents.

On the 22nd of December, two days after the Rawmarsh catastrophe, seven men and six boys perished by an explosion of fire-damp in the colliery of Mr. Halliburton, at Ince, near Wigan. It is called the Deep Pit, or Arley Mine, and the shaft is more than 900 feet deep. About 100 people descended to work in the morning: seventeen went to the south-east levels; in a short time an explosion occurred there, and only four of the seventeen escaped alive. The miners in other parts only suffered by the choke-damp, but none fatally. The cause of the explosion is supposed to have been a fall of the roof in an old working, from the removal of props for use in another spot.

A lesser calamity of the same kind occurred at the Bardsley Colliery, Ashton-under-Lyne, on the 4th of December, when four men and ten horses were killed. And on the 6th, a similar misfortune at the Woodthorpe Colliery, near Sheffield, when three men perished.

27. Murder at Belper.—A very extraordinary murder was committed at Belper.

Mrs. Barnes, a widow lady of rather eccentric habits, residing at Belper, owned considerable property at Derby and Belper, much of which she had inherited from a deceased brother named Walker. She employed a man named Anthony Turner to collect her rents; he was a defaulter to a considerable extent, and the lady sent him a note dismissing him from her service. Mrs. Barnes lived at the house of a relative, Mr. Bannister, a clergyman. The house is fronted by grounds with a lodge. On Saturday evening, Turner, being tipsy, went into a provision-shop kept by Mr. Haslam, and got possession of a large carving-knife used for cutting bacon. He went to the lady's residence, and asked to see her; a servant returned with a message that Mrs. Barnes would not see him. Turner vowed that he would not go away without having an interview; and, thrusting the servant aside, he rushed up-stairs, forced an entry into Mrs. Barnes's room, cut her throat with the knife, and escaped out of the house. Mrs. Barnes died in a few minutes.

The murderer was apprehended on Monday evening. After his escape from the house, he seems to have wandered about the country. On Monday evening, a young man recognised him on the outskirts of Belper; but he scaled a wall and got away. The police were informed of this, and eventually they arrested him at his mother's house: he attempted to cut his throat, but a constable struck him on the arm, and the wound inflicted was very slight.

The coroner's inquest was opened on Monday.

Mr. Haslam, grocer, of Belper Lane, stated that Turner came to his shop much excited. Haslam said, "Turner, you seem full of liquor;" he answered, "Yes I am, I 'm drunk." He was invited to sit down, and compose himself with a pipe. He showed Mrs. Haslam the notice of dismissal he had received from Mrs. Barnes: he raised his arm, and said he would "do something to be talked of." Haslam went into his shop to a customer, and soon afterwards

Turner came out; as he passed through the shop, his eye fell on a large carving-knife, used to cut cheese; he seized it, and saying, "Excuse me taking this knife," he walked off with it quickly, towards Belper. Haslam ran to the door, and shouted to him to come back; but it was too dark to see him. He was heard to reply, "I won't;" and Haslam almost immediately pursued him, sometimes walking and sometimes running.

The lodge-keeper's daughter deposed that when Turner came to the lodge on Saturday afternoon, her father had given him Mrs. Barnes's letter of dismissal. He opened the letter, read it, and went away.

Harriet Storer.—I have known the deceased, Mrs. Barnes, about 20 years. I have been in her service as cook more than ten years. I think she was 64 years of age. Mr. Walker, brother of the deceased, died last April; since then, Anthony Turner has been employed in collecting rents for Mrs. Barnes, and had frequently occasion to come to the house. By direction of the deceased I gave the note, containing the notice of dismissal, to John Tomlinson, who lives at the lodge. It was about 12 o'clock in the day when I gave the note to Tomlinson. I did not see Turner during the day; but about a quarter past 8 o'clock at night I heard a knock at the back door, and on going from the kitchen into the passage I met Turner, who had walked in without the door being opened for him. He looked wild and in a bad temper, and, as it appeared to me, he was drunk. He said, "Can I see Mrs. Barnes? I want to see her." I replied, "If you will go into the kitchen I will go and see." He went into the kitchen, and I went upstairs to Mrs. Barnes's room—a small room called the nursery, in which Mrs. Barnes usually transacted business, and which she occupied a good deal. I found Mrs. Barnes sitting by the fire, writing. I informed Turner that Mrs. Barnes refused to see him. I said, "Turner, you must excuse Mrs. Barnes to-night, she can't see you, she will see you on Monday." He said, "D——n you, I will see her," and he threw me down, knocking my head against the corner of the table. He then ran upstairs. I heard him try to open Mrs. Barnes's door and shake it and kick it very loudly with his feet. While he was kicking, which he did for about two minutes, I went to Mr. Bannister, who was in the dining-room, and requested him to stand about, as Turner was upstairs drunk. Before Mr. Bannister had time to get out of the dining-room I ran upstairs, found the room-door open, and entered the room, when I saw Turner, who was standing before the deceased. His left knee was placed on her knee, his left hand was on her shoulder, and with his right hand he was holding a large knife to her throat, but I cannot say whether he was actually cutting it or not, as his back obstructed the view. I observed that the left hand of the deceased was stretched out to the bellpull. I did not hear her say anything at that time, but before Turner got into the room she rang the bell and called "Harriet!" twice. When I saw this, I ran down the front stairs (I had gone up, as Anthony had also, the back stairs), and sent the servant girl, Hannah Ashton, off for Taylor,

the constable. I then turned round to the bottom of the back stairs; Turner met me coming down the back stairs in great haste, as if he had been thrown down. Two steps from the bottom he recovered his legs; he then took hold of my right wrist with his left hand, which was very bloody. He grasped me with some violence, though I felt his hand tremble. He flourished a large knife, and made a cut at my face. I threw my head back, and threw myself back with all the force I could, and released my hand. I escaped the knife, but so narrowly that it cut a piece off my cap near to the ear. I got away into a dark passage and thence into the breakfast-room. I then heard the alarm bell. Turner went two steps up the passage, but could not find out where I was gone; but I heard him say, "D——n you, I shall see you yet, and finish you;" and then I believe he went away, for I never saw nor heard anything of him from that time.

The Rev. Mr. Bannister, husband of Mrs. Barnes's niece, gave this evidence. "Hearing a great noise in Mrs. Barnes's room, I rushed up the back stairs, and hastily entered her room, the door of which I found open. I saw Mrs. Barnes standing in the middle of the room, motioning with her hands: she could not speak. I supposed they had had high words together, and that Turner had so insulted her that she could not speak. I saw something red round her neck, and down in front, which, in the absence of a strong light, and having no idea of murder, I supposed was a red 'comfortable.' I saw this at the first glance; the second glance was at Turner, whom I then saw rather behind me, near the door; he looked hard both at the deceased and myself, and brandished something in his hand (which I have now no doubt was the knife) over his head, as if triumphantly. This action now appears to me as if he was hesitating whether or not to attack me. Still supposing that Mrs. Barnes had been only insulted, I said, 'Begone out of the house, you rascal.' As Turner got to the top of the stairs, I laid my hands on his shoulders and threw him down. While I was thus with him, Miss Harrison and Miss Harmer, who had come up the front stairs, had entered the room. On turning round again, I saw Miss Harrison leading Mrs. Barnes to the sofa; and I exclaimed to Miss Harmer, 'Ring, ring!' (the alarm-bell). I assisted in placing Mrs. Barnes on the sofa, where she sat for some time; and we applied handkerchiefs and a towel to the throat. She appeared quite sensible, and tried to articulate. At first her lips moved, but I could not catch a sound; but the second time I heard her say, 'Take care of Patience and Louisa'—meaning my wife and my wife's sister, Miss Harrison."

The surgeons arrived very quickly, and found Mrs. Barnes apparently dead; her throat had been cut from ear to ear, above the organs of voice. While they were busy with their surgical aid, she gasped once or twice, and died. One of her thumbs had been nearly cut off, and the other was deeply wounded. A sharp instrument had been used with great force.

At the conclusion of the proceedings before the inquest, Turner made an address to the jury, in which he did not attempt to deny

the act. He seemed to be possessed by a notion that it was an act of justice. This was the account he gave of his motives:—

"My poor old friend Mr. Walker (brother of the murdered woman), who has gone hence, and I must shortly follow him—my poor old friend Mr. Walker placed in my care a child, which he acknowledged was his own. . . . He said to me in his lifetime, when we were taking a glass and smoking a pipe together, 'You know the little girl is a great trouble to my mind.' I said to him, 'Mr. Evans has informed me that you are liable to go off at any moment,' and I advised him to make some provision for her. He said, 'Well, Tant, I'll make the little girl right;' and I replied, 'I hope you will.' . . . . He paid me for it up to within a month of his death; and I have got the accounts to show it. I was at Mansfield at the time of Mr. Walker's death. On hearing the news of it, I came home, and found that he had made no provision for the child. I let the funeral be over. In a fortnight after Mr. Walker's death, I was in Mrs. Barnes's room one night in conversation with her. I told her that I had in my mind something of the greatest importance to inform her of. 'Are you,' said I, 'in possession of any documents of Mr. Walker's?' (I did not mention the child then: it was a long time before I came out with it.) She said, 'No.' I then asked her if no provision had been made? She said, 'No;' and I said, 'More 's the pity.' She said, 'What is the matter?' I said, 'A child was placed in my hands by your brother.' She clapped her hands, and said, 'Oh, dear! what do you tell me, Turner?' I told her it was true, and that I would bring the child to her. She said, 'No, don't bring it here!' I then said, 'Will you make provision for the child?' and she replied, 'No; you have no claim upon me. I have nothing for illegitimate children.' I said, 'Can you, sitting there, and having two-thirds of the estate—you, a lady professing religion, professing to act justly—can you tell me that I have no claim upon you—I, a poor man—for the maintenance of that child? I have honourably discharged my duty to it; and God forbid there should be any religious people in existence if you are such!' On Friday last I came before her, and we were very warm on the subject. But, gentlemen, I will not detain you. I only must tell you that I was under excitement, and sorry I am. Had I not got the liquor, I should not have done the act. . . . . I have been calumniated in saying that I appropriated her rents; it was due for the maintenance of the child, and I'll face any one here and prove it. She tantalized me on Friday, and I think some evil-disposed person set her mind against me. . . . But, gentlemen, I must cut it short. The charge brought against me is that of wilful murder. There is a just God, who knows under what feelings I was actuated. I was excited at the time, and in liquor; and I am sorry I was driven to such an act. I am now in your hands and in the hands of my country; but there is one thing I know, that there are motives known to God, who knows your hearts and mine, and with him I shall have to decide the subject."

The prisoner was tried at Derby,

at the Spring Assizes, found guilty, and executed.

27. Natural Gas.—For the last week a large blaze of natural gas has been burning on Chat Moss, situate on the line of railway between Manchester and Liverpool. The gas was perceived by some parties who were sinking for water about a fortnight ago. For the first 16 feet the boring was through moss and mossy substances; then came about 16 feet of marl; after which there were 2 or 3 feet of sand; and while scooping through this portion of the earth the gaseous matter made its appearance. The first indication of it was by a sudden noise or report, though not very loud, accompanied by a slight sulphureous smell. A stream of gas then floated along the surface of the ground; and a lighted candle being applied, the gaseous air immediately took fire, and was converted into a blaze of considerable dimensions. A long pipe of about 10 or 12 inches in circumference was then procured, and inserted in the ground for 2 or 3 feet in depth, and ascending for about 35 feet. The gas being thus conveyed above the level of the neighbouring forest-trees, was allowed to burn with all its force and exhaust itself in the air. This curious phenomenon was speedily applied to practical purposes: the farmer upon whose lands it issued, placed a small steam-engine on the spot, the boilers of which are heated by the gas fire; the steam thus generated, is made to set in motion machinery for thrashing, grinding, chaff-cutting, and other agricultural operations.

APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

The MINISTRY, as it stood at the Meeting of the Parliament on the 4th of February, 1851.

IN THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Right Hon. Lord John Russell.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Lord Truro.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, bt.
President of the Council	Most Hon. Marquess of Lansdowne.
Privy Seal	Right Hon. Earl of Minto.
Home Secretary	Right Hon. Sir George Grey, bt.
Foreign Secretary	Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston.
Colonial Secretary	Right Hon. Earl Grey.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Right Hon. Sir Francis Thornhill Baring, bt.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster	Right Hon. Earl of Carlisle.
President of the Board of Control	Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, bt. (Lord Broughton).
Postmaster General	Most Hon. Marquess of Clanricarde.
President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Henry Labouchere.
Secretary at War	Right Hon. Fox Maule.

NOT IN THE CABINET.

Commander-in-Chief	Duke of Wellington.
Master General of the Ordnance	Most Hon. Marquess of Anglesey.
Paymaster of the Forces, and Vice-President of the Board of Trade	Right Hon. Earl Granville.
Master of the Mint	Sir John Frederick William Herschel, bt.
First Commissioner of Woods, Forests, &c.	Right Hon. Lord Seymour.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Right Hon. Sir William Meredyth Somerville, bt.
Attorney-General	Sir John Romilly, knt.
Solicitor-General	Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, knt.
Judge Advocate General	Right Hon. Sir David Dundas, knt.
Chief Poor Law Commissioner	Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines.

SCOTLAND.

Lord Advocate	Right Hon. Andrew Rutherfurd.
Solicitor-General	James Moncrieff, esq.

IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant	Right Hon. Earl of Clarendon.
Lord Chancellor	Right Hon. Maziere Brady.
Attorney-General	Right Hon. John Hatchell.
Solicitor-General	Henry George Hughes, esq.

QUEEN'S HOUSEHOLD.

Lord Steward	Most Hon. Marquess of Westminster.
Lord Chamberlain	Most Hon. Marquess of Breadalbane.
Master of the Horse	Duke of Norfolk.
Mistress of the Robes	Duchess of Sutherland.

THE FOLLOWING CHANGES TOOK PLACE DURING THE YEAR:—

In the Cabinet.—Earl Granville, *Paymaster of the Forces,* and Right Hon. Lord Seymour, *First Commissioner of Works and Buildings, to seats in the Cabinet.*

Earl Granville to be *Secretary of State for the Foreign Department,* vice Viscount Palmerston. Right Hon. Fox Maule, to be *President of the Board of Control,* vice Lord Broughton.

NOT IN THE CABINET.—Lord Stanley, of Alderley, to be *Paymaster of the Forces* and *Vice-President of the Board of Trade,* vice Earl Granville. Right Hon. Robert Vernon Smith to be *Secretary at War,* vice Right Hon. Fox Maule. Sir A. J. E. Cockburn to be *Attorney-General,* vice Sir John Romilly, appointed *Master of the Rolls.* Sir William Page Wood to be *Solicitor-General,* vice Sir A. J. E. Cockburn. Right Hon. James Moncreiff to be *Lord Advocate,* vice Right Hon. Andrew Rutherfurd, appointed one of the *Lords Ordinary.* George Deas, Esq., to be *Solicitor-General for Scotland,* vice Right Hon. James Moncrieff.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1851.

ENGLAND.

Bedfordshire . . .	Sir Charles Gillies Payne, of Blunham, bart.
Berks	Daniel Higford Duvall Burr, of Aldermaston Park, esq.
Bucks	The Hon. Richard Cavendish, of Thornton Hall.
Camb. and Hunts. . .	George Rust, of Huntingdon, esq.
Cumberland	George Head Head, of Rickerby House, esq.
Cheshire	Thomas Marsland, of Henbury, esq.
Cornwall	William Williams, of Tregullow, esq.
Derbyshire	Francis Bradshaw, of Barton Hall, esq.
Devonshire	Richard Durant, of Sharpham, esq.
Dorsetshire	Francis Pitney Brouncker Martin, of Kingston House, Dorchester, esq.
Durham	Robert Henry Allan, of Blackwell Hall, esq.
Essex	William Philip Honywood, of Marks Hall, esq.
Gloucestershire . . .	William Dent, of Sudeley Castle, esq.
Herefordshire . . .	Charles Thomas Bodenham, of Rotherwas, esq.
Herts	William John Lysley, of Minwood, esq.
Kent	Ford Wilson, of Blackhurst, Tonbridge Wells, esq.
Lancashire	Thomas Perceval Heywood, of Doveleys, esq.
Leicestershire . . .	Sir Cornwallis Ricketts, of Beaumont Leyes, bart.
Lincolnshire	Sir Charles Henry John Anderson, of Lea, bart.
Monmouthshire . . .	Ferdinand Hanbury Williams, of Coldbrook Park, esq.
Norfolk	Sir Willoughby Jones, of Cranmer Hall, bart.
Northamptonshire . .	Sir Chas. Edmund Isham, of Lamport Hall, bart.
Northumberland . .	Sir Horace St. Paul, of Ewart Park, bart.
Nottinghamshire . .	John Francklin, of Gonalston, esq.
Oxfordshire	John Brown, of Kingston Blount, esq.
Rutlandshire	John Moore Paget, of Clipsham, esq.
Shropshire	Robert Henry Cheney, of Badger Hall, esq.
Somersetshire . . .	Thomas Tutton Knyfton, of Uphill, esq.
Staffordshire	John Barker, of Wolverhampton, esq.
Southampton, Co. of .	W. Kingsmill, of Sidmonton Court, Kingsclere, esq.
Suffolk	Frederick Barne, of Sotterley, esq.
Surrey	John Sparkes, of Gosden House, Shalford, esq.
Sussex	David Lyon, of Goring, esq.
Warwickshire . . .	Mark Philips, of Snitterfield, esq.
Westmoreland . . .	Edward Wilson, of Rigmaden, esq.
Wiltshire	Graham M. Michell Esmeade, of Monckton House, esq.
Worcestershire . . .	Sir Thos. Edw. Winnington, of Stanford Court, bart.
Yorkshire	The Hon. Payan Dawnay, of Beningborough Hall.

WALES.

Anglesey	Thomas Owen, of Tyddyn Glan-y mor, esq.
Breconshire	Robert Raikes, of Treberfedd, esq.
Carnarvonshire	John Williams, of Hafodyllan, esq.
Carmarthenshire	Timothy Powell, of Penycoed, esq.
Cardiganshire	Ernest Aug. Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne, of Crosswood.
Denbighshire	Thomas Hughes, of Astrad Hall, Denbigh, esq.
Flintshire	Wilson Jones, of Hartsheath Park, esq.
Glamorganshire	Gervas P. Turbervill, of Ewenny-Abbey, Bridgend, esq.
Montgomeryshire	Charles Jones, of Garthmill, esq.
Merionethshire	Henry Richardson, of Aberhirnant, esq.
Pembrokeshire	John Harcourt Powell, of Hook, esq.
Radnorshire	Francis Aspinal Phillips, of Abbeycwmhir, esq.

IRELAND.

Antrim	James Thompson Tennent, of Belfast, esq.
Armagh	George Robinson, of Armagh, esq.
Carlow	Sir Charles Burton, of Pollerton, Carlow, bart.
Carrickfergus Town	Henry Theophilus Higginson, of Lisburn, esq.
Cavan	Henry Bevan Slator, of Whitehall, Edgeworthstown, esq.
Clare	Jas. Butler, of Castlecrine, Newmarket-on-Fergus, esq.
Cork	Colonel Chatterton, of Castlemahon, Blackrock.
Cork City	Sir Thomas Deane, Cork.
Donegal	William Wray, of Oak Park, Letterkenny, esq.
Down	Robert Heron, of Ardigon, Killyleagh, esq.
Drogheda Town	Jas. M'Cann, of Staleen, Drogheda, esq.
Dublin	John Brenan, of Kingstown, Golden Ball, esq.
Dublin City	Robert Henry Kinahan, of Merrion Square, North, esq.
Fermanagh	William Jones, of Lisgool Abbey, Enniskillen, esq.
Galway	Chas. Manly Shaw Taylor, of Castle Taylor, Ardrahan, esq.
Galway Town	Mark Anthony Lynch, of Mill Lodge, Galway, esq.
Kerry	Valentine Browne, of Kenmare House, Killarney, esq.
Kildare	George P. L. Mansfield, of Morristown Latin, Naas, esq.
Kilkenny	James Sandiford Lane, of Shipton, Callan, esq.
Kilkenny City	William Preston Leech, Kilkenny, esq.
King's County	John O'Brien, of Rahan Lodge, Tullamore, esq.
Leitrim	Josias Rowley, of Mount Campbell, Drumsna, esq
Limerick	Henry Maunsell, of Limerick, esq.
Limerick City	Patrick A. Shannon, of Corbally, Limerick, esq.
Londonderry City and County	William Lecky Browne, of Cumber House, Londonderry, esq.
Longford	Jn. Wilson, of Ballinamore, Lark Hill, Rathmines, esq.
Louth	George Ruxton, of Rahanna, Ardee, esq.
Mayo	David Watson Rutledge, of Annefield, Hollymount, esq.
Meath	Hans Hamilton Woods, of Woodville, Malahide, esq.
Monaghan	Charles Boyle, of Tannagh Hause, Rockcorry, esq.
Queen's County	William Dent Farrar, of Brockly Hall, Stradbally, esq.
Roscommon	John Woulfe Flanigan, of Drumdoe, Boyle, esq.
Sligo	John Folliott, jun., of Hollybrook, Boyle, esq.
Tipperary	George Ryan, of Inch House, Thurles, esq.
Tyrone	William Verner, of Church Hill, Verner's Bridge, esq.
Waterford	Richard Musgrave, of Tourin, Cappoquin, esq.
Waterford City	William Snow, of Rocklands, Waterford, esq.
Westmeath	Sir Rich. Levinge, of Knockdrin Castle, Mullingar, bt.
Wexford	Charles Arthur Walker, of the Lodge, Kyle, esq.
Wicklow	George Hudson, of Templecany, Delgany, esq.

BIRTHS.

1851.

JANUARY.

1. At Beechwood, Midlothian, the lady of Sir David Dundas, bt., a son.
3. At Luffness, East Lothian, the Hon. Mrs. George William Hope, a son.
4. At Lowndes-square, the lady of E. Carleton Tufnell, esq., a daughter.
5. At Deal, the lady of Julius Brockman Backhouse, C.B., a daughter.
7. At the Royal Circus, Edinburgh, the lady of Major Blackburn, 85th Lt. In., a son.
— At Cheshunt, Lady Roberts, a daughter.
8. At Manchester-square, the lady of Sidney Gurney, esq., a daughter.
— In Lowndes-square, the Hon. Mrs. M. Kerr, a son.
— At Naples, the lady of John Dunn Gardner, esq., a son and heir.
9. At Chicksands Priory, Lady Elizabeth Osborn, a daughter.
10. At Eaton-square, the lady of Edward Divett, esq., M.P., a son.
11. At Eltham, the lady of Henry Lewin, esq., a daughter.
12. At Northchurch Rectory, Herts, the lady of the Rev. Sir John Hobart Culme Seymour, bt., a daughter.
— At Portland-place, Madame Van de Weyer, a daughter.
— At Cavendish-square, the lady of Edward Marjoribanks, jun., esq., a daughter.
— At Morden Lodge, Surrey, the lady of Henry James Hoare, esq., a daughter.
13. At Naples, the Hon. Mrs. John Gellibrand Hubbard, a daughter.
15. At Dover House, near Arundel, the lady of C. R. Beauclerk, esq., a son.
— At Mereworth Castle, Lady Le Despencer, a daughter.
— At Broughton Hall, Flint, the lady of C. Cotton, esq., a son.
— At Mancetter Lodge, near Atherstone, Lady Charlotte Chetwynd, a daughter.
16. At Goldsboro' Hall, Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, a son.
— At Vienna, the Princess Nicholas Esterhazy (daughter of the Earl of Jersey), a son.
16. At Talacre, Holywell, Flintshire, the Lady Mostyn, a daughter.
21. At Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, Mrs. George Hotham, a son.
23. At Summerton, the Hon. Mrs. Brooke, a daughter.
24. At Manor House, Wittenham, Berks, Mrs. Hayward, a daughter.
25. At Dorfold, Cheshire, Mrs. Wilbraham Tollemache, a son.
26. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Lady Wade, a daughter.
27. At Eaton-place, the Countess of Mulgrave, a son.
28. At Frampton Hall, Lincolnshire, the lady of Charles Thomas J. Moore, esq., a daughter.
29. At Plympton, the lady of Walter Hele Molesworth, esq., a daughter.
30. At 57, York-place, Edinburgh, the Hon. Mrs. Dalrymple Hay, a son.
31. At the Royal Hotel, Chester, Lady Emma Vesey, twins.

FEBRUARY.

2. At Norley Hall, Cheshire, the lady of John George Woodhouse, esq., a daughter.
— At Government House, Nassau, Bahamas, the lady of his Excellency Governor Gregory, a son.
3. At Monreith, Lady Maxwell, a daughter.
4. At Port Louis, Mauritius, the lady of Griffin Nicholas, esq., of Ashton Keynes, Wilts, a daughter.
6. At Barnby Moor, Notts, the lady of W. P. Wasterneys, esq., a son and heir.
— At Hartlebury Castle, the lady of the Rev. Edward Winnington Ingram, a daughter.
7. At Worms, on the Rhine, the lady of Baldwin Arden Wake, esq., Commander, R.N., a son.
8. The lady of Thomas Davies Lloyd, of Bronwydd, Cardigan, a son and heir.
9. In Eaton-place, the Lady Margaret Milbanke, a son and heir.
10. At Priory House, Taunton, the lady of Ellis James Charter, esq., 8th Reg., a son and heir.
— At Bedford-square, the lady of Charles E. Murray, esq., a daughter.
11. At the Pavilion, Kandy, the lady of his Excellency Sir George William Anderson, K.C.B., a son.
13. At Hurworth Grange, near Darlington, the lady of Mark Ord, esq., a daughter.

BIRTHS.

14. In Moray-place, Edinburgh, the lady of Sir Graham Montgomery, bt., a daughter.

15. In Marlborough-road, St. John's Wood, the lady Tullamore, a daughter.

16. At Sidmouth, the lady of Captain Fulford, R.N., a son.

— At the Rectory, Woodborough, Wilts, the lady of the Rev. William Thomas Wyld, a daughter.

17. In Park-street, the Lady Macdonald, a daughter.

— At Madeira, the lady of Captain Kemeys Tynte, a daughter.

— The lady of G. S. Harcourt, esq., of Ankerwycke House, Buckinghamshire, a son.

— At Papplewick Hall, Notts, Mrs. Ashton Case, a son.

— In Gloucester-terrace, Hyde Park Gardens, the lady of Walter Logan, esq., a daughter.

20. At Swanton House, Norfolk, the Hon. Mrs. Delaval Astley, a son.

21. At the Castle, Parsonstown, the Countess of Rosse, a son.

— At Leytonstone, the wife of T. Fowell Buxton, esq., a son.

22. At the Manor House, Pirbright, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. Newton Spicer, a daughter.

— At Aspall Hall, Suffolk, the lady of Dr. Barrington Chevallier, M.P., a son.

25. In Park-crescent, Portland-place, the lady of John Hornby, esq., a son.

— At Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Corbett Cotton, a son.

— At Lowestoffe, Suffolk, the lady of James Peto, esq., a son.

27. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Lady Dorothy Nevill, a son.

— At Sibton Park, Suffolk, the lady of J. W. Brooke, esq., a daughter.

— At Port of Spain, Trinidad, the lady of H. T. Bowen, esq., puisne judge of that island, a son.

— At Kingscote, the lady of Col. Kingscote, a son.

— At the Glebe, Ballinrobe, Mayo, Mrs. De Burgh D'Arcy, a son and heir.

28. At Bruges, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Wilson, R.A., a daughter.

Lately. At Scarthingwell Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of Henry Constable Maxwell, esq., a son.

MARCH.

1. In Dover-street, the Lady Louisa Ponsonby, a son.

1. At St. Helier's, Jersey, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Windham, a son.

— In Berkeley-square, Lady Alfred Paget, a son.

2. In Wilton-crescent, the Viscountess Chewton, a son and heir.

4. In York-place, Portman-square, Lady Heron Maxwell, a daughter.

— At Spittal House, Berwickshire, the lady of the Rev. W. Compton Lundie, of Spittal, a son and heir.

— At the Manor House, Binfield, Berks, the lady of H. Bruxner, esq., a son.

5. At Williamstrip Park, Gloucestershire, the lady of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, bt., a daughter.

— At Brighton, Lady Londesborough, a son.

6. At Ardess Glebe, the lady Adam Loftus, a son.

— At Clifton, Lady Isabella Grant, a son.

— At Whatton House, Leicester, the lady of Edward Dawson, esq., a son.

— In Dublin, the lady of William Blackburne, esq., of Tankardstown, a son and heir.

— At the Manor House, Little Marlow, Bucks, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Snell, a daughter.

7. At Mangalore, the lady of Francis N. Maltby, esq., Civil Service, a daughter.

8. At Ware Priory, Mrs. Hadsley Gosselin, a daughter.

— At Cheltenham, the lady of Major-General Tickell, C.B., Bengal Engineers, a son.

— At Wymondham Rectory, Leicestershire, the Hon. Mrs. John Beresford, a daughter.

— At Hannington Rectory, Hampshire, the lady of the Rev. John W. H. Molyneux, a son.

At Clifton, the lady of C. T. Alleyne, esq., a daughter.

9. In Needwood House, Needwood Forest, the lady of Com. C. E. Tennant, R.N., a son.

— In Eaton-place, the Countess of Enniskillen, a son.

— In Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, Lady Walker, a son.

10. At Thames Villa, Hammersmith, the lady of W. Francis Ainsworth, esq., a daughter.

— In Eaton-square, the lady of Sir George Howland Beaumont, bt., a son and heir.

— At Castledillon, Armagh, Lady Molyneux, a son.

BIRTHS.

10. At Brighton, Mrs. Noel Hoare, a son.

— In Upper Brooke-street, the lady of Cecil Fane, esq., a son.

11. At Sholapore, Bombay Presidency, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Goldstein, a son, stillborn.

— At the Cape of Good Hope, the lady of Col. Ross, of the Bengal Army, a daughter.

15. At Midhurst, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Bayly, a daughter.

— At Ashley Hall, near Newmarket, the lady of John Hammond, esq., a son and heir.

16. At Hazlewood Castle, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Vavasour, a daughter.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Alexander Cruikshank, esq., a son.

— At Anketell Grove, the lady of Matthew John Anketell, esq., a son.

17. At Wold, Northamptonshire, the lady of John De Courcy Hamilton, esq., a daughter.

— At Shardelow Hall, Mrs. Sutton, a son.

18. At Mauritius, the lady of the Hon. Rawson W. Rawson, esq., a son and heir.

— At the Vicarage, Weaverham, Cheshire, the lady of the Rev. Charles Spencer Stanhope, a daughter.

19. At Madeira, the Viscountess Northland, a daughter.

20. At Dover, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Farrant, K.L.S., a daughter.

22. At Hursley Park, Hampshire, the lady of Sir William Heathcote, bt., a son.

— At Weisbaden, the lady of Capt. Carnegie, E.I.C.S., a son.

— At Marlow Lodge, near Ludlow, the lady of Capt. W. J. Verner, 21st Fusileers, a daughter.

23. At Caldecot House, Abingdon, the lady of J. B. Sedgefield, esq., a daughter.

— In Upper Harley-street, the Lady Caroline Garnier, a son.

24. At the Hague, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Elliot, a son.

25. In Upper Brook-street, the Viscountess Stopford, a daughter.

26. At Cotheridge Court, Worcestershire, the lady of the Rev. C. Berkeley, a son.

27. At Chell House, Staffordshire, the lady of Thomas Llewellyn, esq., a daughter.

— In Grosvenor-square, Viscountess Ebrington, a daughter.

28. In Wilton-crescent, the Countess of Winchilsea, a son.

— At Pleasington Hall, Lancashire, the lady of John B. Bowdon, esq., a son.

29. At Cheltenham, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Burlton, C.B., a daughter.

— At Knighton, near Leicester, the lady of C. C. Macaulay, esq., a son.

30. At West Retford Hall, Notts, the lady of Benjamin Huntsman, esq., a daughter.

31. In Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Spencer Law, a daughter.

— In Upper Harley-street, the Lady Sophia F. Tower, a son.

— At Hatherton Hall, Staffordshire, the lady of Thomas Entwisle, esq., a son.

Lately. At St. Ann's, Trinidad, the Lady Harris, a son and heir.

APRIL.

1. The lady of Com. John M'Neile Boyd, of H.M.S. *Superb*, a son.

— At Rome, the lady of Capt. R. Wale, of Shelford, Cambridgeshire, a daughter.

3. In Finchley-road, the lady of E. S. Creasy, esq., Professor of History in University College, London, a son.

— At Colesbourne, Gloucester, the lady of J. H. Elwes, esq., a daughter.

4. At Ashburnham-place, the Countess of Ashburnham, a daughter.

5. At Shanks House, Somersetshire, the lady of the Rev. S. Marindin, a son.

6. The lady of the Rev. Charles Wolley, of Eton College, a daughter.

7. At Bourne Park, Kent, the lady of Matthew Bell, esq., a daughter.

— In Lowndes-square, the Lady Vivian, a daughter.

— At Bute House, Petersham, the Lady Louisa Whitmore, a daughter.

— At Penlee, Stoke, the lady of Charles Langton Massingberd, esq., a son.

— At Kippax Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of Francis Hastings Medhurst, esq., a son.

9. At Denford House, Berks, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Dunn, a son.

10. At Monaltire House, Aberdeenshire, the Lady Cochrane, a son and heir.

— At Stourton Hall, Lincolnshire, the lady of Joseph Livesey, esq., a son and heir.

BIRTHS.

10. At Winchester, the lady of Lieut.-Col. A. Onslow, Scots Fusileer Guards, a son.

11. At Elton Rectory, near Oundle, Mrs. Piers C. Claughton, a son.

— At Winchester, the lady of Lieut.-Col. A. Onslow, Scots Fusileer Guards, a son.

18. In Upper Brook-street, Lady Manners, a daughter.

— At Woodbridge, the lady of Ross D. Mangles, M.P., esq., a son.

19. At Wellington, New Zealand, the lady of Lieut.-Col. M'Cleverty, a daughter.

21. In Eaton-place, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Daly, a son.

22. At Sellinge, near Hythe, Mrs. Lynedoch Douglas, a daughter.

23. In New-street, Spring-gardens, Lady Harriet B. Hamilton, a son.

— At Castle Ashby, Northampton, the Lady William Compton, a son.

— At Writtle Park, the Hon. Mrs. Frederick Petre, a son and heir.

— At the Manor House, Crowland, the lady of James Witsed, esq., a son and heir.

24. At Guernsey, the Hon. Mrs. Saumarez, a son, still-born.

— At Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. St. Quintin, a son.

25. At Ness Castle, Inverness, the lady of S. Clarke Jervoise, esq., a daughter.

— The lady of the Hon. J. C. Dundas, a daughter.

— Lady Parish, a daughter.

26. At Newcastle, Longford, the lady of the Hon. L. H. King Harman, a son.

28. In Westbourne-terrace, the lady of R. Cobden, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Streatham Rectory, the lady of the Rev. J. R. Nicholl, a son.

30. At St. Saviour's Grammar School, Southwark, the lady of the Rev. Alfred Povah, a daughter.

— At the High Hall, Hemsworth, Yorkshire, the lady of W. H. Leatham, esq., a son.

— At Wilburton Manor, Cambridgeshire, the lady of Alexander Pym, esq., a daughter.

— In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Viscountess Lewisham, a son and heir.

MAY.

1. In Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Burdett, 17th Lancers, a daughter.

1. At Marston Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Boyle, a daughter.

— At Egypt, near Cowes, the lady of William Dansey, esq., a son.

— In Myddelton-square, Pentonville, the lady of Edward Ballard, M.D., a son.

2. At Rawcliffe Hall, Mrs. Creyke, a daughter.

— At Sydney, New South Wales, at the Bishop's residence, the lady of the Rev. Thomas Jackson, a daughter.

3. In Wilton-place, the lady of R. B. Sheridan, esq., M.P., a son.

4. At Barnes, Surrey, the lady of G. A. F. Shadwell, esq., a son.

— At Croston Hall, Lancashire, the Lady Adelaide de Trafford, a daughter.

— In Eaton-square, the Viscountess Enfield, a son.

5. At Bognor, the Hon. Mrs. Stapleton Cotton, a daughter.

— In Chester-square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Ridley, a daughter.

— In Eaton-square, the Right Hon. Lady De L'Isle and Dudley, a daughter.

6. In Bryanston-square, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Lennox Peel, a daughter.

— At Lord Wenlock's, Berkeley-square, Lady Elizabeth Lawley, a daughter.

7. At Kinnoul Cottage, Perth, Lady Charles Kerr, a son.

8. The lady of Capt. Starkie Bence, of Kentwell Hall, Suffolk, a daughter.

— In Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Sanderson, a daughter.

9. At Brighton, the Hon. Mrs. George Bridgeman, a son.

— At Hamilton Lodge, Upper Kensington Gore, the lady of the Hon. W. E. Fitz-Maurice, a son.

10. At Weymouth, the lady of C. Morant, esq., a son.

11. At Wolverley House, Worcestershire, the lady of F. W. Knight, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

— At Oxford, the lady of the Rev. Richard Harrington, D.D., Principal of Brasenose College, a son.

12. At Bolton Hall, Yorkshire, the lady of H. A. Littledale, esq., a daughter.

16. At Geneva, the lady of the Hon. Thomas Preston, a son.

— In Connaught-place, Lady Mildred Hope, a son.

— At Tunbridge, Kent, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Welldon, a son,

17. At the Bishop's Palace, Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. John Blomfield, a son.

BIRTHS.

18. At Elden House, London, Canada West, the lady of George Shuldham Peard, esq., 20th Regt., a son.

20. At Edinburgh, the lady of Richard Torin, esq., of Sanquhar House, Morayshire, a son.

— At Drinkston Park, Suffolk, the lady of Herbert Bree, esq., a son.

— At Corby Castle, the lady of Philip H. Howard, M.P., a daughter.

22. At Buriton Rectory, Hants, the lady of the Rev. J. M. Sumner, a daughter.

23. At Lansdowne Lodge, Kenmare, Ireland, the lady of R. W. Townsend, esq., a daughter.

25. In Russell-square, the lady of Dr. Golding Bird, a son.

— At Croft Castle, Herefordshire, the lady of W. T. K. Davis, esq., a son.

26. At Hongkong, the lady of the Lord Bishop of Victoria, a son.

— At Upper Brook-street, Mrs. Harcourt Johnstone, a son and heir.

27. At Edinburgh, Lady Cloud Hamilton, a daughter.

— At Methley, the Hon. Mrs. Savile, a son.

— At Phesdo House, Kincardineshire, the lady of J. T. Mackenzie, esq., a daughter.

28. At Washington Rectory, the Hon. Mrs. L. W. Denman, a daughter.

— In Oakley-square, the lady of the Rev. Cornelius Hart, a son and heir.

29. In Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, the lady of Dr. James Bright, a son.

30. In Adelaide-crescent, Brighton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Bonham, 10th Hussars, a daughter.

31. At Keynsham, the lady of Charles Daltroy, esq., C.B., a son and heir.

JUNE.

1. In Eaton-place, the lady of W. H. Pole Carew, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At Ashby Lodge, Northamptonshire, the lady of Henry Arnold, esq., a son.

2. In Albyn-place, Aberdeen, the lady of Capt. Leith, R.N., a son.

— At Bath, the lady of Capt. Arthur Hall, Bengal Light Cavalry, a son.

3. At Exeter, the lady of the Rev. Sub-Dean Stephens, a daughter.

4. At Dinder House, Wells, Somersetshire, the lady of James Curtis Somerville, esq., a son.

4. In Fitzroy-square, the lady of Sir C. L. Eastlake, a daughter, still-born.

— At Lodge Villa, St. John's Wood, Mrs. Llewellyn Mostyn, a daughter.

5. At Arrowe Park, Cheshire, the lady of John R. Shaw, esq., a son.

6. At East Cosham House, the lady of Capt. Charles Burrill, a daughter.

7. In Curzon-street, the Lady Guernsey, a son.

— Lady Adela Goff, a son and heir.

8. At Ressall Hall, Fleetwood, the lady of the Rev. George Y. Osborne, a daughter.

— At Teinmouth, the lady of Arthur Acland, esq., a son.

9. The lady of C. G. H. St. Pattrick, esq., Worcester, a son.

— At St. James's-place, the lady of Ralph Neville, esq., a son.

10. At Writtle, Essex, the lady of J. A. Hardcastle, esq., M.P., a daughter.

— At the Chace, near Ashburton, the lady of Major Coker, a daughter.

11. At Grace Dieu Manor, Leicestershire, the lady of Ambrose Lisle Phillips, esq., a son.

12. At Eaton-square, the lady of Capt. the Hon. Francis Maude, R.N., a son.

13. At Bourton House, near Rugby, Mrs. Grosvenor Miles, a son.

— At Bordesley Park, Worcestershire, the lady of Richard Hemming, esq., a son and heir.

18. At Spondon, near Derby, the lady of F. Arkwright, esq., a daughter.

19. At Elton Hall, near Stockton-on-Tees, the lady of the Rev. Henry Maister, a son.

20. At Womersley Park, Yorkshire, the lady Hawke, a daughter.

21. In Lowndes-square, the Countess of March, a daughter.

— At Rodbaston Hall, Staffordshire, the lady of Charles Holland, M.D., F.R.S., a son, still-born.

23. In Beaumont-street, the lady of Sir George De la Poer Beresford, bt., a son.

— At Crookedholm, Kilmarnock, Ayrshire, the lady of Capt. Crawford Caffin, R.N., a daughter.

— In Guildford-street, Lady Pollock, a son.

— Mrs. Yarde, of Trebridge House, Devon, a daughter.

24. At Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, the lady of J. Wigram, esq., a son.

25. At Purley, Berks, Lady Hope, a son.

BIRTHS.

26. At the Manor House, Horsham, the lady of E. Tredcroft, esq., a daughter.

27. At Dyrham Park, Herts, the Hon. Mrs. Trotter, a son.

— At Madras, the lady of Major Pears, C.B., Madras Eng., a son.

28. In Belgrave-square, the Lady Helen Stewart, a son.

30. At Kemberton Rectory, Shropshire, Mrs. G. Whitmore, a daughter.

— At Malshanger, Hants, the lady of Wyndham Portal, esq., a daughter.

JULY.

1. In Grosvenor-crescent, Viscountess Newry, a daughter.

— At Brocton Hall, Staffordshire, the lady of Major Chetwynd, late First Life Guards, a son.

— At Devonport, the lady of Captain Lowe, R.N., a daughter.

2. At Clarendon Park, Lady Hervey Bathurst, twins, sons.

— The Lady Naas, a son and heir.

3. In Arlington-street, the Marchioness of Salisbury, a son.

— At Hams, Warwickshire, the Hon. Mrs. Adderley, a daughter.

4. At Copenhagen, the lady of J. H. Drummond Hay, esq., Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Morocco, a daughter.

— In William-street, Lowndes-square, Lady Nicholson, a daughter.

5. At Ketton Hall, near Stamford, the Lady Burghley, a son.

— At Sedgeford Hall, Norfolk, the lady of Charles Neville Rolfe, esq., a son.

— The lady of Henry Ford Barclay, esq., of Leytonstone, a son.

— The lady of Henry Addenbrooke, esq., of Hollyfield, Warwickshire, a daughter.

7. In Halkin-street West, Lady Payne Gallwey, a son.

8. At Westbourne, the lady of T. H. B. Crosse, esq., a son and heir.

9. At Wickham, Hants, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Dunsmure, 42nd Highlanders, a son.

— At Ardsheal House, Appin, Argyleshire, the lady of Miles Lockhart, esq., a son.

— At Streatham, the lady of Captain Drinkwater Bethune, R.N., a daughter.

11. In Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, the Hon. Lady Pearson, a daughter.

— At Starcross, the lady of Trehawke Kekewich, esq., a son.

12. At Carlisle, the Lady Mary Hope Wallace, a daughter.

— At Catton Hall, Derbyshire, the lady of the Hon. Robert Curzon, jun., a son and heir.

13. At Weavering, Kent, the Lady North, a son and heir.

15. Mrs. Herbert, of Llanarth, a son and heir.

16. At Stoke Hamond, Bucks, the Lady Julia Bouwens, a daughter.

— At Albury, Surrey, the lady of Martin F. Tupper, esq., a daughter.

17. At Erskine, Lady Blantyre, a son and heir.

— At York, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Vicars, a son.

— At Syston Court, Gloucestershire, Mrs. F. Newton Dickenson, a daughter.

— At River Hall, Sussex, the lady of Henry Cauldfield Saunders, esq., a son and heir.

18. At Compton Castle, Somersetshire, Mrs. Eveleigh Wyndham, a son.

21. At Danesfield, Bucks, the Hon. Mrs. Scott Murray, a daughter.

23. At St. Audries, Lady Acland Hood, a daughter.

— At West Stafford, Dorset, the lady of John Floyer, esq., M.P., a son and heir.

— The lady of Dr. Lankester, F.R.S., Old Burlington-street, a son.

— At Langley, Bucks, the lady of John Nash, esq., a daughter.

24. At the Rectory, Hamstall Ridware, the Hon. Mrs. H. Cholmondeley, a daughter.

25. At Golden Grove, S.W., the Viscountess Emlyn, a daughter.

26. In Cumberland-street, the Hon. Mrs. Spencer Ponsonby, a daughter.

— At Parslows, Essex, the Hon. Mrs. Richard Denman, a daughter.

27. In Piccadilly, Baroness Mayer De Rothschild, a daughter.

— At Babworth Rectory, the Lady Frances Simpson, a daughter.

— In Finsbury-square, the lady of H. Jeaffreson, M.D., a daughter.

— At 13, Hyde Park-street, the lady of Edward Budd, esq., a daughter.

— At Abbey House, Sherborne, Lady Kay, lady of Sir Brook Kay, bart., a son.

28. At the Priory, Ash Priors, Somerset, the lady of John Winter, esq., a son and heir.

29. At Twyford Abbey, the lady of Edmund Burke Roche, esq., M.P., a son.

30. The Hon. Mrs. Edward Upton, a son, still-born.

BIRTHS.

30. At Wilton House, Salisbury, the Hon. Mrs. Sidney Herbert, a daughter.

31. At Stoneham Park, the lady of Thomas Willis Fleming, esq., a daughter.

AUGUST.

1. At Bridlington Quay, the Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley, a daughter.

3. At Grove Rectory, near East Retford, the lady of the Rev. Evelyn H. Vernon, a daughter.

— In Grosvenor-place, the Viscountess Eastnor, a daughter.

6. The Duchess of Buccleuch, a daughter.

— In Torrington-square, the lady of the Rev. Robert Montgomery, a daughter.

— At Oaklands, near Dursley, the lady of E. A. Freeman, esq., a son.

7. At Nassau, New Providence, the lady of the Hon. J. C. Lees, Chief Justice and President of the Council of the Bahamas, a son.

— In Grosvenor-crescent, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Robert B. Wood, C.B., a daughter.

10. At the Vicarage, Lamberhurst, the lady of the Rev. R. Hawkins, a son.

— At New House, St. Alban's, the lady of Capt. H. Creed, a daughter.

11. At Merstham, the Lady Mary Haworth, a son.

— At Montreal, near Sevenoaks, the Viscountess Holmesdale, a daughter.

— The lady of Lieut.-Col. Birch Reynardson, Grenadier Guards, a son.

12. At One Ash, Rochdale, the lady of John Bright, M.P., a son.

— At Horsham Park, Mrs. H. P. Broadwood, a daughter.

14. In South Audley-street, the Viscountess Cranley, a daughter.

15. In Curzon-street, Mayfair, the Lady Catherine Wheble, of Bulmershe Court, Berks, a daughter.

— In Lowndes-street, the Lady Blanche Dupplin, a daughter.

— At Spring Vale, Isle of Wight, the lady of Capt. George Hathorn, R.N., a son.

— At Waresley Park, Huntingdonshire, the Lady Caroline Duncombe, a son.

16. At Dublin, the Marchioness of Kildare, a son.

17. At Compton-place, Eastbourne, the Lady Fanny Howard, a daughter.

19. At Heath's Court, Ottery, St. Mary, Mrs. J. D. Coleridge, a son.

19. At Ollerton, Lady Maria Chatterton, a daughter.

20. At Oporto, the lady of John Lambert, esq., a daughter.

21. At Cobham Hall, Kent, the Countess of Darnley, a son and heir.

— At St. Peter's, Northampton, the Hon. Mrs. De Saumarez, a son.

— At Henley Park, Surrey, the lady of the Rev. W. W. Spicer, a son.

22. At Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, Lady Charles Paulet, a son.

24. At the Villa del Cinque Albano, near Rome, the Hon. Mrs. Clifford, a son and heir.

— At the Priory, Reigate, the Marchioness of Ailsa, a daughter.

27. In Upper Brook-street, the Lady Sarah Lindsay, a daughter.

28. In Gloucester-terrace, Lady Northcote, a daughter.

29. At Felsham Rectory, the lady of the Rev. J. R. Anderson, a son.

29. At York, the lady of Captain Ormsby Gore, M.P., a son.

30. In Mecklenburgh-square, Caroline, lady of Richard Edward Van Heythuysen, esq., of Holbrook Lodge, Chiselhurst, a son.

— At Thornhill House, Handsworth, the lady of Edward Chance, esq., a daughter,

— At Delves Manorhouse, Ringner, Sussex, Mrs. W. Percival, a son.

31. At East London, Buffalo Mouth, Cape of Good Hope, the lady of the Rev. Francis Flemming, Military Chaplain, King William's Town, a son and heir.

— The Lady Norreys, a son.

SEPTEMBER.

1. In Portman-square, the lady of the Rt. Hon. Lord Leigh, a son and heir.

— At Worthing, Sussex, the lady of the Hon. Fitzgerald A. Foley, a son.

3. At Brussels, Lady M'Mahon, a son.

4. In St. Helen's-place, the lady of Samuel Solly, esq., F.R.S., a son.

— At Salisbury, the lady of Thomas Fraser Grove, esq., Seagry House, Wilts, a son and heir.

5. In Charles-street, St. James's-square, the lady of George Dunbar, esq., a son.

— At Sneaton Hall, near Whitby, Yorkshire, the lady of Joseph Barker Richardson, esq., a son.

BIRTHS.

6. At Anningsley Park, Chertsley, the Hon. Mrs. James Norton, a daughter.

8. At Bath, the Hon. Mrs. R. Lambert Baynes, a son.

— At Wuzeerabad, Punjaub, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Wellesley H.M. 10th Reg., a daughter, still-born.

9. At Newburgh, Northumberland, the lady of Captain Gustavus Coulson, R.N., a daughter.

— At Ashley Park, Surrey, Lady Fletcher, a son.

10. The Viscountess Nevill, a daughter.

— At Chester, the lady of Sir Edward Walker, a son.

12. At Wilton-crescent, the lady of H. W. Dashwood, esq., a son.

13. At Lausanne House, Margate, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Stott, a son.

— At Clifton, the lady of Viscount Eyre, esq., a son.

14. At Stoke Park, near Bristol, the lady of John Battersby Harford, esq., a daughter.

— At the Manorhouse, Holt, Wilts, the lady of John Neeld, esq., M.P., a son.

15. At Beeston Hall, Norfolk, Lady Preston, a son and heir.

— At Escrick Park, the Hon. Mrs. James Stuart Wortley, a son.

— At Edinburgh, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Blake, 33rd Reg., a daughter.

16. At Manby, the Countess of Yarborough, a son.

— At Moonmore, Tarbert, county of Kerry, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Kitchener, a son.

17. In Westbourne-terrace, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Everest, a daughter.

18. At Lorbottle House, Northumberland, the lady of Adam Atkinson, esq., a daughter.

— At Knapton House, Norfolk, Lady Robinson, a son and heir.

— At Chesham-street, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, a daughter.

19. At Haldon House, Devon, the lady of Lawrence Palk, esq., a daughter.

— In Hereford-street, the lady of Thomas Somers Cocks, jun., esq., M.P., a son.

21 At the Manor House, Samerford Parva, near Malmesbury, the lady of John Sealey, esq., a son and heir.

22. At East Sheen, the Hon. Mrs. Adolphus Liddell, a daughter.

— At Casewick, Lady Trollope, a son and heir.

— In the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Thorndike, Roy. Art., a son.

23. At Kailzie House, Peeblesshire, the lady of Patrick Dudgeon, esq., a son.

24. At the Rectory, Hertingfordbury, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. Godolphin Hastings, a daughter.

25. At Wood End, the lady Greenock, a daughter.

— The lady of Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, F.R.S.E., Liverpool, a daughter.

— At Grafton-street, the lady of T. Thistlethwayte, esq., of Southwick Park, Hants, a daughter.

— At Guestling Lodge, the lady of Arthur James Lewis, esq., a son.

27. At Longford Castle, the Viscountess Folkestone, a daughter.

— At Down Amney, Gloucestershire, the lady of Capt. Charles Talbot, R.N., a son.

— The lady of Capt. Charles Fanshawe, R.E., a son.

— At Chippenham Park, Cambridge, the lady of the Rev. Alfred Bond, of Freston Rectory, Suffolk, a son.

28. At Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmund's the Lady Alfred Hervey, a son.

— Hilton Park, Wolverhampton, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Vernon, Coldstream Guards, a son.

29. At Cromarty House, N.B., Mrs. George W. H. Ross, a son.

OCTOBER.

1. At Eaglescarnie, the lady of Capt. the Hon. George Grey, R.N., a son.

— At Keston, Kent, Mrs. Robert Hay Murray, a son.

2. At Albury Park, the Lady Lovaine, a son.

3. At Maidstone, the lady of C. A. Delmar, esq., a son.

— At Seend Cottage, the lady of Ambrose Awdry, esq., a son.

4. At Moncrieffe House, Perthshire, the Lady Louisa Moncrieffe, a daughter.

— In Great Cumberland-place, Hyde Park, the lady of Robert Loder, esq., of the High Beeches, Sussex, a son.

5. At Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Abercromby, a daughter.

— At Tenby, the lady of Thomas Allen, esq., of Freestone, Pembroke, a son and heir.

— Mrs. Charles Rivington, Upper Tooting, a son.

— At Learmont, county Derry, the lady of George de la Poer Beresford, a son.

BIRTHS.

7. In Moray-place, Edinburgh, the Viscountess Reidhaven, a son.

— The lady of Joseph Bowser, esq., of Polesden, Surrey, a son.

8. At Little Grimsby Hall, near Louth, the Lady Frederick Beauclerc, a son.

11. At Orton Longueville, the Countess of Aboyne, a son.

— At Birksgate, near Adelaide, South Australia, the lady of Arthur Hardy, esq., a son.

— At Roehampton, the Hon. Mrs. Robert Boyle, a daughter.

12. At Windmill Hill, Sussex, the lady of H. M. Curteis, esq., M.P., a son.

— At Thornton Hall, Lady Petre, a daughter.

— At Aikenhead House, Lanarkshire, the Lady Isabella Gordon, a son.

13. At Rufford Hall, the Lady Arabella Hesketh, a daughter.

— At Hatherop, Lady Maria Ponsonby, a son.

14. At Brighton, the Viscountess Downe, a son.

— At Tangragee Castle, her Grace the Duchess of Manchester, a daughter.

15. At Claysmore, near Enfield, the lady of J. W. Bosanquet, esq., a daughter.

16. In Portman-square, the lady of Capt. Hatton, Grenadier Guards, a daughter.

17. At Edinburgh, Lady Anne Charteris, a daughter.

18. At Windlestone Hall, Durham, Lady Eden, a son.

19. At Woodlands, near Taunton, the lady of the Hon. Charles Napier, a daughter.

— At Bramall Hall, Cheshire, the lady of Major Davenport, a son.

20. At Coston Rectory, near Melton Mowbray, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. John Sandilands, a son.

— At Notton, Lady Awdry, a son.

— At Lowndes-square, the Lady Mary Egerton, a daughter.

21. In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Vansittart, a son.

22. At the Vicarage, Colerne, Wilts, the lady of the Rev. Gilbert Heathcote, a son.

23. At Westover, Isle of Wight, the lady of the Hon. William A'Court Holmes, a son.

— At the Admiralty, the lady of Capt. Alexander Milne, R.N., a son.

24. At Fort William, Cork, the lady of Godfrey T. Baker, esq., a son.

24. In Grosvenor-street, the lady of Dr. Latham, a daughter.

25. At Carlton Barrow, near Blandford, the lady of Lieut.-Col. J. D. Browne, a son.

26. At Churston Court, the lady of John Yarde Buller, esq., a daughter.

29. In Lowndes-square, the Lady Mary Egerton, a daughter.

30. At the Vicarage, Corby, the lady of the Rev. C. Farebrother, S.C.L., Lincolnshire, a son.

— At Cadland, the seat of A. R. Drummond, esq., Mrs. Lumley, of Teckhill Castle, a daughter.

— At Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Henry Farrant, a daughter.

31. In Bryanston-place, the Lady Charlotte Watson Taylor, a daughter.

— At Frittenden, the Lady Harriet Moore, a son.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Pau, in the Pyrenees, the Lady Louisa Agnew, a son.

— At Colwood House, Sussex, the lady of Saint John Bennett, esq., a son and heir.

— At Greenfield Hall, Holywell, the lady of Frederic Muspratt, esq., a daughter.

3. At Ickworth, the Lady Arthur Hervey, a son.

5. At Stoke Rochford, the Lady Caroline Turnor, a son.

— At Cape Town, the lady of Capt. Wellesley, a daughter.

6. At Bruges, the lady of Lieut.-Col. E. St. John Neale, Her Majesty's Consul at Varna, a daughter.

— At Thetford, Norfolk, the lady of the Rev. J. R. Major, a son.

— At Bombay, Lady Yardley, a daughter.

7. At Watford, Northamptonshire, Lady Henley, a daughter.

— At Edgcott, the lady of Aubrey Cartwright, esq., a daughter.

8. At the Pigeon House Fort, Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Col. J. H. Griffin, Royal Artillery, a son.

— At 38, Gloucester-square, Lady Kay Shuttleworth, a son.

9. In Brook-street, the Marchioness of Blandford, a daughter.

10. In Queen-street, Edinburgh, the Lady Blanche Balfour, a son.

— At Florence, the Lady Methuen, a son.

BIRTHS.

10. At Mitcham, the lady of Charles Hugh Hoare, esq., a son.

12. In Belgrave-square, the Hon. Mrs. Horatio Fitzroy, a son.

13. At Broome Park, the Lady Maria Brodie, a son.

14. In Rossmore Park, Monaghan, Lady Rossmore, a son and heir.

17. At Coatham Hall, Durham, the lady of George Pearson Wilkinson, esq., a daughter.

— At Kinnaird Castle, N.B., the Lady Catherine Carnegie, a daughter.

19. In Grosvenor-crescent, the lady of Col. Thomas Wood, a daughter.

20. In Sydney-place, Bath, the lady of Capt. Stirling, R.N., a son.

21. At Micklefield Hall, Herts, the lady of Thomas Clutterbuck, a son.

— At Putney, the lady of John Bethell, esq., a daughter.

22. In Grosvenor-place, the Lady Harriet Wegg-Prosser, a daughter.

23. The lady of the Rev. Henry Cotterill, Principal of Brighton College, a son.

— At Attleburgh Rectory, Norfolk, the lady of the Rev. Alfred Bowyer Smyth, a son.

— At Shenton Hall, Leicester, the lady of Frederick Woolaston, esq., a daughter.

25. At Point de Galle, Ceylon, the lady of the Rev. Norman Garstin, D.D., a daughter.

26. At Youlston, near Barnstaple, the lady of Sir Arthur Chichester, bart., a son.

— In Berkeley-square, the lady of Sydney Smirke, esq., a son.

28. In Chesham-place, Lady Caroline King, a son.

— At St. James's Palace, the Hon. Mrs. Grey, a son.

— At Greystoke Castle, Cumberland, Mrs. Howard, a son.

— At Wickham-place, Essex, the lady of Sir Claude C. de Crespigny, bart., a daughter.

— In Gloucester-place, Hyde Park, the lady of Beaumont Hankey, esq., a son.

29. At Grand Cairo, the Hon. Mrs. Murray, the lady of H.B.M. Agent and Consul-General for Egypt, a son and heir.

30. At Apley, near Ryde, Isle of Wight, the lady of Commander Colin Yorke Campbell, R.N., a daughter.

Lately, at Cumnor Vicarage, Berks, the Hon. Mrs. Charles F. O. Spencer, a son.

DECEMBER.

4. At St. Helen's, Southsea, the lady of Capt. Langley, R. M. Art., a daughter.

5. At Westow Hill, Surrey, Mrs. John Rivington, a daughter.

— In the Strand, Mrs. Samuel Harvey Twining, a son.

— In Wimpole-street, the lady of John C. Burgoyne, esq., a son.

— In New-street, Spring-gardens, the lady of J. Bonham Carter, esq., M.P., a son.

6. At Stone Castle, Kent, the lady of Thomas Cooper, esq., a son.

— At Cuerden Hall, Lancaster, the lady of Capt. R. Townley Parker, a son.

7. At Errwood Hall, near Buxton, the lady of Samuel Grimshawe, esq., a daughter.

8. At Agra, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Brind, a daughter.

10. In the Terrace, Barnes, Surrey, the lady of Bolton Corney, esq., a son.

— At Rosthern Hall, Cheshire, Mrs. Charles Egerton, a daughter.

11. At Seymour Court, Marlow, the lady of the Rev. Frederick R. Perry, a son.

12. In Lowndes-square, Lady St. John Mildmay, a daughter.

14. At Norton Hall, Derbyshire, the lady of Charles Cammell, esq., a son.

— At Elmore Court, Gloucestershire, the lady of William Vernon Guise, esq., a son.

15. At Llanstephan House, Radnorshire, the lady of L. H. Peel, esq., a daughter.

— At Inchbrakie, Perthshire, the Hon. Mrs. Græme, a daughter.

16. At Ilam Hall, the lady of D. W. Russell, esq., a daughter.

17. At Radborne Hall, Derbyshire, the Lady Anna Carolina Chandos Pole, a son and heir.

— At Cheltenham, the lady of Col. Slade, a son.

18. At Paignton, Devon, the lady of Capt. John Shepherd, R.N., a son and a daughter, the former still-born.

— The lady of John Murray, esq., Albemarle-street, a son.

22. At Wilton-place, Ledbury, Herefordshire, the lady of John Cam Thackwell, esq., a son.

— At Manor Lodge, near Bognor, the lady of Alexander B. C. Dixie, esq., M.D., a son and heir.

22. At East Hall, Kent, the lady of George Arthur Fuller, esq., a son.

— At Dublin, the lady of Col. J. Bloomfield Gough, a son.

23. In Welbeck-street, the lady of Wadham Locke, esq., of Stourcliffe, Hampshire, a son.

— At Brompton, Mrs. H. B. Sheridan, a son.

— At Lychett House, Wilts, the lady of H. L. S. Dillon Trenchard, esq., a daughter.

— In Westbourne-terrace, the lady of Charles Lyall, esq., a daughter.

25. At Chicheley Hall, Bucks, the lady of Robert Hobson, esq., a son.

— At Graffham Rectory, the lady of the Rev. R. W. Randall, a daughter.

— At Creigston Castle, Turriff, N.B., Mrs. Pollard Urquhart, a son.

26. In Upper Montagu-street, the lady of Charles Henry Tottenham, esq., a son.

28. At Harleyford, the lady of Capt. Bishop Culpeper, a daughter.

— In France, the lady of William John Fenwick, esq., of Warblington House, Hants, a daughter.

— At Naples, the lady of James Graham Domville, a daughter.

29. At Osberton, near Retford, Viscountess Milton, lady of George Savile Foljambe, esq., a son.

31. In Bryanstone-square, Madame Musurus, the lady of the Turkish Minister, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

1851.

JANUARY.

1. Edward Rigby, esq., M.D., of Berkeley-square, to Marianne, daughter of S. D. Darbishire, esq., of Manchester.

2. At Romford, the Rev. James Charles Blomfield, rector of Lamerton, Oxon, to Mary Louisa, daughter of the late H. Tweed, esq., Romford Lodge.

— At Beckenham, the Rev. G. R. Winter, to Augusta Smith, daughter of E. Lawford, esq., of Eden Park.

— At Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Beckford Bevan, esq., to Louisa Sophia, daughter of the late Captain Hoffman, R.N.

2. At Roch, Pembroke, Captain George Lloyd, esq., of Haverfordwest, to Catherine, daughter of the late J. J. Stokes, esq.

4. At Cheltenham, Captain G. V. Maxwell, 88th Connaught Rangers, to Charlotte Wilhelmina, daughter of the late J. Kearney, esq., of Kilkenny.

6. At North Walsham, the Rev. Thomas Dry, to Susanna, daughter of John Prentice, esq.

7. At Derby, the Rev. E. R. Jones, Rector of Limehouse, to Mary, daughter of the late Henry Worthington, esq., of Derby.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain A. C. Gleig, R.A., to Jessie, only daughter of John Stuart, esq., M.P.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Fitzgerald, esq., of Chester Place, to Theophila Sophia, daughter of Abraham Howard, esq.

— The Rev. Cave Humfrey, rector of Laughton, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Rev. J. C. Browne.

— At Ballymascaulon, county Louth, the Hon. Augustus Frederick Jocelyn, brother of the Earl of Roden, to Grace, daughter of Sir John Macneill.

— Also Edward Hare Croker, esq., late Captain 6th Dragoon Guards, to Isabella, daughter of Sir John Macneill.

— At Todmorden, John Morgan Cobbett, esq., eldest son of the late William Cobbett, esq., M.P., to Mary, daughter of the late John Fielden, esq., late M.P. for Oldham.

9. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, John Charles Hawker, esq., of Rock, Devon, to Elizabeth Mary, widow of Arthur Stormont Murray, esq., Captain Rifle Brigade.

— At Masborough, Charles Weld, esq., to Mary, daughter of the late T. D. Bland, esq., Kippax Park, Yorks.

— At St. John's, Guernsey, Herbert Taylor M'Crea, esq., 94th Regt., to Elizabeth Dobree, only daughter of the late John Carey, esq., of Castle Carey, Guernsey.

13. At Bombay, Captain A. C. Pears, Madras Artillery, to Anna Maria, daughter of John Gurney Fry, esq., of Hale End, Essex.

14. At St. John's, Cambridge-square, Walter Boyd, esq., late of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Delia, daughter of John Robert Pittes, esq., of Ryde, I. W.

— At Marham, Aubrey John Dean Paul, esq., to Laura, daughter of Sir John L. L. Kaye, bart.

MARRIAGES.

14. At Marnhull, Edward Giles Hussey, esq., to Dorothea Mary, daughter of the late John Nichol, esq.

— At Ness House, Inverness, J. A. Fraser, esq., 93rd Highlanders, to Charlotte Hay, daughter of John McKenzie, esq.

— At Hove, Brighton, Captain Farquhar, R.N., to Ellen, daughter of the late S. B. Rickman, esq.

15. At the French Catholic Chapel and St. Marylebone parish church, Col. de Lara to Mrs. Dormer.

— At Torquay, John Campbell, esq., of Possil, Lanark, and Torosay, Argyleshire, to Helen, daughter of Colin Campbell, esq., of Colgram.

16. At Bolney, the Rev. George Buckeridge, Prebendary of Lichfield, to Sarah Jane Woodward, daughter of the late George Edward Dale, esq., of Liverpool.

— At Egham, Charles Frederick Hore, esq., of Lincoln's Inn Fields, to Flora Nightingall, daughter of the late Captain Clavell, R.N.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John S. Henry, esq., son of A. Henry, esq., M.P., to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wood, esq.

— At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, the Rev. H. L. Watson, to Maria, daughter of Sir William Burnett, K.C.B.

— At Bath, Thomas Charles Bell, esq., of Dundalk, to Marianne, daughter of Rear-Admiral Davies.

— At Madras, Charles Norman Pochin, esq., C.S., to Diana, daughter of Sir Vansittart Stonehouse, bart.

17. At Poonah, Bombay, Robert James Russell, esq., of the Bombay Horse Art., to Mary Ann Louisa, daughter of the late Colonel Stratford Powel, Adjutant-General Bombay Army.

— At Over-Worton, S. H. F. Cox, esq., of Sandford Park, to Fanny Mary, daughter of the Rev. W. Wilson, of Over-Worton House; and Joseph Wilson, esq., to Harriet Ann, daughter of Ambrose Moore, esq.

18. At Kensington, J. C. Johns, esq., to Sarah, relict of Lieut.-Gen. Cleiland.

— At Bruff, Lieut.-Col. Jones, C.B., 61st Regt., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Tuthill, esq., Kilmore House, Limerick.

20. At Rome, in the private chapel of the Palazzo Altieri, the Marchese Campana, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, to Emily, daughter of the late Henry Rowles, esq., of Stratton-street.

21. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain Frederick A. Whimper, 55th Regt., to Caroline Anne, daughter of the Rev. John Fisher.

22. At Aylsham, Norfolk, George Anthony Partridge, esq., of Bury St. Edmunds, to Sarah Anne, only daughter of the late Rev. W. H. Holworthy.

23. At Gloucester, Henry Brisdon, esq., to Mary Susan, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, 24th Madras, N.I.

— At Bradwell, Oxon, Charles John Baker, esq., son of the late Sir R. Baker, to Marianne Harling, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Cautley.

28. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles Cotton Ferard, esq., of Ascotplace, Berks, to Emily Jane, daughter of the Rev. Canon Dale.

— At Montreal, John Edward Johnstone, esq., to Amelia, relict of John Coward, esq., Ordnance Storekeeper, Canada.

30. At Christ Church, St. Pancras, Arthur Mostyn Owen, esq., to Julia, third daughter of the late William Herring, esq., of Hethersett Hall, Norfolk.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain the Hon. T. Vesey Dawson, M.P., Coldstream Guards, to Augusta Frederica Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. J. W. Fitz-Patrick, M.P.

— At Donagheady, William Ogilby, esq., of Liscleen, to Adelaide Charlotte, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Charles Douglas, of Earl's Gift.

FEBRUARY.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Francis Orme, esq., of Fitzroy-square, to Emily, daughter of Thomas Metcalfe, esq., of Hertford-street, Mayfair.

4. At Nassau, Bahamas, Cornelius Hendericksen Kortright, esq., to Emily, daughter of Major the Hon. John Grant Anderson, Receiver-General and Treasurer of the Colony.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, John Fuller Maitland, esq., to Mary Anne, daughter of the late George Noble, esq.

— At Bathwick, George Alfred, eldest son of the Rev. Alfred and Hon. Lady Emily Lawrence, to Mary Anne Georgina, daughter of the late Patrick Kirwan, esq.

— At Thurlaston, Leicester, George Granville Randolph, esq., Commander

MARRIAGES.

R.N., to Eleanor Harriet, daughter of the Rev. J. Arkwright.

5. At St. Michael's, Chester-square, Wm. Stobart, esq., to Sophia, daughter of Colonel W. Wylde, R.A.

— At Ealing, the Rev. Henry Ashington to Francis Denton, daughter of Major Osborn, E.I.C. Service.

6. At Nevis, Charles Kenney, esq., President of the Council of that island, to Jessy, widow of the late Henry Harding, esq.

— At Hartley, Westphall, Hants, the Rev. Julius Shadwell, son of the late Vice-Chancellor, to Louisa Amelia, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Keate, Canon of Windsor.

7. At Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Capt. Robert Coregra Romer, R.A., to Helen Gerardine, daughter of the Hon. Henry Cloete, LL.D., Recorder of Natal.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edmund Tyrwhitt, esq., son of the late Sir T. Tyrwhitt Jones, bart., to Mary Jane, daughter of Richard Ford, esq.

11. At the house of her Majesty's minister at Brussels, John Hall, esq., to Sarah Laura, daughter of the late Richard Thomas Goodwin, esq., member of council, Bombay.

— At Usworth Hall, George B. C. Leverson, esq., of Lansdowne-terrace, Kensington Park, to Henrietta, daughter of David Jonassohn, esq., of Usworth Hall, Durham.

— At Ash, Salop, William Robinson Lawford, esq., of Oerley Hall, Oswestry, to Louisa Cordelia, daughter of the late Rev. Martin Benson.

— At Bridgewater, Lieut.-Col. J. Fitzgerald, Madras army, to Anne Evered, daughter of J. E. Poole, esq., Bridgewater.

12. At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, Major the Hon. James Colborne, eldest son of Lieut.-General Lord Seaton, to the Hon. Charlotte de Burgh, daughter of Lieut.-General Lord Downes.

— At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Frederick Augustus Percy Wood, esq., to Catherine Jane, daughter of the late Captain Elgee, 67th Foot.

— At Kensington, H. J. Woodward, esq., late Bombay Fusileers, to Catherine Droz, daughter of the late Captain Lamb.

— At Cheltenham, the Rev. C. C. Domville, to Augusta Pratt, relict of Major Erskine and daughter of the late Sir Wm. Ordnall Russell, Chief Justice of Bengal.

13. At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. John Sheal, B.D., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir Lachlan Maclean, of Sudbury, Suffolk.

— At St. Ewe, Cornwall, the Rev. J. T. Boscawen, to Mary, daughter of John Hearle Tremayne, esq., of Heligan.

15. At Xeres de la Frontera, in Spain, Luis, son of the late John D. Gordon, esq., of Wardhouse, Aberdeen, to Petronila, daughter of the Marquis de Villamarta.

18. At Port Elizabeth, Cape of Good Hope, Henry Brutton Deare, esq., to Catherine Sophia, only daughter of W. M. Harriss, esq., of Port Elizabeth.

— At Croxall Church, Derbyshire, the Rev. Arthur Henry Anson, son of the Dean of Chester, to Augusta Theresa Tufnel, daughter of the Right Hon. Henry Tufnel, M.P.

— At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, Sir John Joscelyn Coghill, bart., of Belvedere House, Dublin, to Katherine Frances, daughter of the Hon. John Plunket, Q.C.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, George Wilson Adam, esq., of Edinburgh, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Rothwell, esq., of Darley Hall, Lancashire.

— At St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, Charles H. Pierce, esq., of the District Staff, Leeds, late 16th Regt., to Eliza Frances, daughter of the late Colonel Crowder, K.H.

— At St. Pancras, Thomas Eykyn, esq., of Bayswater, to Jane, daughter of Richard Gilbert, esq., of Euston-square.

20. At Bellary, Ernest A. B. Travers, esq., Second M.N.I., son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Robert Travers, K.C.B., to Agnes, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Hunter.

— At Bray, Berkshire, Adolphus de Ferrieres, only son of Baron du Bois de Ferrieres, of Hardwicke Hill, near Chepstow, to Annie, daughter of William Sheepshanks, esq., of Leeds and Harrowgate.

— At Hampton Bishop, Herefordshire, Edward Hugh Blakeney, esq., Staff-Surgeon in Her Majesty's Service, to Charlotte Maria, only daughter of the late Colonel Weare, K.H., A.D.C. to the Queen.

— At Powick, Worcester, the Rev. H. Wray, son of the Rev. Canon Wray, to Madeline, daughter of the late Rev. W. Vawdrey.

MARRIAGES.

20. At Dover, Colonel Tylden, R.E., to Mary, widow of Captain J. H. Baldwin.

— At Ardington, Berks, the Rev. F. E. Lott, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Barnes, Canon of Christ Church.

22. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, and at the Chapel of the French Embassy, the Duca Filippo Laute Montefeltro, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Sir John Murray, of Blackbarony, in Scotland.

— At the British Embassy, Brussels, Mademoiselle Cecile Drummond de Melfort, daughter of the late Compte Edward and of the Comptesse E. de Melfort, to Admiral the Hon. Sir Fleetwood Pellew, C.B. and K.C.H.

25. At South Cove, Suffolk, Clement Chevallier, esq., to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Captain Harmer, R.N.

— And Charles James Barrow, esq., to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Captain Harmer, R.N.

— At Dundee, John Havilland Utermarck, esq., H. M. Solicitor-General for Guernsey, to Helen Douglas, daughter of the late John Guthrie, esq., of Guthrie.

— At Agra, Francis Boyle Pearson, esq., Registrar of the Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlutt, to Caroline Charlotte, daughter of Major Campbell of Kinlock.

26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir Henry St. John Mildmay, bart., to Helena, daughter of the Right Hon. Charles Shaw Lefevre, Speaker of the House of Commons.

— At Exmouth, Charles Castleman, esq., of St. Ives' House, Hants, to Louisa Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Hussey, esq., of Lyme.

27. At Dowlish Wake, Crewe Alston, esq., of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, to Mary, daughter of the Rev. Hugh Speke.

— At St. Martin's Church, Berdmore Compton, esq., to Agnes Priscilla, daughter of Andrew Mortimer and Lady Emily Drummond.

— At St. James's Church, Emsworth, Hants, the Rev. George R. Edwards, of Brandsby, Yorks., to Catherine Lindesay Wemyss, daughter of the late General Stirling, of Duchray and Auchyle.

— The Earl of Howth to Henrietta Elizabeth Digby, daughter of Peter Barfoot, esq., of Midlington, Hants, and Landenstown, Kildare.

— At Walcot Church, Bath, the Rev. T. W. Mason, M.A., to Ellen, daughter of Lieut.-General Armstrong, Green Park, Bath.

27. At Littleham, Thomas Maitland Snow, esq., to Eliza, daughter of the late J. P. Nathan, esq., of Jamaica.

— At Broughton, Staffordshire, the Rev. Arch. Paris, to Caroline, daughter of Sir H. D. Broughton, bart.

— At Tralee, Wm. Hamilton Rowan, esq., Sub-Inspector of Constabulary, to Susan Morony, daughter of G. T. Hare, esq.

— At Boldon, the Rev. Arthur Shadwell, son of the late Vice-Chancellor, to Charlotte, daughter of the Rev. J. Collinson.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, James R. Wyatt, esq., of Heathfield, to Emily, daughter of Christopher Hodgson, esq., of Dean's Yard.

28. At Borris, Carlow, Captain Middleton, R.A., to Harriet Margaret, daughter of Lady Harriet and the late Thomas Kavanagh, esq.

— At Dublin, Henry Maddocks, esq., to Anna Frances, daughter of Arthur O'Brien Bernard, esq., of Carlow, and Mount Bernard, Isle of Man.

— At Bombay, Captain H. W. Evans, 9th Bombay Regt., to Caroline Leonora, daughter of the late John Penrice, esq., of Wilton House, Norfolk.

MARCH.

1. At Tiverton, the Rev. Arthur H. Hosmer, to Ellen Georgina Elizabeth, daughter of the late Major-General C. S. Fagan, C.B.

— At Wareham, Samuel Taylor Gwynn, esq., of Burnham, Essex, to Eliza, daughter of the late George Smith, esq., and sister to the Bishop of Victoria.

— At St. Andrews, Jamaica, Henry John Kemble, esq., to Isabella, daughter of the late W. J. Stevenson, esq., Receiver-General of that island.

3. At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Loftus Algernon Abraham Tottenham, esq., of Glenade, nephew to the Earl of Erne, to Constance Marian, daughter of the late Newton Wigney, esq., M.P.

— At Esher, Edmund Lewis Clutterbuck, esq., to Louisa Maria, daughter of J. W. Spicer, esq., of Esher Place.

4. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. Charles Paul, to Gertrude, daughter of the late John Cossins, esq., and the Hon. Elizabeth Susannah Cossins.

MARRIAGES.

4. At the Catholic Chapel, Chelsea, Robert Berkeley, junior, esq., of Spetchley Park, Worcestershire, to Catherine, daughter of the Hon. Col. Browne, and niece of the Earl of Kenmare.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Edward Vaughan Williamson, esq., 17th Madras Infantry, to Anna, daughter of David Hunter, esq., Brompton.

— At St. Pancras, Alfred Augustus Fry, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Mary Anne, daughter of J. Jennings, esq.

6. At Darlington, Charles Albert Leatham, esq., to Rachel, daughter of Joseph Pease, esq., of Darlington.

8. At All Souls, Langham-place, Edmond Henry St. John Mildmay, esq., to Louisa Josephine, widow of Clarence Wigney, esq.

10. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Henry William Parnell, to the Hon. Caroline Margaret Dawson, Maid of Honour to the Queen, and daughter of the late Hon. Lionel Charles Dawson and Lady Elizabeth Dawson.

11. At Tissington, Derbyshire, John Gay Newton Alleyne, esq., son of Sir Reynold Abel Alleyne, bart., of Barbadoes, and late Warden of Dulwich College, to Augusta Isabella, daughter of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, bart., of Tissington Hall.

— At Paddington, Æneas Mackintosh, esq., of Daviot, Inverness, to Louisa Fanny, daughter of the late Major MacLeod, Bengal N.I.

13. At Holy Trinity Church, Brompton, Lieut.-Colonel Ellis, C.B., to Louisa, daughter of William Drayson, esq., Brompton, Kent.

— At Great Brickhill, George John Wingfield, esq., to Sophia, daughter of the late P. D. Pauncefort Duncombe, esq., of Great Brickhill Manor, Bucks.

— At Petworth, Nigel Kingscote, esq., to Caroline Sophia, daughter of Colonel Wyndham, of Petworth.

14. At Otago, New Zealand, Alfred Chetham Strode, esq., Resident Magistrate and Sheriff of Otago, third son of Admiral Sir E. Chetham Strode, K.C.B., K.C.H., to Emily, daughter of the late William Bortow, esq., of Cottenham House, Oxfordshire.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Robert Rollo, Captain 42nd Highlanders, to Harriett Ann, daughter of Sir H. F. Davie, bart, M.P., of Creedy Park, Devon.

22. At Brighton, George B. Osborne, esq., to Alice, daughter of the late Thomas Solly, Esq., of Walthamstow, Essex.

22. At Camberwell, Thomas Davis Chipchase, esq., to Emily, daughter of the late John Gill, esq., R.N.

24. At Tor Church, Alexander Robert Sutherland, esq., of Silver Hill, Torquay, to Maria Theresa, only daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B.

25. At Bedford Chapel, Exeter, Capt. W. J. Esten Grant, R.A., to Mary, daughter of Captain Truscott, R.N.

— At Upper Chelsea, James Willis, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Amelia, daughter of the late William Robinson, esq.

26. At Brotherton House, Kincardine, Alexander Porteous, esq., of Lauriston, to Helen, daughter of David Scott, esq., of Brotherton.

— At Brodie House, Forres, Lieut. H. E. Pattullo, Bombay Fusileers, to Maria, daughter of E. H. Woodcock, of Coventry.

27. At the British Embassy, Florence, Captain Balcarres Dalrymple Wardlaw Ramsay, 75th Regt., to Anne Margaret, only daughter of the late Edward Collins, esq., of Frowlesworth, Leicestershire.

29. At Bombay, Captain H. W. Evans, 9th Regt. Bombay Army, to Caroline Leonora, daughter of the late John Penrice, esq., Ditton House, Norfolk.

31. At the Cathedral, Bombay, Capt. George Grenville Malet, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, to Mary Marie Fleming Taylor, only child of the late Col. Taylor.

— At St. Pancras Church, Peter Lee, esq., Winchester, to Emelia Harriet, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Charles Wright, K.H.

APRIL.

3. At the Church of the Savoy, James Wilberforce Steven, esq., eldest son of Sir George Stephen, to Katherine Rose, daughter of the late Rev. B. J. Vernon.

— At St. Pancras Church, George Barton Kent, esq., to Julia, daughter of Henry Neild, esq., of Dorney House, Surrey.

— At Leamington, Robert Dallas, esq., late of the Queen's Bays, to Emily Florence, only daughter of Charles Earle, esq., of Newbold Firs.

5. At All Saints', Southampton, Captain John Shepherd, R.N., to Anna, daughter of Vice-Admiral Dick.

MARRIAGES.

5. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Samuel Devonsher Penrose, esq., of Farren Lodge, Cork, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the late H. R. Jones, esq., of Garthmil Hall, Montgomeryshire.

6. At the British Consulate, Coquimbo, Chile, Agustin Edwards, esq., of Copiapo, Chile, to Juana, daughter of David Ross, esq., her Majesty's Vice-Consul.

8. In St. James's-square, Viscount Goderich, son of the Earl of Ripon, to Henrietta, daughter of Mr. and Lady Mary Viner.

— At St. Andrew's Church, Albert Parker, esq., Toronto, to Henrietta Lucy, daughter of the late W. R. Jennings, esq.

— At Glasgow, Julius Jeffreys, esq., F.R.S., to Jane Mary, daughter of the late James Graham, esq., of Glasgow.

10. At St. Paul's, Valetta, Captain P. W. M'Mahon, 44th Regt., to Ellen, daughter of G. S. Curtis, esq., and granddaughter of the late Sir Wm. Curtis, bart.

— At Egloshayle Church, William Roberts Crawford Potter esq., 5th Fusileers, to Susanna Vercoe, daughter of S. Symons, esq., Gonvena, Cornwall.

— At St. Stephen's Church, St. John's Wood, A. C. H. Raitt, esq., to Anne Stephens, daughter of the late James Moon, esq., of Willow Bank, Newton-le-Willows.

— At Brighton, Boswell Middleton Jalland, esq., of Holderness House, Yorks., to Emily, daughter of John Williams, esq., of Penlee, Devon.

— At St. Helien, Jersey, Captain S. Robinson, R.A., to Emma Amelia, daughter of the late T. G. Brewer, esq.

— At St. James, Westminster, Capt. Fred. G. T. Deshon, 48th Regt., A.D.C., to Mary, only daughter of the late W. H. Deverill, esq.

12. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Henry Armytage, esq., Coldstream Guards, to F. Fitzhardinge, daughter of Admiral the Hon. M. F. Berkeley, C.B., M.P., and niece of the Duke of Richmond.

— At Trinity Church, Paddington, the Rev. Thompson Podmore, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford, to Georgina Elizabeth, daughter of G. G. Barton, esq.

15. At St. Thomas's Church, Dehra, East Indies, George Price, esq., First European Bengal Fusiliers, to Elizabeth Agnes Gordon, daughter of the late Lieut.-General John Ross, C.B.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Edward Amphlett, esq., to Lavinia Flora Henrietta, daughter of B. C. Greenhill, esq., of Knowle Hall, Somersetshire.

21. At Weymouth, John Stuart Mill, esq., of the East India House, to Harriet, widow of John Taylor, esq.

22. At Exminster, Henry Hall Dare, esq., Royal Welsh Fusileers, to Agatha, daughter of S. T. Kekewich, esq., of Peamore, Devon.

— At All Saints' Church, Knightsbridge, Alexander Shedden, esq., of Morris Hill, Ayrshire, to Martha, daughter of the late James Wilson, esq., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy to the Royal College of Surgeons.

— At Upton Church, Torquay, Thos. P. Tylee, esq., to Louisa, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Pilkington, R.E.

— At St. Peter's Church, Pimlico, George Canning, eldest son of the late John Backhouse, esq., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Grace Margaret, daughter of John M. Sandham, esq.

— At Ealing, Middlesex, Captain F. J. Griffin, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General at Montreal, to Sophia Louisa, daughter of Captain Wetherall, R.N.

— At Northill, Bedfordshire, Edward Latham, esq., to Emily, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Taddy, Rector of Northill.

— At Bishopwearmouth, Thomas Burn Simpson, esq., of Lincoln College, Oxford, to Jane, only daughter of the late Thomas Longstaffe, esq.

23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain J. H. E. Dalrymple, Scots Fusileer Guards, to Georgina Anne, daughter of the late W. P. Brigstocke, esq., M.P., and widow of Francis Garden Campbell, esq.

— At Langley, Bucks, Captain Worth, R.N., to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the late George Booth, esq.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Henry Perin Steele, esq., of Fenagh Lodge, Carlow, to Ellen, daughter of the late George King, esq., of Buriton Manor House, Hants.

— At St. Mary, Winkfield, George Lathom Browne, of the Middle Temple, to Maria Christian, daughter of Captain John Forbes, R.N., of Winkfield-place, Berks.

— At Knowlton, the Rev. Frederick Tufnel, to Frances Anne, daughter of Rear-Admiral Hughes D'Aeth, of Knowlton Court, Kent.

MARRIAGES.

23. At St. Giles', Reading, William Foote, esq., to Anne Ellen, daughter of the late Captain Dore, R.N.

— At Box, the Rev. R. A. Blomefield, to Georgina, daughter of George Pinchin, esq., of Hatt House, Wilts.

24. At St. Mary's, Stoke, Charles Cameron, esq., to Marcia, daughter of the late Hon. Lindsay Burrell, of Stoke Park, Suffolk.

— At St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, Howel Gwyn, esq., M.P., of Baglan House, Glamorganshire, to Ellen Elizabeth, only daughter of John Moore, esq., Plymouth.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Right Hon. Lord Ward, to Selina, daughter of Hubert de Burgh, esq., of West Drayton.

— At Chorley Wood, Herts, John James Nugent, esq., of Clonlost, Westmeath, to Helen Geddes, daughter of Thomas Grahame, esq., Loudwater House.

— At Kingston, Canada, Lieut. F. S. Seale, R.A., to Harriett, daughter of J. A. Harvey, esq., Ordnance Storekeeper.

— At Barbadoes, Rowland Webster, esq., Paymaster 72nd Highlanders, to Maria Augusta Catharina Campbell, daughter of Alex. Stewart, esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

— At Paddington, Lieut. Percy William Coventry, R.N., to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the late John Pearson, esq., of Ulverstone, Lancashire.

— At Symondsbury, Dorset, R. Coker Davies, esq., of Winchelsea, to Jane, daughter of John Symonds, esq., of Symondsbury.

— At St. Michael's, Chester-square, George Henry Long, esq., of Windsor, to Jane Louisa, daughter of John Crockett, esq.

25. At All Souls', Sir Alexander Morison, knt., M.D., to Grace, daughter of James Young, esq., of Hurstmonceaux.

28. At Mominabad, East Indies, Gilbert Jones, esq., Madras Horse Artillery, to Raby, only daughter of the late Colonel Macintire.

— At Baltimore, his Excellency M. de Bourboulon, Minister from France to China, to Katharine, daughter of Alexander Norman Macleod, of Harris.

— At Winchester, Lieut. James Holmes Furneaux, R.N., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Seagrim, esq., Southgate House.

29. At Marylebone Church, Leicester Hibbert, esq., to Arethusa Jane, only daughter of the late Charles Calvert, esq., M.P., of Kneller Hall.

— At Trinity Church, Marylebone, John Irving, esq., to Agnes, daughter of James Cavan, esq., of Park Crescent.

— At Plympton, St. Mary's Church, Devon, Captain Charles Basden, R.N., to Mary, daughter of the late Henry Braddon, esq., of Skisdon Lodge, Cornwall.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Mowbray Northcote, brother to Sir Stafford Northcote, bart., to Georgiana, daughter of Richard Ford, esq.

— At All Saints', Southampton, Captain C. James Combs Giffard, 12th Madras N.I., to Emma Emilia, daughter of the late Charles Day, esq., of Bevis Hill, Southampton.

— At St. John's Church, Broughton, Harry Burrard Farnall, esq., Inspector of Poor Laws, to Rhoda, daughter of the late Robert Bellamie, esq., of Sandford House.

— At Greenwich, the Rev. E. R. Pemberton, D.C.L., to Susan, daughter of the late Christopher Bassett, esq., of Boverton House, Glamorgan.

— At Hornsey, Thomas William Eady, esq., to Emily Susan, daughter of Richard Clay, esq., of Muswell-hill.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Henry E. Chetwynd Stapylton, esq., to Esther Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Serjeant Goulburn.

— At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, the Rev. Eccles J. Carter, Minor Canon of Bristol, to Jane, daughter of the late Charles Kyd Bishop, esq., of Barbados.

— At Ashton-upon-Mercy, Cheshire, James Collier Harter, jun., esq., to Mary Eleanor, daughter of John Frederick Foster, esq., of Sale Priory.

— At Great Yarmouth, the Rev. J. H. H. McSwiney, to Emily Sarah, daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Hills.

30. At St. George's Church, P. Macnaughten Tait, esq., of Edinburgh, to Agnes Murray Carnegie, daughter of the late Henry Bourhill, D.A.C.G., Edinburgh.

— At St. Peter's, Walthamstow, Captain Pelly, R.N., to Katharine Jane, daughter of John Gurney Fry, esq., of Hale End.

— At the Cathedral, Montreal, the Rev. David Lindsay, to Sophia, daughter of the Rev. Doctor Adamson, Chaplain

to the Hon. Legislative Council of Canada.

30. At Brighton, Douglas Hay Lane, esq., late 17th Lancers, to Elizabeth Middleton, only child of the late Thomas Ward, esq.

— At Brighton, Henry William Fourdrinier, esq., to Anna Maria, daughter of Charles Coles, esq., of Brighton.

— At Walcot, Bath, John Webb Roche, esq., of Rochemount, Cork, to Eliza Anne Ermine, only child of the late W. A. Maddocks, esq., M.P., and widow of Marm. Gwynne, esq.

— At Tamerton, Devon, the Rev. W. Lukis, to Lucy, daughter of Rear-Adm. Sir Thomas Fellowes, C.B.

MAY.

1. At Madras, H. R. Oswald, M.D., Madras Army, to Sarah Georgiana, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Cunningham, 24th Madras N.I.

— At Copenhagen, Wm. Marcus Westermann, esq., to Anna Frances, daughter of R. J. Grant, esq., and grand-daughter of the late Sir Alex. Grant, of Dalvey.

— At Guernsey, the Rev. Frederick Bussell, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late Captain Yates, R.N.

3. At Gosforth, Captain William F. Carter, 63rd Foot, to Hannah Emily, daughter of John Anderson, esq., of Coxlodge Hall, Northumberland.

6. At York, the Rev. Albert Sydney Wilde, son of Sir John Wilde, and nephew to the Lord Chancellor, to Laura Isabella, daughter of W. J. Coltman, esq., late of Aldborough Hall.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, the Rev. Charles C. Spencer, to Jane, daughter of the late J. Backhouse, esq., Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

— At Dublin, the Rev. J. Massey, to Emily, daughter of the late Rev. John Beresford, of Macbie, Peeblesshire.

— Joseph Christopher Latham, esq., of Bishop's Court, Dorchester, to Elizabeth Esther, daughter of William Cox, esq., of Dorchester.

7. At Harpsden, Henley-on-Thames, the Rev. Clement Moody, to Anne, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Vansittart.

— At North Kilvington, near Thirsk, Romney Spencer Foley, esq., of Dublin, barrister-at-law, to Theresa, second daughter of Thomas Swarbreck, esq., of Sowerby, Thirsk.

8. At Bury St. Edmunds, the Rev. S. Pemberton, to Marianne, daughter of the late Rev. G. J. Haggitt.

— At Wold, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Frederick Fleming Beadon, of Bath, to Maryanna Elizabeth, daughter of Rear-Admiral Carroll, C.B.

— At Fulham, Henry Hippesley, esq., of Lambourne, Berks, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lawrence Sullivan, esq., and niece to Viscount Palmerston.

10. At Stonehouse Church, George Templeman Kingston, esq., to Harriette, daughter of Edmund Malone, esq., of the Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth.

— At St. Pancras, Dr. Radcliffe, of Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, to Mary Reece, eldest daughter of G. F. Urling, esq., of Gloucester-crescent; and

— W. W. Rowe, esq., of St. John's Wood, to Adeline Marsden, second daughter of G. F. Urling, esq.

— At St. Servan, Bretagne, Robert Greata, esq., of St. Leonard's-on-Sea, to Sarah, daughter of Captain Bowden, R.N.

12. At Auckland, New Zealand, William Young, esq., Collector of her Majesty's Customs, to Mary, daughter of Richard Tomes, esq., of Warwick.

13. At Jersey, Henry Luke Robinson, esq., Bombay Native Infantry, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Captain Heastey, R.N.

— At Beeston, Notts, the Rev. Martin Henry Ricketts, to Susan, daughter of the Rev. John Wolley.

— At Bennington, Herts, Thomas Veasey, esq., of Baldock, to Catherine Anna, daughter of the Rev. John Pollard.

— At Leamington, John Davis Sherston, esq., of Stoberry Park, Somersetshire, 6th Dragoon Guards, to Innes Eliza, only daughter of the late Major Hamilton Maxwell.

— At Sutton Bingham, Somersetshire, John Grove, esq., to Clara Cecily Sarah, daughter of the late Joseph Ashton Burrow, esq., of Carleton Hall, Cumberland.

— At Kelshall, Herts, Wm. Henry Cook, esq., of Tunbridge Wells, to Harriet, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Bickersteth, Rector of Watton, and niece of the late Lord Langdale.

14. Richard G. P. Minty, esq., of Petersfield, to Charlotte Mary, daughter of the Rev. Francis E. Arden.

MARRIAGES.

14. At St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, William Power Reed, esq., to Katherine, daughter of John Humphreys, esq., of Miltown House, Tyrone.

— At Prestbury, Joshua Fielden, esq., of Stansfield Hall, Todmorden, to Ellen, daughter of Thomas Brocklehurst, esq., of the Fence, Macclesfield.

15. At Almondsbury, George William J. Gunning, esq., to Isabella Mary, daughter of Colonel Master, of Knole Park, Gloucestershire.

— At St. Mary's Church, Youghal, Henry Aylmer Porter, esq., to Susanna, daughter of the late Lieut.-Colonel Faunst.

— At South Kelsey, Lincolnshire, the Rev. Benjamin Gibbons, M.A., to Charlotte Jane, daughter of George Skipworth, esq., of Moorton House.

— At Brompton, Captain J. Duncan M'Andrew, 78th Highlanders, to Emily, daughter of Joseph Cammilleri, esq., Commander R.N.

— At St. John's, Paddington, George Wilson Grove, esq., of Exeter, to the Hon. Louisa Lott, late of Dunmore House, Bradninch.

— At Brighton, Jonathan Stables Harrison, esq., of Brandesburton Hall, to Eliza Jane, daughter of the late Matthias Whitehead, esq., of Park House, Selby.

— At St. Osyth, Charles Brandreth, esq., late 4th Light Dragoons, to Eliza, daughter of W. F. Nassau, esq., St. Osyth Priory, Essex.

— At Fulham, John W., younger son of Benjamin Whitelock, esq., of Point House, Putney, to Maria Jane Mary, only daughter of Thomas Walford, esq., of the Pryor's-bank, Fulham.

— At Melbecks, in Swaledale, Richard Garth, esq., of Hawes, to Hannah, second daughter of Captain Birkbeck.

— At Stonehouse, Gloucestershire, Thomas Batcheldor, esq., Chapter Clerk to the Dean and Canons of Windsor, and Registrar of Eton College, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the late Lieut. Lorimer, 1st Royals.

17. At Melling, Lancaster, T. A. Curtis, esq., of Grandholm Cottage, Aberdeen, to Frances Pitt, daughter of Lawrence Constable Browne, esq., Wallace Craigie, Forfarshire.

— At Chiddingstone, Kent, the Rev. Henry W. O. Polhill, to Frances Charlotte, only daughter of Henry Streatfeild, esq., of Chiddingstone.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Alex. Stewart, esq., of Ards, co. Donegal, to Lady Isabella Toler, third daughter of the Dowager Countess of Norbury.

19. At St. Mark's, Kennington, Capt. Woodward, H. M. 5th Fusileers, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. Johnson, esq., of Michelstown, co. Cork, and widow of Captain F. A. Robinson.

20. At Cirencester, the Rev. W. H. Stanton, eldest son of W. Henry Stanton, esq., M.P. for Stroud, to Mary, daughter of Mr. Charles Lawrence, of the Querns, Cirencester.

— At Galway, Major Geoghegan, late Madras Army, to Barbara, daughter of P. M. Lynch, esq., of Buras Park, Galway.

— At Jersey, Henry P. Maples, esq., of London, to Elizabeth Margaret, only daughter of John Pearse, jun., esq., and grand-daughter of the late Rear-Adm. Pearse, of Bradninch House, Devon.

— At Cheltenham, William Roberts Farmar, esq., H.M. 82nd Regt., to Alicia Mary, only daughter of Edward Stone Cotgrave, Capt. R.N.

21. At Elford, Frederick Symonds, esq., to Annie, daughter of William Minors, esq., Fisherwick Park, Lichfield.

— At Cranbourne, Windsor, William Butler Lloyd, esq., of the Whitehall, Shrewsbury, to Jane Emelia, daughter of the Rev. George Hunt, of Buckhurst, Berks.

— At Smethwick, Staffordshire, John Henry Duke, esq., of Malta, to Maria Mathilde, daughter of Philip Henry Muntz, esq.

22. At St. Marylebone Church, Henry Baker, esq., Commander R.N., to Louisa Kathleen, daughter of the late Ynyr Burgess, esq., of the Wilderness, Reigate.

— At Eling, Hants, St. George Lowther, esq., late of the 69th Regt., to Mary Anne A. F. Golding, daughter of the late Edward Golding, esq., of Maiden Erlegh, Berks.

— At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. Henry John Rush, jun., to Elizabeth Martindale, daughter of the late William Vale, esq., of Hall Court, Worcestershire.

— At Tunbridge Wells, Capt. Ward, E.I.C.S., to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Rev. Ellis Burroughes, of the Manor House, Long Stratton.

24. At the British Embassy, Brussels, Henry William Hemsworth, esq., of Shropham Hall, Norfolk, to Ellen, daughter of the late Francis Kemble, esq., of Chesterfield-street, Mayfair.

MARRIAGES.

26. At Dover, Jasper Livingstone, esq., of the manor of Livingstone, state of New York, to Matilda, daughter of Sir John and the Hon. Lady Morris, of Shelly Park.

27. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Colonel Townley, to Augusta [illegible], daughter of Robert Keate, esq., of Hertford-street, Mayfair.

— At All Souls' Church, Marylebone, Edward T. Daniell of Little Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire, to Anne Emma, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Wigram.

— At St. Mary's, Cheltenham, W. R. Williams, esq., of the 4th (R.I.) Dragoon Guards, to Elizabeth Blackwell Campbell, daughter of Richard Lambert, esq., of Lyston Hall, Essex.

— At Clifton, Freke Evans, esq., son of [illegible] Evans, esq., of Ash Hill Towers, and Miltown Castle, Ireland, to Julia Bruce, daughter and co-heiress of the late Rev. D. Stewart Moncrieffe, A.M., Rector of Loxton, Somerset.

— At the same time, Henry Frederick Evans, esq., 21st R.N.B. Fusileers, to her sister, Sarah Ann Moncrieffe.

28. At Horncastle, William Henry Gilliat, esq., of Clapham Park, Surrey, to Maria, daughter of Adkin J. Gilliat, esq., of Scrafield House.

— At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Thomas Green, esq., to Laura Anne, fourth daughter of Captain Pickering Clarke, R.N.

29. At Wootton, Lincolnshire, Patteson Arthur Hodgson Cautley, esq., of Bolge, to Harriet, only daughter of J. C. Sparrow Smith, esq., Judge of the Lincolnshire County Court.

31. At Adelaide, South Australia, Robert Carr, esq., to Frances, only daughter of Thomas Dean, esq.

JUNE.

2. At Barrackpore, Bengal, Lieut. John Robert Rice Coombe, 42nd B.N.I. to Sarah Louisa, daughter of the late Major Landon Jones.

2. At Freehay, Cheadle, the Rev. Thomas Charlewood, to Anne Rosamond, daughter of Rear-Adm. Sneyd, of Huntley Hall, Cheadle.

— At Teddington, Capt. J. Venour Fletcher, R.N., to Sophia, daughter of the late Walter A. Yeatman, H.E.I.C.S.

— At St. Mary Magdalen, Oxford, the Rev. Campbell Wodehouse, assistant-chaplain H.E.I.C.S. at Bombay, to Marianne Lloyd, daughter of Charles, late Lord Bishop of Oxford.

3. At Glasgow, the Hon. Edmund George Petre, to Marianne Jane, daughter of Loraine M. Kerr, esq.

— At High Beech, Essex, Major Hogarth, C.B., 26th Cameronians, to Ellen Vardon, daughter of Thomas Dawson, esq., of Shern Hall, Walthamstow.

4. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, K.H., of Highfield, to Elmina, widow of the late Henry Spooner, esq., and daughter of James Law Stewart, esq.

— At St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, the Rev. John Streatfeild, to Caroline, daughter of the late Col. Sawbridge, of Olantigh, Kent.

— At Craigie House, Ayrshire, Lieut.-Col. Gore Browne, C.B., to Harriet Louisa Campbell, of Craigie.

— At Handsworth, Staffordshire, Richard William Johnson, esq., of Forlydiate House, Worcestershire, to Sarah Booth, daughter of John Williams, esq., of the Friary, Handsworth.

— At Petersfield, Capt. G. R. Cookson, 4th B.N.I., to Laura, daughter of James Wicher, esq., Petersfield.

5. At St. Michael's, Pimlico, Sir John Pakington, bart., M.P., of Westwood Park, Worcestershire, to Augusta, daughter of the late Thomas Champion De Crespigny, esq., and widow of Col. Davies, M.P., of Elmley Park.

— At Chiddingfold Church, Surrey, Henry Yalden Knowles, esq., of Heath Hall, Yorkshire, to Emma, only daughter of George Oliver, esq., of Linchmere, Sussex.

— At Simla, East Indies, Capt. Tudor Tucker, 8th Light Cavalry, Assistant Quartermaster-General, to Louisa, relict of Capt. Alexander Humfrays, B.A.

— At Bedworth Church, Warwickshire, Benjamin Lancaster, esq., of Chester-terrace, Regent's Park, to Rosamira, daughter of the Rev. Henry Bellairs, Rector of Bedworth.

7. At St. James's, Piccadilly, the Hon. Augustus Vernon, to Lady Harriet Anson.

10. At Frinchingfield, Essex, Lord Garvagh, to Cecilia Susan, daughter of John Ruggles Brise, esq., of Spain's Hall, Essex, and Cavendish, Suffolk.

— At Budleigh Salterton, William Lindsay Sheddon, esq., of Lyndhurst, to

MARRIAGES.

Martha Sophia, daughter of the late S. M. Hobson, esq., of Dublin.

10. At All Souls', Langham-place, Catherine Louisa Georgina, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Marlay, C.B., and grand-daughter of the late Catherine Maria, Countess Dowager of Charleville, to Lord John Manners, M.P., second son of the Duke of Rutland.

— At Clapham, William James Dundas Cloete, esq., to Maria Albinia, daughter of the late General the Hon. John Brodrick.

— At Reading, Charles Alexander Purvis, esq., Madras Artillery, to Jane Lauretta, daughter of Capt. Purvis, of Watlington House, Reading.

— At South Wraxhall, Wilts, James William Cottell, esq., 21st B.N.I., to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the Rev. Edward W. Caulfield, of South Wraxhall House.

— At Hampton, Matthew Arnold, esq., son of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, to Fanny Lucy, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman.

11. At St. Michael's, Liverpool, William Henry Bainbrigge, esq., of Liverpool, and Woodseat, Staffordshire, to Emma Frances, daughter of J. B. Yates, esq., of West Dingle House.

— At Crosthwaite Church, Keswick, Augustus Gedge, esq., to Lucy Fakenham, daughter of the Rev. James Lynn.

— At the Cathedral, Montreal, Capt. George B. C. Crespigny, esq., 20th Regt., to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Alexander Buchanan, esq., Q.C.

— At Torquay, George Frederick Miles, esq., of Ford Abbey, Dorsetshire, to Augusta Anna, daughter of the late Albany Savile, esq., of Oaklands.

12. At Edinburgh, John Craigie, esq., to Frances Annabella Moreton, daughter of the late Rev. William Moreton, of Moreton Hall, Cheshire.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Richard Ford, esq., to Mary, only sister of Sir William Molesworth, bart., M.P.

— At Harbledown, Kent, William Cunninghame Bontine, esq., of Ardock, eldest son of R. C. Cunninghame Graham, esq., of Gartmore and Finlayston, to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late Adm. the Hon. Sir Charles Elphinstone Fleeming.

— At Bath, Capt. Martinus Van Kerkwyk Bowie, 52nd Regt., to Anna Maria Grant, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Gregory.

13. At Clandown, the Rev. Charles Wickham to Clara de Havilland, daughter of the late Augustus Dobree, esq., of Ronceval, Guernsey.

14. At Sierra Leone, William Clare Ball, esq., Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Logan Hook, esq., collector of Her Majesty's Customs, and Senior Member of Council of the colony.

— At St. John's, Paddington, John G. Cattley, esq., to Hannah Sophia, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Monier William, Hon. E.I.C.S.

— At Manchester, Arthur Onslow L. Lewis, esq., R.M., to Helen, daughter of Richard Andrews, esq.

— At St. James's, Major Aldrich, R.E., to Lucy, only child of the late William Parker, esq., and of Mrs. Campbell Majoribanks, Upper Wimpole-street.

16. At Pembroke, Walter S. Stace, esq., R.E., to Jane Matilda, daughter of Capt. Sir Thomas Sabine Pasley, bart., R.N., Superintendent of Pembroke Dockyard.

— At Willesborough, Kent, Sladden Gardner, esq., of New Romney, to Jane Clarke, daughter of John Waterman, Comm. R.N.

17. At Brighton, Augustus F. Leeds, esq., to Anna Maria Frances, daughter of the Rev. J. A. Savage, and niece of Sir James Brooke.

— The Rev. Rennell Francis Wynn Molesworth, M.A., to Eleanor Jane, only daughter of the Rev. John Hilton, of Sarre Court, Kent.

18. At St. Pancras, John N. Sale, esq., of Manchester, to Mary, daughter of the late William Cobden, esq., of Midhurst, Sussex.

— At St. James's, James Murray Grant, esq., E.I.C.S., to Helen, daughter of the late D. O. Cameron, esq., of Barcaldine.

19. At Woolwich, Lieut. Henry Y. D. Scott, R.E., to Ellen Selina, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Frederick Bowes, H.E.I.C.S.

— At St. James's, Major Herring, of the Hon. E.I.C.S., to Grace, daughter of the late Richard Holditch, esq., of Dart Bridge House.

— At Bishopsbourne, Kent, Capt. Alexander W. Gordon, 61st Regt., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of T. A. Whitney, esq., of Merton, county Wexford.

— At Preston, Lancashire, the Rev.

MARRIAGES.

John Francis Israel Herschell, S.C.L., chaplain of the Gloucester County Gaol, to Margaret, daughter of G. Smith, esq.

19. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Capt. F. Eardley Wilmot, R.A., to Fanny Augusta, daughter of the late G. J. Pennington, esq., of Cumberland-street.

— At Ickenham, Middlesex, Comm. Thomas Cochrane, R.N., to Louisa Jane Selina, daughter of T. T. Clarke, esq., of Swakeleys.

20. At Ahmedabad, Capt. H. W. Gordon, 59th Regt., A.D.C., to Henrietta Rose, widow of the late Capt. Granet, A.D.C., and daughter of Major-Gen. W. Staveley, C.B.

21. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, James Taddy Blackburn, esq., to Sarah, daughter of Lebbeus Charles Humfrey, esq., Q.C.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Earl of Kintore, to Louisa Madaleine, daughter of Francis Hawkins, esq.

— At Henbury Church, the Rev. Daniel Augustus Beaufort, son of Rear-Adm. Sir Francis Beaufort, K.C.B., to Emily Nowell, daughter of Sir John Francis Davis, bart., late H. M. Minister Plenipotentiary in China.

— At Jersey, Robert Blackall Montgomery, esq., 13th Light Inf., to Mary Anne Beresford, daughter of the late Commissary-Gen. Pipon, of Noirmont Manor.

25. At Madras, Thomas John M'Kay Cunningham, 2nd N.I., to Miss Ellen Wood, of Petworth, Sussex.

26. At St. Mary's Church, Reading, the Rev. Jeffreys W. Murray, to Jane, only daughter of the late Colonel Peebles.

— At All Souls' Church, Marylebone, John S. Bowles, esq., of Milton Hill, Berks, to Mary Wintle Gilbert, eldest daughter of the Bishop of Chichester.

— At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, James, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir George Clerk, bart., M.P., of Penicuik House, Edinburgh, to Jane, daughter of Major-Gen. Mercer, C.B.

— At Dinapore, Benjamin Hallowell Boxer, esq., 80th Regt., to Frances Louisa Alston Stewart, of Urrara.

— At Newark, John Haslewell, esq., to Eliza Catherine, daughter of William Brodhurst, esq., of the Friary, Newark.

— At Handsworth, Staffordshire, the Rev. Samuel Herrick Macaulay, B.D., Rector of Hodnet, Salop, to Anne Georgina, daughter of the late George Ferguson, esq., of Houghton Hall.

26. At Lowestoft, Thomas de la Garde Grissell, esq., to Eliza Millicent, daughter of Edward Leathes, esq., of Normanston, Suffolk.

28. At Landour, Bengal, Capt. Dudley Clarges Hill, H.M. 75th Regt., to Emma Georgina, daughter of the late Lieut.-General J. Ross, C.B.

— At Florence, Baron de Hugel, Austrian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Tuscany, to Elizabeth, only child of Major-General Farquharson, Bombay Army.

— At the British Embassy, Brussels, J. Renault Saunders, esq., to Katharine, daughter of the Rev. C. Apthorp Wheelwright, Prebendary of Lincoln.

JULY.

1. At the British Legation, Florence, Jasper Henry Selwyn, Commander R.N., to Eliza Berry, daughter of the late Nicholson Peyton, esq., of Barton Court, Hereford.

— At Watford Church, Northamptonshire, Henry Hoghton, esq., of Bold, Lancashire, to Aline, daughter of Sir Henry Jervis White Jervis, bart., of Bally Ellis, county Wexford.

— At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Hugh Montolieu Hammersley, esq., to Henrietta, daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Henry Bouverie.

2. At Trinity Church, Chelsea, Edward Basil Farnham, esq., M.P., of Quorndon House, Leicestershire, to Gertrude Emily, daughter of Sir William Hartopp, bart.

— At Debenham, Suffolk, James Murray Dale, esq., son of the Rev. Canon Dale, to Anne Eliza, daughter of James Norris, esq., of Debenham.

3. At Leyton, the Rev. Edward G. Moon, M.A., to Ellen, only child of Thomas Sidney, esq., M.P., Leyton House, Essex.

5. At Dunster, Somerset, Richard Augustus Bethell, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Mary Florence, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Fownes Luttrell.

8. At Durham, the Rev. Edward Greatorex, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Venerable Charles Thorp, D.D., Archdeacon of Durham.

— At St. James's Church, Dover,

Capt. Frederick Byng Montresor, R.N., to Emily Maria, daughter of the late Joseph Delafield, esq., of Bryanston-square, London.

9. At Madras, Capt. G. J. Condy, 27th N.I., Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, to Flora, daughter of the late Charles Edward Macdonald, esq., H.E.I.C.S., and great grand-daughter of "Flora Macdonald."

— At Adelaide, South Australia, Alfred Atkinson, esq., to Mary Ann, widow of James Bonnin, esq., of Brompton.

10. At Richmond, Surrey, William Simpson, esq., of Mitcham, to Winifred, daughter of the late Sir Edward Mostyn, bart.

— At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Sir Godfrey Webster, bart., of Battle Abbey, Sussex, to Sarah Joanna, daughter of the late William Murray, esq., and widow of the Hon. Charles Ashburnham.

— At Cheltenham, Charles Warburton, esq., 85th Light Infantry, eldest son of the Ven. Archdeacon of Tuam, to Matilda Caroline, daughter of the late Jonathan Peel, esq., of Culham, Oxford.

12. At All Souls' Church, Langham-place, H. Appleyard, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Charlotte Matilda, only child of the Rev. W. Stamer, D.D.

— At the Spanish-place Chapel, and afterwards at All Souls' Church, Marylebone, Marcus Staunton Lynch, esq., of Clydagh House, Galway, to Horatia Anne, daughter of Charles Powlett Rushworth, esq.

14. At Madras, James Law Lushington, esq., Madras Civil Service, to Emma, daughter of Henry Nelson, esq., of Denmark Hill, Surrey.

15. At St. James's, Westminster, the Hon. and Rev. Douglas Gordon, to Lady Ellen Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Morton.

— At Hitcham, Suffolk, Joseph Dalton Hooker, M.D., to Frances Harriet, daughter of the Rev. J. S. Henslow.

16. Thomas Milles Riddell, esq., to Mary Ann, daughter of John Hodgson, esq.

— At Waterford, Henry King Dickinson, esq., of St. John's, Newfoundland, to Miss Mary Tulloh, daughter of Capt. Tulloh, R.N.

17. At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Robert Hallowell Carew, late Capt. 36th Regt., to Anne Rycroft, relict of Walter Tyson Smythies, esq., and daughter of the Rev. Oliver Raymond, LL.B.

17. Joseph Kelly, esq., to Mary Anne, daughter of Sir Michael D. Bellew, bart., of Mount Bellew.

— At Exeter, Thomas Robert Tuffnell, esq., of Northfleet, Kent, to Frances Howard, only child of the late Major J. W. Hutchinson, 74th Highlanders.

— At West Bagborough, Somersetshire, Mordaunt Fenwick, esq., of Dauntsey House, Wilts, to Susan, only daughter of Francis Topham, esq., of Bagborough House.

— At Surbiton, the Rev. William Maule, to Cecil, daughter of the late Thomas Vardon, esq.

— At St. Marylebone, Robert William Suckling, esq., Comm. R.N., to Charlotte Caroline, daughter of the late H. F. Amedroz, esq.

19. At St. James's, Westminster, Lieut.-Col. John Eardley Wilmot Inglis, 32nd Regt., to Julia Selina, daughter of Sir Frederick Thesiger, M.P.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Forbes Clark, esq., only son of Sir James Clark, bart., Attaché to H. M. Embassy at Paris, to Charlotte, daughter of the late Mr. Justice Coltman.

21. At St. Michael's Church, Highgate, the Hon. George Edward Lascelles, third son of the Earl of Harewood, to Lady Louisa Nina Murray, daughter of the Earl of Mansfield, K.T.

22. At Thruxton, the Rev. Henry Dyson, to Matilda, daughter of the late Charles Warren, esq., of Midhurst, Sussex, and the Foreign Office.

— At the Chapel of the Bavarian Embassy, Warwick-street, Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, son of the Duke of Norfolk, to Miss Augusta Talbot.

— At St. James's Church, Paddington, Edward Humphrys Wiggett, esq., of Baughurst House, Hants, to Margaret Ann, daughter of the late George Wade, esq., of Dunmow, Essex.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, Robert Elwes, esq., to Mary, daughter of the late Rev. R. Lucas, of Edithweston.

— At Clifton, Major Randolph, late of the 57th Regt., to Caroline, daughter of the late William Edwards, esq., of Teignmouth.

— At Firbright, Harry R. Ricardo,

esq., to Anna, daughter of Henry Halsey, esq., of Henley Park, Surrey.

23. At Catsfield, Sussex, Humphrey Conwell, Barton, esq., of Hastings, to Charlotte Maria, daughter of Major Bradshawe, late of 77th Regt.

— At Cornhill, Northumberland, Capt. G. C. Dickins, 46th Infantry, to Fanny, daughter of the late H. J. U. Collingwood, esq., of Lilburn Tower and Cornhill House, Northumberland.

— At Christ Church, Albany-street, Onley Savill Onley, esq., of Stisted Hall, to Jane, daughter of William Fox, esq., of Chester Terrace, Regent's Park.

24. At Kensington Church, General the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B., to Ann Lindsay, daughter of the late John Maberly, esq.

— At St. George-the-Martyr, Queen-square, Thomas Cooke Wright, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Fanny, daughter of William Loftus Lowndes, esq., Q.C.

— At St. Giles', Camberwell, William Wadham White, esq., to Nina, daughter of the Rev. John Hurnall.

— At Eastdown, James Harris, esq., of Wivenham House, Barnstaple, to Elizabeth Fanny, daughter of the Rev. C. P. Coffin.

— At All Souls', Marylebone, Niel S. Buchanan, esq., of Knockshinnoch, Ayrshire, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of the late Richard Griffiths, esq.

26. At Brussels, Murray Macgregor Blacker, esq., to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the late Samuel Blacker, LL.D.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Douglas Baird, esq., of Closeburne Hall, Dumfriesshire, to Charlotte, daughter of Henry Acton, esq.

29. The Right Hon. and Rev. Lord George Gordon to Charlotte Anne, daughter of Thomas Wright Vaughan, esq., of Woodstone, Huntingdonshire.

— At Battersea, the Rev. Henry Deane, Prebendary of Salisbury, to Katharine Mary, daughter of Ralph Smyth, esq., of the Manor House, Battersea.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Michael Sutton, esq., of Skeffington Hall, Leicestershire, to Harriet Anne, daughter of the late William Fitzwilliam Burton, esq., of Burton Hall, Carlow.

— At St. James's Church, Dover, the Rev. John Hawker, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Adair Bruce, esq., of Ashley, Wilts.

30. At Chigwell, Money Wigram, jun., esq., to Ann Whittaker, daughter of William Whitaker Maitland, esq., of Loughton.

31. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Plumer Pott Rooper, to Georgiana, daughter of George Thornhill, esq., M.P., of Diddington, Hunts.

— At Madeley, Stafford, Richard Monckton Milnes, esq., M.P., to the Hon. Annabel Crewe, sister of Lord Crewe.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Strange Jocelyn, second son of the Earl of Roden, to the Hon. Miss Hobhouse, daughter of Lord Broughton.

Lately. At Florence, Major the Chevalier de Knebal, in the Emperor of Austria's Service, to Henrietta J. Paulett de Courcy, daughter of the late Hon. Lieut.-Col. de Courcy, and granddaughter of John 26th Lord Kinsale.

AUGUST.

2. At St. Thomas's, Woolwich, William Petrie, esq., to Annie, only child of the late Capt. Matthew Flinders, R.N.

— At Hove, Sussex, Constable Curtis, esq., Capt. 12th Lancers, to Henrietta Mary Ann, daughter of Charles B. Curtis, esq., of Friars-place, Middlesex.

5. At St. James's Church, the Hon. Edward Coke to the Hon. Diana Agar Ellis.

— At St. Mark's Church, St. Marylebone, the Rev. Leigh Spencer, M.A., to Philadelphia Rosa, daughter of the late Rev. J. C. Williams, M.A.

— At Bishopstone, Wilts, Thomas Gambler Parry, esq., of Highnam Court, Gloucestershire, to Ethelinda, daughter of the late Very Rev. Francis Lear, Dean of Salisbury.

— At Upwood, Capt. Spencer Buller, Bengal Army, to Laura, daughter of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Richard Hussey Hussey, K.C.B., G.C.M.G.

— At Tottenham, Henry Edward Vale, esq., to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late John Burton, esq., of Renville, Canterbury.

— At Brilley, Herefordshire, Capt. F. P. Sanders, late 43rd Light Infantry, to Apollonia, daughter of the late Thomas Griffith, esq., Ham Common.

6. At St. John's Church, Edinburgh, Henry Edwyn Chandos Scudamore Stanhope, esq., eldest son of Sir Edwyn

Francis Scudamore Stanhope, bart., of Holm Lacy, Herefordshire, to Dorothea, daughter of Sir Adam Hay, bart., of Smithfield and Haystoune.

7. At Babbington Church, the Rev. Charles Steers Peel, to Helen Elizabeth, daughter of William Moseley, esq., of Leaton Hall, Staffordshire.

— At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, the Rev. Arthur Wellington Roper, of Welney, Isle of Ely, to Frances Sarah, daughter of the late David Landell Chambers, esq., of Guildford-street, Russell-square.

— At Powick, Francis J. M. Mason, esq., Madras N.I., to Jane, daughter of William Morton, esq., of Kent's Green.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. William Ernest Duncombe, son of Lord and Lady Feversham, to Mabel Graham, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, bart., M.P.

— At Aston Church, Warwickshire, William Hay, esq., of Ford Hall, Durham, to Julia Ithiel, daughter of the Rev. J. Allport.

— At St. Andrew's, Plymouth, Mortimer John Collier, esq., to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Snow Harris, knt., F.R.S.

9. At Port Natal, G. W. P. Sparrow, esq., Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, to Catherine Maria, daughter of the Hon. Henry Cloete, LL.D., Recorder of Natal.

10. At St. Marylebone, Lieut. G. P. Mends, of H. M. S. *Trafalgar*, to Louise, daughter of J. Wilcocks, esq.

12. At Twickenham, the Rev. Albert William Loinsworth, to Charlotte Maria, daughter of the Rev. Richard Cattermole.

— The Rev. Richard King, of Prestwick, to Charlotte Dundas, daughter of the late Commodore Bathurst, R.N.

— At West Peckham, Kent, Charles Watson Townley, esq., to Georgiana, daughter of M. D. D. Dalison, esq., of Hamptons, Kent.

— At Winterslow, Wilts, Charles Rivers Freeling, esq., to Emma Amelia, daughter of the Rev. Edward Luard, M.A.

— At Barnstaple, Samuel Blomefield Kekewich, of the Royal Newfoundland Companies, to Olivia Elizabeth, daughter of James Elton, esq., of North Stoke, Oxon.

13. At Christ Church, Cawnpore, Capt. D. S. Dodgson, Brigade Major Bengal Army, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Sir Francis Ford, bart.

13. At Calstock, Cornwall, the Rev. Reginald Hobhouse, to Caroline, daughter of Sir W. S. Trelawny, bart.

— At St. James's Church, Westminster, the Hon. William Bagot, M.P., to the Hon. Lucia Agar Ellis, daughter of the Lady Dover.

— At Gloucester, the Rev. Alfred Barry, M.A., Sub-Warden of Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perthshire, to Louisa Victoria, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Smart Hughes, Canon of Peterborough.

14. At New York, Augustus Charles Murray, Lieut. R.N., to Abbie de Montfort, daughter of David Lee, esq.

— At St. James's Church, Westbourne-terrace, Lieut. George Augustus Brine, R.N., to Ninette, daughter of Charles Purton Cooper, esq., Q.C.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Hamilton Yatman, esq., of Hyde Park-street, to Elizabeth Tower, daughter of the Rev. G. T. Pretyman, Chancellor of Lincoln.

— At Ilfracombe, Capt. Robert Curry, R.M., to Annie, daughter of the late Edward Wren, esq., of Ilfracombe.

— At Colne Engaine, Essex, the Rev. Henry Hammond, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of J. J. Mayhew, esq., of Over Hall, Colne Engaine.

— Charles B. Martin, esq., to Margarette, daughter of John Borlase Warren, esq., and niece of Sir Augustus Warren, bart.

— At Bellevue, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Erasmus Borrowes, esq., 97th Regt., to Frederica Esten, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hutchison, 97th Regt.

15. At Chichester, Capt. George Clarke Hurdis, R.N., to Anne Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Fuller, esq., of Uckfield.

16. At Cape Town, Samuel William Hall, esq., to Mary Ann Martha, daughter of Edward Norton, esq., of Cape Town.

18. At St. Thomas's, Mauritius, Capt. Arthur Mansell Alexander Bowers, H. M. 37th Regt., A.D.C. to his Excellency the Governor, to Frances, daughter of Hugh Hunter, esq., Lieut. R.N.

— At Lyttelton, Canterbury Settlement, Wentworth, J. C. Cookson, esq., of Newbiggen, N.Z., to Marion Robina, daughter of D. Macfarlane, esq., late of the Rifle Brigade.

19. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Frederic Fane, of Henbury,

MARRIAGES.

Dorset, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late James Peel Cockburn, esq., of Salcome House, Devon.

19. At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Frederic, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Byron, of Eaton-place, to Mary Jane, daughter of the late Rev. William Wescomb, co-heiress of the late John Emmerton Wescomb, esq., of Thrumpton Hall, Nottinghamshire.

— At Ilfracombe, Capt. Edward Kaye, Bengal Artillery, to Eliza Somers, daughter of Rear-Adm. Down, of Ilfracombe.

— At St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Frederick Arthur Nosworthy, esq., to Eliza Louisa Spry, daughter of George Thompson, esq., M.P.

— At Littleborough, Lieut. Molesworth, R.N., to Sarah, daughter of the late Lawrence Newall, esq., of Town House, Littleborough.

— At St. Giles', Camberwell, Alfred Dawson Hooper, esq., to Letitia, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Henry Walpole.

— At Overseal, Leicestershire, the Rev. George Lloyd, Incumbent of Willesley, Derbyshire, son of the Rev. Dr. Lloyd, Incumbent of Gresley, to Fanny Maria, youngest daughter of the late Rev. William Vawdrey, Rector of Harthill, Cheshire.

20. At Weybridge, the Rev. G. H. Fagan, Rector of King's Weston, Somerset, to Rose, daughter of the late Sir Harding Giffard, Chief Justice, Ceylon.

— At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, the Hon. Hayes St. Leger, only son of Viscount Doneraile, and nephew of the Earl of Bandon, to Mary Adelaide Louisa, only daughter of R. Cunningham, esq., of Eaton-place.

21. At Reigate, Juland Danvers, esq., to Sarah Frances, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Rochfort, of Vastina Rectory, Westmeath.

— At Edinburgh, William Wilson, esq., M.D., Florence, to Jeannette Elizabeth Wood, daughter of Lord Wood, one of the judges of the Court of Session.

— At Netherbury, Dorset, Henry Reeve, esq., of Her Majesty's Privy Council Office, to Christina Georgina Jane, only daughter of G. T. Gollop, esq., of Strode House.

— At Heddon-on-the-Wall, Northumberland, Charles James Lamb, esq., of Ryton, Durham, to Frances Ongley, daughter of the late Capt. Burgoyne, R.N.

23. At East Cranmore, Henry William Hoskins, esq., to Jane Blanche Somerville, daughter of John Moore Paget, esq., of Cranmore Hall, Somerset.

25. At St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, Theodore Martin, esq., James-street, Buckingham Gate, to Miss Helen Faucit.

26. At Tunbridge, Kent, Arthur Henfrey, esq., F.L.S., &c., to Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the late Hon. Jabez Henry.

— At Magilligan Church, Londonderry, Sir Frederick William Heygate, bart., of Southend, Essex, and of Rocecliffe, Leicestershire, to Marianne, daughter of the late Conolly Gage, esq., of Bellarena, Londonderry.

— At Farnham, Surrey, Douglas Galton, esq., Lieut. R.E., to Marianne, daughter of G. T. Nicholson, esq., of Waverley Abbey.

— At Chelsea, Edward Jocelyn Baumgartner, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Catherine, daughter of the late William Taylor, esq., of Histon, Cambridge.

— At Melcombe Regis, the Rev. John Stevenson, to Georgina Phipps, daughter of the late Capt. Arnold, of Little Missenden Abbey, Bucks.

27. At Banbury, Joshua Bevan Braithwaite, of Lincoln's Inn, to Martha, daughter of Jos. Ashby Gillett, banker.

28. At Lofthouse, Yorkshire, the Rev. J. F. H. English, LL.B., of Wharley House, Essex, to Ann Georgiana, daughter of G. W. Tiremann, esq., of Loftus Hall, Yorkshire.

— At St. Olave's, Old Jewry, Oliver Pemberton, esq., F.R.C.S., of Birmingham, to Anna, only child of D. W. Harvey, esq.

— At Kenwyn, Richard Baxter, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Octavia Mary, daughter of Clement Carlyon, M.D., of Truro.

— At Gartincuber, Perthshire, John Burn Murdoch, esq., jun., of Gartincuber, to Dora, daughter of the late Capt. Monk Mason, R.N.

— At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Alexander Black, esq., of Russell-square, to Harriet, daughter of the late John Stevenson Salt, esq., of Russell-square.

SEPTEMBER.

2. At Mussouri, Richard William Faithfull, esq., to Ellen Blair Mervyn, daughter of Major Kirke, 12th B.N.I.

MARRIAGES.

2. At Clapham, Frederick J. Wood, esq., LL.D., of Lincoln's Inn, to Jane, daughter of T. M. Coombs, esq., of Clapham Common.

3. At Thurning, Norfolk, Purefoy Huddlestone, esq., of Norton, Suffolk, to Mary Frances, daughter of James Gay, esq., of Thurning Hall.

— At Dunedin, New Zealand, John Hyde Harris, esq., to Anne Cunningham, daughter of Capt. William Cargill, Commissioner of Crown Lands for Otago.

— At Portsea, Edward Grantham, esq., Lieut. 9th Regt., to Fanny Jona Averne, relict of J. F. Woodhouse, esq., and daughter of Edward Taylor Janverin, esq., of the Great Salterns.

— At the same time and place, John Francis Tottenham, esq., Lieut. R.N., of Keonbrook, county Leitrim, son of the late Lord Robert Tottenham, Bishop of Clogher, to Laura Ellen Dodd, second daughter of Edward Janverin.

— At Salcombe Regis, the Rev. T. Keble, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, to Cornelia Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. G. J. Cornish, Prebendary of Exeter.

4. At Exminster, Ralph Ludlow Lopes, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel Trehawke Kekewich, esq., of Peamore.

— At Whitsbury, Hants, Richard Purvis, esq., Comm. R.N., to Georgiana Rachel, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Cock, of Hopton Hall, Suffolk.

— At Hampstead, Edward Hardcastle, esq., to Priscilla Buxton, daughter of the late Samuel Hoare, jun., esq., of Hampstead Heath, and stepdaughter of Capt. Sir W. E. Parry, R.N.

— At Fawley, Hants, Henry Cadman Jones, esq., to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Robert Steevens Harrisson, esq., of Bourn Abbey, Lincolnshire.

— At Edmonton, William Cobbett, esq., of the Firs, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Edward Rowe Mores, esq.

— At Shotesham, Norfolk, Edward Howes, esq., of Morningthorpe, to Fanny, daughter of Robert Fellowes, esq., of Shotesham Park.

7. At Greenwich, John Conry, esq., of Dublin, and of Strokestown, Roscommon, to Alice Gertrude Arabella, daughter of the late Capt. Conry, 49th Regt.

— At Beaminster, the Rev. William Laxton, M.A., to Ella, eldest daughter of James Wm. Daniel, esq., of Beaminster.

8. At Alverstoke, Charles James Gale, esq., to Rosa, daughter of James Hoskins, esq., of Alverstoke-road, Gosport.

9. At Nettleham, the Rev. R. J. Simpson, M.A., of Whitburn, Durham, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of John Hood, esq., of Nettleham Hall, Lincolnshire.

— At Maidstone, the Rev. F. Walker, M.A., to Martha, daughter of Henry Godden, esq., of Somerfield House, Maidstone.

— At Carlton in Lindrick, Notts, the Rev. Stephen R. Spicer, to Ruth, daughter of the late Thomas Sutton, D.D., vicar of Sheffield, and Canon of York.

10. At Charles Church, Plymouth, the Rev. Thomas Cave Childs, to Charlotte Champion, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Grylls.

— At Paris, the Viscount Van Leempoel de Nieeuwmunster, Member of the Belgian Senate, to Arabella, daughter of John Dyke, esq.

11. At Ancaster, Arthur David Veasey, esq., to Emily Persis, daughter of Charles Allix, esq., of Willoughby Hall, Lincolnshire.

— At Leigh, Essex, Lieut. Arthur a'Court Fisher, R.E., to Caroline Eden, daughter of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Moray and Ross.

— At Dublin, E. W. O'Mahony, esq., to Grace, daughter of the late Col. L'Estrange, of Moystown, in the King's County, and niece to the late Gen. L'Estrange.

— At Simla, Capt. Edward James Limpson, 69th N.I., to Ellen Theophila, daughter of Col. Denniss, C.B.

13. At Bassingham, Edward Solly, esq., F.R.S., of Tavistock-sq., to Alice, daughter of the Rev. D. S. Wayland.

16. At St. James's, Piccadilly, Roger Kynaston, esq., of St. James's-place, to Juliana, daughter of the late Henry Browne, esq., of Portland-place, and North Mimms-place, Herts.

— At the Episcopal Church, Crieff, James W. Middleton Berry, esq., of Ballynegall, Westmeath, to Caroline Augusta, daughter of the Right Hon. T. B. C. Smith, Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

— At Richmond, Arthur John Otway, esq., to Henrietta, daughter of the late Sir James Langham, bart., of Cottesbrook Park, Northampton.

17. At Millbrook, Henry B. Thorn-

hill, esq., Bengal C.S., to Emily Heathfield, daughter of Frederick Lock, esq., and grand-daughter of Vice-Admiral Lock.

17. At Pett, Sussex, W. D. Lucas Shadwell, esq., of Fairlight, to Florentia Margaret Frances, only child of the Rev. Henry Wynch.

18. At Chartham Church, Sir Edward Poore, bart., of Durrington, Wilts, and Cuffnells, Hants, to Frances Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Henry Riddel Moody.

— At Scarborough, John W. Allen, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. J. W. Whiteside, D.C.L., vicar of Scarborough.

— At Eccles, the Rev. W. K. Riland Bedford, to Maria Amy, daughter of Joseph Honson, esq.

— At Welton, Yorkshire, the Rev. Leonard Calder Wallich, to Frances Maria, daughter of John Wilkinson, esq., of the Grange, Welton.

— At London, Canada West, Captain Burrows, R.A., to Jane, daughter of the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, Rector of London.

— At Blofield, Norfolk, the Rev. Henry Temple Frere, to Sarah Maria Heath, daughter of the late William Heath Jary, esq., of Blofield Lodge.

— At St. Peter's, Pimlico, Douglas Du Bois, esq., of Doctors' Commons, to Frances Kate, elder daughter of George Freer, esq., M.B., of Coleshill-street.

— At Bisham, Berks, James Hanning, esq., of Kilcrone, Cork, to Frances Catherine, and John Leach, esq., of Ivy Tower, Pembrokeshire, to Mary Anne Agnes, daughter of Henry Skrine, esq., of Stubbings, Berks.

20. At the Cape of Good Hope, Thomas H. Fraser, esq., to Mary Ann Fitzherbert, daughter of the Hon. William Hawkins.

— At St. Michael's, Pimlico, George Frederick Mitchelson, esq., of Brighton, to Anne Maria, widow of the late Sir James Samuel Lake, bart.

21. At Langley, Bucks, the Marquess of Chandos, to Caroline, only daughter of Robert Harvey, esq., of Langley Park.

22. At Hushiapur, Punjaub, Frank Russel, esq., 5th Bengal Cavalry, to Alice Mary, daughter of Sir J. Murray Naesmyth, bart., of Posso, Peeblesshire.

— At Cheltenham, Arthur W. Jones, esq., Bombay C.S., to Marianne Russell, daughter of the late Major Francis Russell Eagar, 31st Regiment.

23. At Fetcham, the Rev. Henry John Bolland, to Frances Elizabeth Barnard, daughter of John Barnard Hankey, esq., of Fetcham Park, Surrey.

— At Alderley, Cheshire, the Earl of Airlie, to Henrietta Blanche, second daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley.

— At Roseville, Gatehouse of Fleet, N.B., Neil M'Chlery, esq., of Plantation Success, Demerara, to Barbara Douglas Agnes, daughter of William Campbell, esq., of Stapleton.

— At St. James's, Westminster, Major Henry Paget, second son of the late General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., to Anna, daughter of the late General Sir George Walker, bart., G.C.B.

— F. H. Bathurst Phillips, esq., R.A., to Kate, second daughter of the Rev. Thomas Featherstone, and niece to Sir George Featherstone, bart.

24. At All Souls', Langham-place, George Atkinson, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Scott, D.D., of Worton Hall, Isleworth.

25. At Dunedin, Otago, J. R. Johnston, esq., of Claremont Lodge, to Marion Jameson, daughter of Captain W. Cargill, J.P.

— At Charlton Kings, Gloucester, Hugh Darby Owen, esq., of Bettus Hall, Montgomeryshire, and Roderic House, Cheltenham, to Harriet, daughter of the late Samuel Smith, esq., Hon. E.I.C.S., Madras.

26. At the Catholic Chapel, Shepton Mallet, and at St. John's Church, East Horrington, Wells, the Lord Huntingtower, of Grosvenor-square, to Katherine Elizabeth Camilla, daughter of Sir Joseph Burke, bart., of Glinsk Castle, Galway.

— At St. John's, Notting-hill, the Rev. John Arundell Leakey, to Henrietta Caroline, daughter of the late M. Henri François Porret, of Neuchatel, Switzerland.

27. At St. Marylebone, Algernon Sidney, esq., of Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Elizabeth Ann, daughter of John Apsley Sidney, esq., of Beaumont-street, Portland-place.

— At H.B.M. Embassy in Paris, and afterwards at the Protestant Episcopal Church, Charles Marsh Lee, esq., of Salisbury, to Helen, daughter of the late Sir John Chetwode, bart., M.P., of Chetwode, Bucks, and Oakley, Stafford.

MARRIAGES.

27. At Trinity Church, Brompton, and the Roman Catholic Church, Cadogan-street, Hugo, Baron von Reinsperg, Austrian service, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late William Hale, esq., Shiplake Court, Oxon.

30. At St. Marylebone, R. Prescot Appleyard, esq., to Emma, daughter of the late Gen. Horsford.

— At White Ladies, Aston, the Rev. Charles Pocock, to Lydia Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. Henry Dannett.

— At Teignmouth, Frederick Wale, esq., 48th B.N.I., to Adelaide, daughter of the late Edward Prest, esq., of York.

— At Barham, John Fish Pownall, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to Charlotte Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Harrison.

— At Pittington, Hallgarth, Mildmay Clerk, esq., of Spratton, Northamptonshire, to Isabella, daughter of Col. Tower, of Elemore Hall, Durham.

OCTOBER.

1. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sheffield Neave, esq., to Mary Henrica, daughter of David Richard Morier, esq., late Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary in Switzerland.

— At Bytown, Canada, Reginald Onslow Farmer, esq., R.A., to Geraldine, daughter of Capt. J. Sidney Farrell, R.A.

— At Glenferness House, Capt. Richard Roney, 96th Regiment, to Rose Anne, daughter of John Dougal, esq., of Glenferness.

— At Buffalo, New York, George Truscott, esq., son of the late Capt. George Truscott, R.N., of Exeter, to Sarah M., daughter of T. Lovering, esq.

2. At Harrow, James Dixon, esq., of Broad-street-buildings, to Mary Louisa, daughter of the late Sir Francis Simkinson, Q.C.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, John James Faithfull, esq., Bombay Army, to Mary Anne, widow of Robert Frith, esq., of Bombay.

4. At Mussoorie, Frederick Henry Cooper, esq., of the H.E.I.C. Civil Service, to Mary, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Steel, C.B., 2nd B.I.

— At Eastbourne, the Rev. Henry Owen, M.A., to Annie, daughter of the late Davies Gilbert, esq., of Tredrea, Cornwall, and Eastbourne, Sussex, M.P. for Bodmin, and President of the Royal Society.

6. At Hockworthy, Devon, the Rev. John Turner, to Isabella Mary, widow of the late Capt. William Alder, R.N.

— At St. John's, Hyde Park, Sir Charles Marshall, late Chief Justice of Ceylon, to Mary, widow of the late John Cox, esq., of Hyde Park-street.

7. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. William Carus, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, Canon of Winchester, to Maria Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Edward Selwyn.

— At St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, John Davies Gilbert, esq., of Trelipick, Cornwall, and of Eastbourne, Sussex, to Anne Dorothea, daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Shapland, Baron Carew.

— At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Major M'Mahon, eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas M'Mahon, bart., K.C.B., to Dora Paulina, daughter of Evan Hamilton Baillie, esq., of Gloucester-place.

— At Great Amwell, Herts, Gilbert Charles, son of Stafford Northcote, esq., of Amwell Grove, to Emma Elizabeth, daughter of the late Thomas Edwards, esq., of Clapham Common.

— At Broomsgrove, the Rev. Edw. St. John Parry, eldest son of the Bishop of Barbadoes, to Lucy Susannah, daughter of John Chatfield Tyler, esq.

— At Clifton, William Sweet, esq., of Bristol, to Louisa Isabella, daughter of H. B. C. Hillier, esq., of Tenby, and grand-daughter of General Lacy, R.A.

8. At the Cathedral, Manchester, John Leyland Feilden, esq., to Eliza Whigham, daughter of the late James Kennedy, esq., of Ancoats.

9. At Hampton Church, the Rev. William J. Trevenon, to Anna Maria, daughter of the late Col. Sir T. Noel Hill, K.C.B.

— At St. Matthews, Brixton, John C. W. Lever, esq., M.D., of Wellington-street, to Mary Anna, daughter of Alderman Charles Farebrother, esq., of Moat House, Stockwell.

— At Ipswich, Charles Wilmot Smith, esq., of Ballynauty House, Limerick, to Charlotte Anne, daughter of the late Hon. Lindsey Burrell.

— At Bishop's Frome, Wm. Close Currie, esq., to Harriett, daughter of John Browne, esq., of Hall Court, Herefordshire.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Fenton John Evans Freke,

brother of Lord Carbery, to the Lady Katherine Felicia Pakenham, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Earl of Longford.

14. At St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, the Rev. Henry Mordaunt Fletcher, to Charlotte, daughter of Dr. Alexander Monro, of Craiglochhart.

— At Simlah, Theophilus John Metcalfe, esq., of the E.I.C. Civil Service, to Charlotte Herbert, daughter of Col. J. Low, C.B., of Clatto, Fifeshire.

— At Eastry, Kent, Francis Crosse, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Emily Grant, daughter of the late James Rae, esq.

15. At Mylor, Cornwall, John Church, esq., lieut. R.N., to Emily Jane Henrietta, daughter of the late Capt. M'Dougall, 88th Reg.

— At Brompton, Augustus Pemberton Gipps, esq., to Helen, daughter of the late Rev. George Crookshank, of Chigwell, and niece of Sir Fitzroy Kelly.

16. At London, Canada West, Lieut.-Col. Charles Crutchley, 23rd Welsh Fusileers, to Eliza Bayfield, daughter of the late John Harris, esq., R.N.

— At Paris, at the Madeleine, and afterwards at the British Embassy, the Colonel Comte de Septeuil, to Lady Horatia Capel, sister of the Earl of Essex.

— At Bywell, St. Andrews, Sir Edward Blackett, bart., of Matfen, Northumberland, to Frances Vese, widow of the late William Henry Ord, esq., M.P., and daughter of the late Sir William Loraine, bart.

— At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Westbourne-terrace, Walter Brown Arnold, esq., to Maria, daughter of the late Mr. Sergeant Edward Lawes.

18. At Ormesby, Yorkshire, Thomas Nash Scallon, esq., to Sarah Jane Gray, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Irvin.

— At Blenheim Palace, his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, to Jane Frances Clinton Stewart, daughter of the Hon. Edward and Lady Katherine Stewart, and niece to the Earl of Wemyss and March.

21. At All Saints', Fulham, William Knottesford Gretton, esq., to Annie, daughter of Major-General Sir John F. Burgoyne, K.C.B., Inspector-General of Fortifications.

— At Cuddesdon Church, the Rev. H. J. Pye, to Emily Charlotte, only daughter of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

21. At St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Lord Cosmo George Russell, half-brother of the Duke of Bedford, to Annie, daughter of the late J. G. Norbury, esq.

— At St. Pancras, Elven Frederick Stewart, esq., to Letitia, daughter of Mark Pitt, esq.

23. At Hardenhuish, the Rev. Francis Fisher, to Fanny, daughter of Thomas Clutterbuck, esq., of Hardenhuish Park.

— At Rochester, W. F. P. S. Dodson, esq., R.M., to Martha, daughter of W. Johnson, esq., Brook-street House, Tonbridge.

— At St. George's, Catesby Paget, esq., to Adelaide, daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Miles Stapleton.

— At Buckingham, Robert Dewes, esq., to Sarah Anne, daughter of the late Philip Bartlett, esq.

24. At Salcombe, Lieut.-Col. Stretton, 40th Regiment, of Lenton Priory, Notts, to the Hon. Catharine Adela de Courcy, daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Right Hon. Lord Kingsale.

25. At Bedfont, Middlesex, Alexander Hamilton, esq., of Inistioge, county of Kilkenny, to Emma, fourth daughter of the Lord Chief Baron.

— At St. Katherine Cree, London, Alexander Jardine Alderman, esq., to Henrietta Sarah, only daughter of the late Col. Craig, formerly Deputy Adj.-Gen. of the Leeward and Windward Islands.

28. At Fillongley, Charles Powell, esq., of Langton House, Kent, to Emily Ann, daughter of James Eyre Watson, esq., of the Grange, Warwickshire.

— At Gartincuber, Perthshire, John Burn Murdoch, jun., esq., of Gartincuber, to Dora, daughter of the late Capt. Monk Mason, R.N.

— At Ardington, Berks, the Rev. Newton Barton Young, to Laura, daughter of the Rev. Frederick Barnes, D.D., Canon of Christ Church.

— At Mildenhall, Henry St. Quentin Isaacson, Capt. 1st Austrian Imperial Dragoon Guards, second son of the late Stuteville, Isaacson, esq., R.N., to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Wolton Isaacson, esq., of Mildenhall.

— At Fredericton, Philip Bedingfield, esq., R.A., to Arabella Gertrude, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Payne, Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency Sir E. Head, bart.

29. At Llandeveilog, Carm., John Thirlwall, esq., of Lincoln's Inn, to

Anne D'Arcy, daughter of John Wilson, esq., Recorder of Carmarthen.

29. At the Abbey Church, Malmesbury, William R. O'Byrne, esq., the Naval Biographer, to Emily, daughter of the late John Troughear Handy, esq., of Malmesbury, Wilts.

30. At St. Anne's Church, Dublin, Charles Edward Barry Baldwin, esq., son of Charles Barry Baldwin, esq., M.P. for Totnes, to Jane Frances, daughter of John Warburton, esq., of Crinkle, King's County.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Gibraltar, Sir George Henry Scott Douglas, bt., of Springwood Park and Longnewton, to Maria Juana Petronila, daughter of Francisco Sanchez di Pina, esq., of Gibraltar.

— At Norwood, Robert Brandt, esq., to Catherine Emily, daughter of the late Gregory Matveieff, esq.

4. At Morden, the Rev. Henry Seymour, to Susannah Biscoe, daughter of the Rev. Robert Tritton, Rector of Morden.

— At Hove, Patrick Francis Durham, esq., late Capt. 37th Foot, to Annie Elizabeth, daughter of William Rhodes, esq., of Bramhope Hall, Yorkshire, and of Brighton.

— At Coventry, Nathaniel Troughton, esq., of that city, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Capt. Ross.

— At Hull, Major Dawson, to Mary Gertrude, only child of Arthur Dawson, esq., of Waterclough House, near Halifax.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles William Watkins, esq., of Badby House, Northamptonshire, to Mary Mitchell, daughter of the late R. J. Uniacke, esq., Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

— At Leamington Priors, Lieut.-Col. Lord James Murray, brother of the Duke of Atholl, to Elizabeth Margery, only daughter of the Hon. Mrs. Fairholme, and niece of Lord Forbes.

8. At Kurachee, Scinde, John Archibald Pym, esq., 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry, to Cecilia Harriott Theophila, daughter of Sir Richard Jenkins, G.C.B., of Bicton Hall, Salop.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, Peter Cracroft, esq., Commander R.N., to Caroline, daughter of the late Sir Samuel Scott, bt., of Sundridge Park, Kent.

11. At Iver, Bucks, Henry Rudyerd, esq., to Susan Frances, daughter of the late Rev. Edward Ward.

12. At Gringley-on-the-Hill, Notts, the Rev. Herbert Napleton Beaver, to Martha, widow of the late John Dossor, esq., of Hull, and daughter of the late Robert Corringham, esq.

— At Puttenham, Surrey, William Thomas Hustler, esq., to Anna Maria Watkyn, only child of the Rev. Thomas Watkyn Richards.

13. At Ripley, Henry Wormald, esq., of Sawley Hall, Yorkshire, to Caroline, daughter of W. G. Pigeon, esq., formerly of the Queen's Bays.

— At Tintwistle, Cheshire, Thomas Harrison, esq., to Mary Agnes, daughter of Wm. Sidebottom, esq., of Etherow House.

14. At Southampton, William Wynne Lodder, esq., Capt. 59th Regt., to Elizabeth Francis, daughter of Henry A. Hardman, esq., of Southampton, and niece to Sir Andrew Armstrong, bt.

18. At Ridgeway, T. Hordern Whitaker, esq., of the Holme, Lancashire, to Margaret Nowell, daughter of the late Rev. J. Robinson.

— At Tor Church, Torquay, the Rev. William Fountaine Addison, to Sarah Ellen Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Grylls, Prebendary of Exeter.

— At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. James Pulling, B.D., Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, to Elizabeth Mary, daughter of Christopher Hodgson, esq., of Dean's Yard, Westminster.

— At Thorpe Church, near Norwich, Berkeley Augustus Macdonald Macpherson, esq., to Charlotte Rebecca Brooksbank, daughter of Sir George Stracey, bt., of Thorpe, next Norwich.

— At Newtown, Ireland, Capt. J. R. Norton, to Julia, daughter of Marcus Gage, esq., Newton, Limavaddy.

19. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Curteis Whelan, esq., of Heronden Hall, Kent, to Katharine Frances, daughter of J. R. Planché, esq., Michael's Grove Lodge, Brompton.

20. At St. Marylebone Church, Edward Walter Vyvyan, esq., to Agnes Margaret, daughter of Joseph Reid, esq., of Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park.

— At Richmond, Lieut. Charles Arthur Lodder, R.N., to Elizabeth Harriotte, daughter of Capt. Ronald.

24. At St. George's, Hanover-square,

the Earl of Lanesborough, to Frederica Emma, relict of Sir Richard Hunter, of Dulany House, Sussex.

25. At Whitehaugh, Robert William Rickart Hepburn, esq., of Rickarton, N.B., to Helen Maria, daughter of Lieut.-Col. James John Forbes Leith, of Whitehaugh, N.B.

26. At Edinburgh, at St. Thomas's Chapel, the Lord Gilbert Kennedy, to Margaret, daughter of Sir David Baird, of Newbyth, bt.

— At St. George's, Hanover-square, His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, to Lady Augusta Katherine Gordon Lennox, daughter of the Duke of Richmond.

— At Richmond, George Scotland, esq., of the Middle Temple, to Philippa Augusta, daughter of Henry Fuller, esq., late Attorney General of Trinidad.

27. At Lyndhurst, Hants, Charles Spencer March Phillips, esq., to Georgiana Theophila, daughter of Rear-Admiral Dashwood.

— At Lyons-sur-Rhône, the Count de Vieillefay, Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, and Captain in the 3rd Regt. of Cuirassiers, to Augusta Frances Wynne Aubrey, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Harcourt Wynne Aubrey, formerly of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue).

— At Great Barr, Staffordshire, William Jessop, esq., to Elizabeth Lydia, daughter of the late Rev. Edmund Robinson.

— At Heddon-on-the-Wall, Hill Wallace, esq., Bombay Horse Artillery, to Harriet Sophia, daughter of the late Capt. F. W. Burgoyne, R.N.

— At Lower Hardress, Canterbury, Richard T. Hunt, esq., to Jane Ann, daughter of Jacob Chandler, esq.

29. At Dudley, Edward Kenealy, esq., LL.D., of Gray's Inn, to Miss Nicklin, of Upper Green, Tipton, Staffordshire.

— At St. James's, the Hon. Frederick Cadogan, youngest son of the Earl of Cadogan, to Lady Adelaide Paget, youngest daughter of the Marquess of Anglesey.

DECEMBER.

2. At Dunsby, the Rev. George Carter, to Elizabeth, daughter of T. M. Lawrence, esq., of Dunsby Hall, near Bourne.

3. At Winster, near Bowness, the Rev. John Winstanley Hull, to Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Sir William Rawson.

9. At Coleshill, Warwickshire, the Hon. James Hewitt, to Lydia Lucy, daughter of the Rev. J. Digby Wingfield, and widow of the late Charles Purdon Coote, esq.

— At Bath, Robert Thomas Pattison, esq., of Glasgow, to Delici, daughter of Christopher Saltmarshe, esq., of Bath.

10. At Ilfracombe, His Excellency Charles Henry Darling, esq., Lieut.-Governor of St. Lucia, to Elizabeth Isabella Caroline, daughter of the late Christopher Salter, esq., of West End House, Stoke Pogis, Bucks.

11. At Cheltenham, H. M. Donald, esq., of Blaithwaite House, Cumberland, to Henrietta Maria, daughter of the Hon. John Henry Roper Curzon, of St. John's Lodge, Cheltenham.

— At Sutton, Isle of Ely, George Edward Paget, esq., M.D., to Clara, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Fardell, LL.D., Vicar of Sutton.

— At St. John's, Notting Hill, Middlesex, John Durant, esq., of Poole, to Harriet, widow of Lieut.-Col. Edward Pearson, E.I.C.S.

— At St. Paul's Episcopal Church, York-place, George Henry Vansittart, esq., of Bisham Abbey, Berkshire, to Miss Catherine Stewart Menzies, of Culdanes.

— At Wiltington, near Worcester, Lieut. J. W. Boissier, 32nd Regt., to Katharine Mary, daughter of Rev. J. Hurst.

— At Kilbeggan, Edward Balliol Scott, Assistant Government Surveyor at Ceylon, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Edward Wilson.

12. Monsieur Charles Eugéne Leloup, Fonctionnaire de l'Etat Belge, to Caroline Henrietta Frederica Beauclerk, daughter of the late Lord Frederick Beauclerk.

— At Cuckfield, Sussex, Edward Tatham, esq., Com. R.N., to Catherine Agnew, daughter of the late Thomas Brown, esq., of Cheam.

13. At St. John's Church, Paddington, Lieut.-Col. Matson, A.A.G. Royal Engineers, to Elizabeth, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. James Bouverie.

— At Springfield, co. Limerick, Capt. Maxwell Dupré Strange, of the 52nd Foot, to Jane Colclough Goff, only daughter and heiress of the late Joseph Fade Goff, esq., of Raheenduff, Wexford.

MARRIAGES.

13. At Dover, W. Paxton Jervis, esq., of Beech Hill, Surrey, to Mary Ann, widow of George Barnard, esq.

15. At Surat, George Reynolds Scott Burrows, esq., 15th B.N.I., to Emilie Eliza, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Goodfellow.

16. At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Westbourne-terrace, James Findlay, esq., to Eleanor Sarah, daughter of the late Sir Daniel Keyte Sandford, D.C.L.

— At Trinity District Church, Twickenham, John Walrond Clarke, esq., 10th Hussars, to Mary, daughter of Sir William Clay, bt., M.P., of Fulwell Lodge, Twickenham.

— At Taunton, Major S. Trevor, Madras Art., to Mary Anne, daughter of T. Aubrey Gapper, esq., of Wincanton.

— At Streatham, George Henry Moubray, esq., R.N., to Eliza Ann, daughter of George Moore, esq., of Trieste.

17. At Botleys, the Rev. Frederick H. Hotham, to Eleanor, daughter of Robert Gosling, esq., of Botleys Park, Surrey.

— At Huddersfield, Frederick Charles Grant Ellerton, esq., to Henrietta Hudson, daughter of William Heise, esq., M.D., of Dublin.

18. At Plymouth, the Rev. Henry Worsley, Rector of Easton, Suffolk, to Clara Magdalene, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Sir W. G. Parker, bt., R.N.

— At Edinburgh, Major William Case, 32nd Regt., to Adelaide Maria, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir Jeremiah Dickson, K.C.B.

— At Edinburgh, Wm. Heriot Maitland, Com. R.N., to Elizabeth Kinnear, daughter of the late William Stark Dougall, esq., of Scotscraig, Fife.

— At Clapham, Major Sir Arthur De Capel Broke, bt., of Oakley Hall, Northamptonshire, and Ahadoe, Cork, to Elizabeth Zilpah, relict of the late J. J. Eyre, esq., of Endcliffe, near Sheffield.

— At Rathdowney, Queen's County, George F. Pollock, esq., of the Inner Temple, to Fanny, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Herbert.

— At Wretham, John Fergusson, esq., of Wretham, to Julia Anna, daughter of the late James Fisher, esq., of Hingham Hall, Norfolk.

— At Wolverhampton, Rupert Kettle, esq., to Miss Cooke, of Merridale.

19. At the British Embassy, Florence, Col. Sir Henry Fairfax, bt., to Sarah, daughter of William Astell, esq., M.P. for Bedfordshire.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Moore Cole Airey, esq., to Amelia, daughter of G. D. Walsh, esq., of Lisbon.

22. At Carisbrooke, J. W. Alexander Stewart, esq., Madras Art., to Mary Emily, daughter of the late Major Serjeantson, 50th Regt.

— At Paddington, Capt. Crosbie, R.N., to Maria Louisa, daughter of the late Charles Harris, esq., of New Fishbourne, Sussex.

30. At Stowmarket, Henry Coldham Mathew, esq., of Pentloe Hall, Essex, to Emily De Vere, daughter of the Rev. A. G. H. Hollingsworth.

— At Aberdeen, Samuel Tate Freeman, esq., to Mary, daughter of the late Col. Martin Lindsay, C.B., 78th Highlanders.

31. At Compton Martin, John Drew Pratt, esq., of Pratt's Hays, Devon, to Edith, daughter of the late Bellenden Bulteel Hutcheson, esq., Bath.

DEATHS.

1850.

NOVEMBER.

9. At Paris, in his 78th year, M. Joseph Droz, a most eminent French writer, and a member of the Académie Française. M. Droz was born at Besançon, the capital of Franche Compté, a district of France remarkable in earlier days for its attachment to its ancient princes and to the Catholic Church, and its intense aversion to its French conquerors; in later times for its frantic devotion to the French Republic, and the extent of its crimes and its infidelity. M. Droz was descended from one of those ancient families of the magistracy whose traditional integrity, severe morals, and somewhat mutinous independence, constituted, among other qualities, the vital force of the old society of France. The early youth of the future moralist was in remarkable contrast to the piety and modesty of

his age; but he had lost his mother when very young. His character was impetuous and rebellious: religion, which at a late period he so nobly professed, appeared to him but as an object of fear and repugnance; he loved learning, he even had literary ambition, but the routine of study fatigued him; he quarrelled with his instructors and refused to be educated. The judgment of his father placed in his hands the "Discourse of Method" of Descartes—the work of that great inquirer took a firm hold on his mind, and philosophy became from that moment the vocation and the dominant passion of his life. But neither the time nor the teacher were favourable to religious impressions: the materialism of the eighteenth century then reigned without a rival; irreligion was universal; and Descartes, rejecting from his severe system of inductive inquiry all that was not derived by pure reasoning from ascertained premises, was not a teacher for faith. Young Droz, not unnaturally under the circumstances, became a Deist; but the foul taint which had affected his mind did not vitiate his morals—he dreamed of showing that a rationalist may equal a Christian in the practice of all duties towards his fellow men; the covert wickedness and irrationality of the pretended philosophy of the day disgusted him; and he devoted his life to study and the practice of virtue. When the Revolution broke forth, it was hailed by young Droz with the same delight as it produced at its first dawn in so many enthusiastic minds—a transport which all its crimes and sufferings did not suffice to quench. Young Droz came to Paris to seek an occupation; but willingly avoided the sight of revolutionary horrors in the republican armies; he entered a corps raised in his native province, was made captain, and served three years in the army of the Rhine. During the Reign of Terror he was sent to Paris on a mission to Carnot, and there witnessed with horror the frightful executions of that most miserable period, yet without being alienated from revolutionary doctrines. Having been obliged to quit the army through ill-health, he returned to Besançon, and resumed his philosophic studies; and, having been appointed a professor in the central school of the Doubs, he then entered upon his true calling, and produced his first philosophic essays, in which he still warmly applauds the Revolution. In 1803 he took up his residence in Paris, where he was readily admitted into the friendship of a knot of noble and talented men. He was already married when he came to the capital, and his domestic happiness was the origin of his public fame; the ideal world he had fancied was realized, and in the overflowings of his heart he published an "Essay on the Art of being Happy"—a charming work, which had a quiet and durable success; happy himself, he had communicated at least an idea of happiness to others. This fortunate union lasted through 47 years of uninterrupted affection. In 1811 his literary merits received that acknowledgment which is the great reward of French authors, in the honour with which the French Academy distinguished his "Eulogy of Montaigne." After the Restoration his genius took a new direction; a remarkable "Essay on the Beautiful in the Arts;" a work which exhibited a singular appreciation of the beautiful as it was developed in ancient monuments, and an equally singular blindness to the immense domain which Christianity had opened to the arts—to its twenty generations of artists, the unknown and sublime creators of our cathedrals, of our demolished cloisters and splendid *châteaux*, of the innumerable treasures of painting, sculpture, and music, which had nothing to envy or borrow from Paganism. Truth had not yet dawned upon his soul. In 1823, having endured life for half a century, M. Droz published the result of his experience in his "Moral Philosophy; or the Different Systems on the Science of Life;" a work in which an hesitation in the author's mind is very apparent, ill-disguised under an assumed certainty. The summits of truth had begun to be visible. This work opened to him the gates of the Academy, whose choice he justified by publishing, as a continuation of the work which had deserved it, his "Application of Morality to Politics." In this excellent work M. Droz appears to have first set his clear judgment to work on the moral aspect of the strange events which had passed, were passing, and were yet to pass around him. That judgment was unfavourable to the actors in those eventful scenes; he unhesitatingly condemns the men who, under peaceable governments,

incited the people to revolution, considering those subversions as mere means of civilization; and his prescient thought said—27 years ago—"Give us the Republic, and we shall not enjoy one single day of liberty, but shall have two days of tyranny—one under the populace, and the other under some despot. Our republics are monarchies where the throne is vacant." These essays were the prelude to that great work which has entitled M. Droz to public gratitude and the esteem of posterity, "The History of the Reign of Louis XVI., during the years that the Dangers of the French Revolution might have been prevented"—the production of a great and philosophic mind, which solves to the advantage of society a problem which has been frequently explained to its disadvantage: he protests against that 'mendacious fatality' which has been assigned as an explanation and an excuse of the most melancholy crime in French history; he declares that the Revolution *might* and *ought* to have been prevented; and that not having known how to prevent it, an attempt might at least have been made to direct and arrest it at the necessary point. An analysis of this great work, by a mind equally able and philosophic, was given in the eloquent address of M. de Montalembert to the French Academy, when that eminent orator took the place of M. Droz in that assembly, and from which this sketch is derived. M. Droz ascribes the failure of the French Revolution, not to the crimes and violence of the National Assembly, which he considers rather a consequence than a cause, but to the follies and weakness of the Constituent Assembly—deficient in justice, courage, and humanity—above all in common sense. The day when the Constituent Assembly, after the massacre of the 14th of July and the 6th of October, remained cold and calm, divided and uncertain, when it consented to enter into discussion with the insurrection, and ended by joining it—that day the doom was pronounced — France was lost. In the austere judgment which in this his great work M. Droz passes on the errors and crimes of the past, nothing reveals the sympathies of his youth for that fatal period; he respected truth too much to seek a justification for his errors. It does better; it reveals the progress he had made in moral and religious as in political order. That scrupulous love of truth which had guided him in his historical studies procured for him the certitude and peace which he still felt the want of in his soul; his researches made more and more manifest the weakness of natural religion and the best human system of morals. The discovery filled him with consternation. He felt himself hesitating between a powerless philosophy and a false religion. He yet continued his studies. Examining the causes of the superiority of Christianity over philosophy in the art of influencing and directing men, he saw that religion had the advantage of giving with its precepts the power of putting them in practice. His mind was disturbed by the reflection, when the last blow was given by the parting farewell of the companion of his life. The Christian end of that gentle and beloved woman, the eloquence of her last words, rendered sublime by faith, completed the work of study and reflection. A year after the publication of his work on the Constituent Assembly, in 1844, he published his profession of faith, under the title of "Thoughts on Christianity." He there encounters face to face objections and prejudices of the most formidable kind. The clearness of his language well corresponds with the tranquil serenity of his soul, and he judges at one glance the infirmities of society and their only remedy. The new convictions of his soul were strengthened by the friendship of the devoted Affre, Archbishop of Paris, and was confirmed by the martyrdom of that Christian priest on the scene of his mission in the disastrous days of June, 1848. The Revolution of February surprised him at his last work, the "Confessions of a Christian Philosopher." "I had just finished," he said, "the recital of my errors and of the benefits of Providence to me, when a revolution suddenly broke forth. Age is sapping my strength. I can scarce do more than raise my hands to heaven, and I even now feel them heavy. But even to my last sigh prayers will issue from my heart for my country." He now retired into the bosom of his family. His last worldly interest was in the Academy of which he had been so long an ornament. He fell sick on returning from a sitting of that Society,

and died a few days after. His struggle with death was so mild that even his last sigh was not heard; a quarter of an hour after he had ceased to live his grandchildren came as usual to kiss his hand, and to request him to pray for them.

DECEMBER.

29. At Musselburgh, near Edinburgh, aged 56, William Hamilton Maxwell, the Irish novelist. This dashing and popular writer was a native of Ireland, the only son of a merchant at Newry. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and took holy orders, much against his inclination, which was decidedly bent on military matters; and in 1820 he was collated by the Archbishop of Armagh to the prebend and rectory of Ballagh, a wild place in Connaught, destitute of any congregation or cure of souls; though it afforded what he was admirably capable of dealing with—plenty of game. Mr. Maxwell's first attempt at authorship was whilst residing in a retired shooting-lodge in Ballycroy. Here he wrote "O'Hara," which was not very successful; but his next undertaking, the "Stories of Waterloo," were purchased by Mr. Colburn for 100*l.* and a second and third volume were afterwards added, and paid for at the same rate. His next work was "Wild Sports of the West," which was also very successful; and he had now established his reputation as an agreeable and ready narrator both of sporting and military anecdotes. Turning to fiction, he wrote a popular novel named "Captain Blake; or, My Life," which was followed by numerous other publications, all having some reference to military adventures or history. Besides these books, he was a frequent contributor to Bentley's Miscellany and to the Dublin University Magazine; but, notwithstanding his popularity and success, he never learned the art of making a provision for the future, and, after the failure of his health, and the consequent exhaustion of his animal spirits, he passed his latter days in much misery and distress.

1851.

JANUARY.

1. Aged 54, the reigning Prince Leopold, of Lippe-Detmold.

— At Castle Dawson, Capt. Harry Brereton Trelawny, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of H. B. Trewlawny, esq., of Hertford-street, Mayfair.

— In his 82nd year, Dr. Linck, professor of Botany at the University of Berlin, director of the Royal Botanic Garden, and the oldest member of the Royal Academy of Sciences. He was the author of many valuable works on botany and the natural sciences.

2. At the Union Hotel, Cockspur-street, aged 73, Mr. John Wilmot, of Isleworth, the eminent horticulturist, President of the Market Gardeners' Society. He was greatly celebrated for the cultivation of that delicious fruit the strawberry, of which he raised some of the finest varieties.

— At Witton Hall, Durham, aged 79, George Taylor, esq.

— In Albert-street, Regent's Park, Brevet Major Fitzmaurice William Colthurst, late of the 57th Foot.

3. At his seat, Ashridge Park, near Hemelhempstead, aged 38, the Right Hon. John Hume Egerton, Viscount Alford, M.P. for Bedfordshire, and Colonel of the Royal North Lincoln Militia. Lord Alford was born on the 15th of October, 1812. He was the elder of the two sons of the present Earl Brownlow, by his first wife Sophia, second daughter and coheir of Sir Abraham Hume, bt., by the Lady Amelia Egerton, sister of the two last Earls of Bridgewater. Whilst he was still a boy he was designated heir in remainder to the large estates of the Earl of Bridgewater, by the will of his great-uncle John William the seventh Earl, who died in 1823. The Earl left his estates first to his widow, and subsequently to Viscount Alford, accompanied by the extraordinary condition that they should not pass to the heirs male of his body if before his decease he had not been raised to the title of Duke or Marquess of Bridgewater; nor was he to retain them for more than five years after his accession to the dignity of Earl of Brownlow, unless the same object had been accomplished. He was first elected

member for Bedfordshire at the general election in 1836, and continued to represent that county. His lordship was a Conservative in politics, and a zealous supporter of Sir Robert Peel until the repeal of the corn laws. Lord Alford came into possession of the Bridgewater estates on the death of the Countess, Feb. 11, 1849, and took the name and arms of Egerton only by royal licence dated March 15 following. His lordship married, on the 10th of February, 1841, Lady Marianne Margaret Compton, eldest daughter of the Marquess of Northampton; and has left two sons, John William Spencer Brownlow (now Lord Alford), born in 1842, and Adelbert Wellington, born in 1846. The singular provisions of the will of the Earl of Bridgewater are now before the Court of Chancery. (See LAW CASES.)

4. At his residence near the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, in his 79th year, General the Right Hon. Sir James Willoughby Gordon, of Niton, in the Isle of Wight, bt., G.C.B. and G.C.H., a Privy Councillor, Quartermaster-General of the Forces, and Colonel of the 23rd Fusileers. Sir Willoughby Gordon was the son and heir of Francis Grant, esq., Capt. R.N., who assumed the surname of Gordon, in 1768, pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle, James Gordon, of Moor-place, co. Herts, esq. He entered the army in 1783. In 1793 Lieut. Gordon accompanied Lord Hood's fleet to the siege of Toulon as a volunteer, and he was present in 1796 at the taking of the French forces at Bantry Bay, on the Irish coast. Having exchanged from the 66th to the 85th Regiment, he commanded the 85th at the taking and occupation of Madeira in 1808. In the spring of 1812 Col. Gordon was appointed quartermaster-general to the forces in the Peninsula, under the Duke of Wellington, and up to his decease retained that office at home, with the greatest satisfaction to the commander-in-chief and the army. He was present at the capture of Madrid, the siege of Burgos, and in the retreat into Portugal. On the 4th of June, 1813, he became a major-general, and in Nov., 1815, he was appointed to the colonelcy of the 85th Regiment. In 1818 he was created a baronet of the United Kingdom. In 1823 he was removed to the colonelcy of the 23rd Regiment; in 1825 he was nominated a G.C.H., and in 1831 a G.C.B. He was advanced to the rank of lieut.-general in 1825, and to the full rank of general in 1841. He was sworn a privy councillor in 1830. Sir Willoughby was much esteemed for his urbanity and soldier-like qualities, and was a valuable colleague of his Grace the Duke of Wellington. Sir Willoughby Gordon married, on the 15th of October, 1805, Julia Lavinia, daughter of Richard Henry Alexander Bennet, esq., of Beckenham, Kent.

5. At Worcester, aged 87, Ann, relict of Humphrey Chamberlain, esq., and last of the ancient family of Draycot, of Draycot-in-the-Moors, co. Stafford.

— At Tor, aged 72, Barbara Anne, wife of Andrew Montague Isaacson Durnford, esq., formerly Col. Scots Fusileer Guards, daughter of Sir Patrick Blake.

— In Wilton-crescent, aged 48, George Drummond, esq., of Charing-cross, banker.

6. At Exmouth, aged 85, Anne, widow of James Wentworth Buller, esq., of Downes, M.P. for Exeter.

— At Broomhall Cottage, Shooter's Hill, in his 57th year, Thomas Stephens Davies, esq., F.R.S. London and Edinburgh, and F.S.A., Professor of Mathematics in the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Mr. Davies was a gentleman of great scientific acquirements, and was a frequent essayist in periodicals devoted to philosophical investigation. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1831, and contributed several original and elaborate papers to its "Transactions." His larger works were—the eleventh edition of Dr. Hutton's "Course of Mathematics," 1836-7; "Solutions of the principal Questions in Dr. Hutton's Course of Mathematics," an octavo volume of 560 pages; the twelfth edition of Dr. Hutton's "Course," in 1841; an additional volume, the contents of which were entirely new, 1843; and a considerable portion of "The Mathematician," of which he was joint editor with Dr. Rutherford and Mr. Fenwick.

— At Nancy, his birthplace, Dr. Leuret, physician of Bicêtre, well known by his profound works on mental derangement and the anatomy of the brain.

— At Clifton, Mary, relict of H. Custance, esq., of Weston House, Norfolk.

6. At Cheltenham, Major John Williams, R.M.

7. Aged 67, Edwin Holwell Heywood, esq., youngest son of Peter John Heywood, esq., of the Nunnery, Isle of Man.

7. At Kingstown, Jane, relict of Gen. Archdall, late M.P. for Fermanagh, and daughter of Gustavus Rochfort, esq., of Rochfort, formerly M.P. for county of Westmeath.

— At Cambridge, aged 65, John Haviland, M.D., Regius Professor of Physic in that university. Dr. Haviland was a member of St. John's College; graduated B.A. 1807, as 12th wrangler; and was subsequently made a Fellow of his college. In 1814, on the death of Sir Busick Harwood, he was elected Professor of Anatomy; and in 1817, succeeded Sir Isaac Pennington as Regius Professor of Physic. He was for 22 years Physician to Addenbrooke's Hospital, and had the chief practice as physician in the town and neighbourhood of Cambridge.

— At Portsmouth, aged 49, Sir Henry Martin Blackwood, the second bart. (1814), a Post Capt. R.N., Capt. of H. M. ship *Vengeance*, 84. Sir Henry Blackwood was the only son of the late Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, bart., K.C.B., G.C.H., K.F.M. (fourth son of Sir John Blackwood, bart., and Dorcas Baroness Dufferin and Claneboye). He entered the navy, 1814, and served on nearly all our naval stations. Having attained post rank, he was appointed, in 1842, to the *Fox*, 42, in which frigate, after being for some time employed on particular service, he sailed for the East Indies, where he discharged the duties of Commodore. Subsequently he commanded the *Vengeance*, succeeding the Earl of Hardwicke in the Mediterranean. Sir H. M. Blackwood married, August 12, 1826, Harriet Louisa, youngest daughter of J. M. Bulkeley, esq. The Admiralty ordered a public funeral for the late Sir Henry, which took place on Saturday, the 18th of January, with much naval and military pomp.

8. At Cheltenham, aged 69, Frances Rebecca Harriet, widow of James Charles Bladwell Ogilvie, esq., of London, and Swannington Hall, Norfolk.

— At Dover, aged 77, Lieut.-Col. Baldwin.

9. At Endcliffe House, Sheffield, aged 75, the Rev. Thomas Sutton, D.D., Canon of York, Vicar of Sheffield, and Dean Rural of Doncaster.

9. At Bath, at the house of her father-in-law, Emily, wife of Henry Bean, esq., of Fountains Hall, Yorkshire.

— In Bath, Lieut.-Col. James Kitson, of the Madras Army.

10. Major-Gen. George Dean Pitt, K.H., commanding the troops in New Zealand. He entered the Royal African corps as George Dean in 1805. In 1807 he served in the West Indies, and was present at the capture of the Danish islands in that year. He served at the capture of Martinique in 1809. From 1811 to 1814 he served in the Peninsular war, and was present at Albuera, in the actions at Usarge and Almarez, the siege of Badajoz, the battles of Vittoria, Pampeluna, and the Pyrenees, for which he had received the war medal and four clasps. In 1836 he was nominated a Knight of Hanover, in 1837 became Colonel in the army and Inspecting Field Officer of the Leeds Recruiting District, and in January, 1840, removed to London as Superintendent of the Recruiting Department, which office he held until his promotion to Major-Gen., November 9, 1846. In January following he was appointed to the command of the troops in New Zealand. He took the additional name of Pitt in 1819.

— At Whetbourne Court, aged 66, John Francis Smith, esq., a county magistrate, and one of the gentlemen nominated in November last, to serve as sheriff for 1851.

— At New York, on his way to Cuba, aged 25, James Preble Wormeley, esq., only son of Rear-Adm. Ralph Randolph Wormeley.

— At Fenham Hall, Northumberland, in his 79th year, Robert Bell, esq., formerly Lieut.-Col. in the 86th Foot. He entered the army early in life, and served some time in India when Major of H. M. 86th regiment. Having attained the rank of Lieut.-Col., he retired from the service, and settled near Newcastle, as a resident country gentleman. He was a member of the Corporation of Newcastle, with which town his family had long been connected, and twice served the office of mayor.

11. The Visct. da Torre de Moncorvo, for many years the Portuguese Minister at this court.

11. At Michaelstone y Vedw, Monmouthshire, the Rev. James Stratton Coles, rector of that place, and a magistrate for the counties of Monmouth, Glamorgan, and Somerset.

12. At Clumber Park, Nottinghamshire, in his 76th year, the Most Noble Henry Pelham Pelham Clinton, fourth Duke of Newcastle-under-Line, county Stafford (1756), eleventh Earl of Lincoln (1572), K.G., Steward and Keeper of Sherwood Forest and the Park of Folewood, Custos Rotulorum of Newark, High Steward of Retford, and D.C.L. His Grace was born on the 30th of January, 1785, being the elder son of Thomas the third Duke, by Lady Anna Maria Stanhope, fifth daughter of William, second Earl of Harrington. His father dying in 1795, he succeeded as fourth Duke when in the eleventh year of his age. He received his education at Eton, where he remained for seven years. In 1803, the young Duke quitted Eton, and, taking advantage of the brief peace of Amiens, ventured upon a continental tour; but was unfortunately, on the renewal of hostilities, among the number of the English who were detained in France, where he passed four years of his life in a state of comparative inaction. On his return to England in 1807 he had reached the 22nd year of his age, when it was considered too late for him to go to Oxford. He entered on life with many personal advantages, with a fortune originally considerable, and much improved by the accumulations of a ten years' minority. He possessed the highest rank in the peerage, and the political weight which arose from the command of six seats in the House of Commons; but his wealth and influence was still further augmented by a matrimonial alliance with one of the greatest heiresses then in England, whose landed estates produced 12,000*l.* a year, and who possessed a further fortune of 190,000*l.* This lady was the daughter of Edward Miller Mundy, esq., of Shipley, in Derbyshire, by Georgiana dowager Lady Middleton, daughter and at length sole heir of Evelyn Chadwick, esq., of West Leake, Notts. Their marriage took place on the 18th of June, 1807, at Lambeth Palace, and was solemnized by the Archbishop of Canterbury. On the death of the Duke of Portland, in 1809, the Duke of Newcastle was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Nottingham; and in 1812, he was elected a Knight of the Garter. Naturally inclined to the sentiments of his class, and deeply impressed by the mischiefs of revolutionary changes, of which he had had personal experience, and impressed with ideas of rigid and extreme Conservatism, the Duke was violently opposed to all the constitutional changes that have marked the history of this country during the last quarter of a century; whether they concerned the claims of the Protestant Dissenters, Catholic Emancipation, or Parliamentary Reform. On various occasions he laid himself open to the bitterest assaults of popular indignation. The storm raged at its height when he uttered in Parliament his famous and long-remembered question, in reference to some of his tenants ejected at Newark, "Shall I not do as I will with mine own?" On the 10th of October, 1831, the mob of Nottingham burnt to ashes his mansion of Nottingham Castle, an interesting monument of the days of its founder, the loyal Duke of Newcastle of the 17th century. At the same period the late Duke found it necessary to fortify his mansion at Clumber, and the windows of his town house in Portman Square were broken by the London rabble. When it appeared impossible to check the progress of the Reform Bill, and it was suggested that the House of Lords should be coerced by the creation of new peers, the Duke of Newcastle quitted the House, declaring that he would never again take part in its deliberations. He maintained his resolution until some time after Reform had become the law of the land: and the opinions which he avowed, and the line of conduct which he had marked out for himself, were sustained throughout the remainder of his life with conscientious firmness and consistency. On those occasions on which he appeared in print, it was always with the same spirited determination to uphold his opinions. In 1839, in resisting the appointment to the magistracy of two gentlemen nominated by Government, but of whose political and religious principles he disapproved, the Duke of Newcastle wrote a very offensive letter to Lord Chancellor Cottenham; and, on his refusing to withdraw it, he received a letter from Lord John Russell, then

Secretary of the Home Department, informing him that the Queen had no further occasion for his services as Lord Lieutenant of Nottinghamshire. The Duke of Newcastle added materially to his landed estates by the purchase of Worksop from the Duke of Norfolk, and of the celebrated estate of Hafod in South Wales. He has perpetuated his name at Eton by the foundation of the Newcastle scholarships, which have certainly contributed to the end with which they were proposed,—the general improvement of the scholarship of the school. The Duchess of Newcastle died in childbed, of twins, on the 26th of September, 1822, having had issue thirteen children, of whom four sons and four daughters survive.

13. At Calehill, Kent, aged 76, Edward Darell, esq.

14. At Soughton House, Flintshire, aged 73, the Rev. Richard Howard, D.D., Canon of Bangor (1834) and Vicar of Llanrhairdr in Kinmerch, Denbighshire (1822).

— At Balls Park, aged 82, Isabella Hankey, of Grosvenor-square, widow of John Peter Hankey, esq.

— At Crowle, aged 65, James Dealtry, esq., only brother to the Lord Bishop of Madras.

— At Clifton, aged 66, the Rev. Lord William George Henry Somerset, Canon of Bristol, Rector of Tormarton, co. Gloucester, and of Llangattock, Brecon. He was the seventh son of Henry 5th Duke of Beaufort.

16. Aged 43, Major Lettsom, late of H.M. 80th Regiment.

— At Honfleur, aged 39, Charlotte Eliza, wife of Com. Luke Henry Wray, R.N., and eldest daughter of Capt. Edward Bant, R.N.

— At Brussels, His Excellency Philip Baron von Nieumann, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at that Court from the Emperor of Austria. He formerly filled the same mission in Great Britain, afterwards at Florence, and was accredited to Brussels, Jan. 19, 1850. He married, Dec. 5, 1844, Lady Charlotte Augusta Frederica Somerset, eldest daughter of the present Duke of Beaufort, who died little more than three months before him.

17. At Dublin, in his 19th year, the Most Hon. Paulyn Reginald Serlo Rawdon-Hastings, third Marquis of Hastings, &c., &c., Ensign of the 52nd Foot. He was the eldest child of George Augustus Francis the second Marquis, by Barbara Baroness Grey de Ruthyn, and succeeded to the peerage, Jan. 13, 1844. His death was the result of a slow fever, which originated in an accident some weeks before at Liverpool, when he was nearly drowned.

17. In Prince's-street, Cavendish-square, aged 68, Major Henry Jones, late of the 8th Madras Native Cavalry.

— At Castle Ashby, Northamptonshire, aged 61, the Most Hon. Spencer Joshua Alwyne Compton, second Marquis of Northampton, Earl Compton of Compton, co. Warwick, and Baron Wilmington of Wilmington, co. Sussex (1812), tenth Earl of Northampton (1618), a Trustee of the British Museum, President of the Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Architectural Society of the Archdeaconry of Northampton, M.A., F.R.S., and F.S.A. He was born on the 2nd of January, 1790, the second but only surviving son of Charles the ninth Earl and first Marquis of Northampton, by Mary, only daughter of Joshua Smith, esq., of Erlestoke Park, co. Wilts. Educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, he there not only acquired and cultivated the taste and information which distinguished him in after life, but formed many of those affectionate ties of friendship which continued to the very period of his death. In 1812, on the assassination of Mr. Spencer Perceval, who was member for Northampton, Lord Compton was chosen to succeed him. He was a near relation of the late Prime Minister; and his immediate connections were all of the highest Tory politics; but he soon was remarked for a determined independence, which, by the party with which he was generally associated, was often censured as impracticable and crotchety. This was strongly shown in his censure of the financial policy of his party at the Peace, when he supported direct in preference to indirect taxation, and voted for the continuance of the Property Tax. Lord Compton associated himself soon after with Wilberforce and the noble and excellent band of men who devoted themselves to the cause of Africa. The same association connected him with Sir James Mackintosh as a criminal law reformer; and by his conduct on the case of Parga, on the Alien Act, and on the

constitutional amendments which he proposed in the Seditious Meetings Act in 1819, he manifested how far he had advanced beyond the foreign policy of Lord Castlereagh, or the home policy of Lord Sidmouth. It was on one of these occasions that Lord Castlereagh charged him with "turning his back on himself." Many circumstances had contributed to the rapid and honourable progress of Lord Compton's convictions, and to the advance which he subsequently made in liberal opinions. He had the happiness of forming an alliance with one of the most amiable and distinguished of women. In 1815 he married Miss Maclean Clephane, daughter and heiress of General Clephane, a lady whose native and original genius had been matured by the most careful cultivation. She was a great favourite of Sir Walter Scott, who discovered in her mind a genius kindred to his own. Mistress of all refined and elegant accomplishments, a good musician and distinguished artist, her poetical powers constituted her highest intellectual distinction. Though her noble poem of "Irene" was printed for the sake of her family and friends, it was never given to the world. But minor poems, of great beauty, were allowed to appear after her death in some of the miscellanies of the day. It would, indeed, have been surprising if the house which Lord and Lady Compton formed and adorned at Rome, graced as it was with all the virtue, the genius, and the accomplishments of the husband and wife, did not become a centre of attraction in Italy. It presented that rare combination of the simple domestic virtues of an English fireside, and the enthusiasm for the reign of art, of literature, and of antiquity, which on such a soil could not but produce both flowers and fruit. For many years Italy was the favourite residence of this excellent English family, and for years they might be pointed out to foreigners with pride as the best representatives of the British aristocracy. The greatest of all domestic calamities was impending. In 1830 Lord and Lady Northampton, who had succeeded to the honours of the family in 1828, were residing at Rome. She had just been confined, and, to all appearance, was recovering her strength. Her husband quitted her for a morning's excursion on the Campagna, and on his return he found the source and partner of his happiness, she who for fifteen years had been the pride and ornament of his home, and who was the tender guide of his children, had ceased to live. Lord Northampton removed his family to England at once. Within his noble park at Ashby, in the picturesque domestic church which adjoins the castle, is raised a beautiful monument to the wife he lost; and his whole subsequent life, his devotion to her children, his undeviating regard for the surviving members of her family, his steadfastness in making her friends his friends, and permitting no tie which she had knit to be broken, is a more touching memorial of his love than the chisel of the statuary or the inscription of the poet could have furnished. Thus returned to the land of which he was an hereditary legislator, the Marquis of Northampton renewed his labours in the senate, and boldly but conscientiously supported the cause of constitutional improvement. The name of the second Marquis of Northampton, however, will be chiefly remembered for his taste in literature and the fine arts, and his devotion to science. These pursuits not only enriched his library and his mineralogical and geological cabinets, but incited him to the more active employment of furthering the objects of some of our most important scientific institutions. He was one of the earliest occupants of the president's chair at the Geological Society, which had adopted the plan of election for a single year only. He also presided at the sixth meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Bristol in 1836, and at the eighteenth held at Swansea in 1848. In 1838, on the retirement of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex from the presidency of the Royal Society, the varied and recognised accomplishments of Lord Northampton pointed him out as the individual most worthy to succeed to our highest scientific honour. Without pretending to possess very deep erudition in matters of science, he possessed very general knowledge, and the most active sympathy both for science and its professors. His associations with all our most eminent philosophers, his knowledge of their fellow-labourers on the Continent, his familiarity with foreign languages, and his cheerful and

splendid hospitality, rendered the period of his government greatly beneficial to the Royal Society. His retirement in 1849 was regretted by all, though the admirable selection made of his successor (the Earl of Rosse) has done honour to the scientific world. The Marquis of Northampton married, on the 24th of July, 1815, Margaret, eldest daughter of Major-General Douglas Maclean Clephane, of Torloisk, and had issue four sons and two daughters.

17. At Lille, Lieut.-Col. John Garland, K.H., unattached, late of Quatre Bras Cottage, Dorchester. He entered the service as Ensign in 1805, and served in the Peninsula from 1809 to 1813, including the defence of Tarifa and Cadiz, the battle of Fuentes d'Onor, the pursuit of Massena, the battle of Salamanca, the siege and capture of Badajoz and Burgos, and the action at Villa Muriel. He next served during the campaign of 1815, including the battle of Quatre Bras, the retreat on the following day, and the battle of Waterloo, at which he was severely wounded. He had the Waterloo medal and the old war medal.

— At Cleobury Mortimer, aged 48, Edward Mortimer Moultrie, esq., of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law.

— At Southampton, Dorothy, wife of John Arthur Worsop, esq., and sister of the late Major-General Foord Bowes.

18. In Coleshill-street, Eaton-square, aged 86, Rear-Admiral Peter Rye. He entered the navy in 1778. In the *Crescent*, 42, he was at the capture of the *Réunion*, 40-gun frigate, on the 20th of October following, and on that occasion was wounded in the head. He was also in the *Orion*, 74, in Lord Bridport's action off L'Orient, June 23, 1795. He continued in active service to the close of the war.

— At Ipswich, Capt. Baldwin. He had seen a great deal of service, and had recently received his medal, with several clasps. At the storming of Badajoz, when in the breach, he received a spent musket-ball in his breast. At Albuera he was also wounded, and he served at Salamanca, Vittoria, and Waterloo.

19. At Gagee, Nubia, aged 48, while returning from an expedition to the junction of the Blue and White Nile, Mr. Andrew Melly, the entomologist.

— At the barracks, Fermoy, aged 24, Lord Robert Connolly Taylour, second son of the Marquess of Headfort.

19. Herbert, third son of the late Rev. Herbert Oakeley, D.D. of Oakeley.

— At Maidenhead, aged 25, Mary, wife of Francis Goolden, esq., and daughter of N. Troughton, esq., of Coventry.

20. At York-place, Walworth, aged 52, Edward John Carlos, esq. This gentleman was the lineal descendant and representative of Colonel Careless, or Carlis, who was the chief instrument in the preservation of the life of Charles II. during his flight after the battle of Worcester, and who, in memory of that important service, had a grant of arms, *or*, an oak-tree proper, over all on a fesse gules three crowns of the first, his name being changed by his Majesty's desire from Careless or Carlis to Carlos. The original grant of these arms, with some other relics of the Colonel, were in the possession of an uncle of the deceased. Mr. Carlos was by profession an attorney, but was better known as an enthusiastic antiquary, especially ecclesiastical and monumental. He was one of the first to collect rubbings from Brasses—which has since become so prevalent a pursuit. In 1832 he was one of the committee for the restoration of Crosby Hall, and drew up "Historical and Antiquarian Notices of Crosby Hall" for the benefit of the fund. He was one of the most active promoters of the public efforts made in defence of the church of St. Mary Overy, Southwark, of which he at one time contemplated an architectural history. He took a lively interest in the fate of old London Bridge, which he was anxious to preserve; and published, in connection with the assistant architect, Mr. W. Knight, an "Account of the Bridge, with observations on its Architecture, during its Demolition." In 1843 he revised a second edition of "Skelton's Oxonia Restaurata," and was the author of many essays and notices on the subjects to which he was devoted.

— At Halesworth, Suffolk, in his 84th year, the Rev. John Dennant, for 46 years minister of the Independent congregation of that place. He resigned his office in 1840.

— Near Marseilles, aged 79, Lady

Lucy Anne Foley, of Abermarlais Park, Carmarthenshire, widow of Adm. Sir Thos. Foley, G.C.B.

20. At Mayville, Chataque county, aged 67, Mr. Donald Mackenzie. He was a native of Scotland; at the age of 17 he went to Canada and joined the North-west Company, and continued eight years with them. In 1809 he became one of the partners with the late John Jacob Astor, of New York, in establishing the fur trade west of the Rocky Mountains. In 1821 Mr. Mackenzie joined the Hudson's Bay Company, and was immediately appointed one of the Council and Chief Factor, and shortly afterwards Governor. At this time he resided at Fort Garry, Red River Settlement, where he amassed a large fortune.

— At his residence, Mount Ararat, near Richmond, Surrey, in his 87th year, Field-Marshal Thomas Grosvenor, Colonel of the 65th Foot; cousin to the Marquis of Westminster. He was the third son of Thomas Grosvenor, esq., M.P. for Chester, only brother of Richard first Earl Grosvenor. He commanded the guard at the Bank of England during the riots of 1780, more than 70 years ago. In 1793 he accompanied his regiment to Holland, and afterwards into Flanders. He served in the grenadier battalion in the affair of St. Armand; after which, being promoted to a company, he returned to England. In 1794 he rejoined the 1st battalion of the regiment at Nimeguen, and accompanied the army in the retreat into Germany in the severe winter of 1794. In 1799 he went with the expedition to the Helder, and was slightly wounded in the affair at the lines of Zuype. He commanded the grenadier battalion at the battle of Alkmaer, and was also in the actions of the 17th of September, and the 2nd and 6th of October. In 1802 he attained the rank of Major-General, and was appointed to serve under Lieut.-Gen. Simcoe in the West of England; after which he joined the London district, under General Lord Harrington, and from thence went to the east district. In 1805 he commanded a brigade in the expedition to Copenhagen, and on the day of the sortie, during the siege of that city, he commanded the picquets and outposts, when the Danes were repulsed in their attempt on the besieging batteries. He received the rank of Lieutenant-General, April 25, 1808. In 1809 he joined the Walcheren expedition, and at the siege of Flushing was next in command to Sir Eyre Coote. On the 25th of February, 1807, Lieut.-General Grosvenor was appointed Colonel of the 97th Foot; and on the 8th of February, 1814, he was removed to the 65th Foot, the command of which he retained to his death. His last promotion took place at the last brevet, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales's birthday, in the year 1846; when, together with the late Sir George Nugent and the Marquis of Anglesey, he was raised to the grade of Field-Marshal. He was one of the members for the city of Chester during eight parliaments; having been elected in 1795 upon the death of his father, who had been one of the representatives of the city from the year 1755. Having received the thanks of Parliament, in conjunction with Lord Cathcart, General Finch, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, for the successful result of the expedition to Copenhagen, he acknowledged the same in his place as a member of the House of Commons, on the 1st of February, 1808. He was twice married, first in 1797, to Elizabeth, sister to Sir Gilbert Heathcote, bart.; and secondly, in 1831, to Anna, youngest sister of George Wilbraham, esq., of Delamere House, Cheshire, late M.P. for Cheshire.

20. At Bedford, aged 78, John Mitford, esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law. He was the fourth son of the late William Mitford, esq., of Exbury, Hampshire, the historian of Greece.

21. At Berlin, of apoplexy, aged 47, Herr Lortzing, director of the Opera in that city. He was originally a tenor singer, and was a fine performer on the piano and flute, and was the composer of two popular operas, "The Czar and the Carpenter," and the "Rehearsal of an Opera Buffa."

22. At Kiddington, aged 41, Robert, eldest son of Gen. the Hon. Robert Meade.

— Aged 32, the Right Hon. Ernest Fitzroy Neville Fane, Lord Burghersh, son and heir apparent of the Earl of Westmoreland.

— At Plymouth, aged 78, the Rev. Roger Kingdon, rector and patron of Holsworthy, Devon.

— At Barbadoes, of fever, Captain James Hunter Blair Birch, 66th Regt., youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Birch, C.B.

23. In Hyde Park-gardens, aged 80, Mary, wife of William Alers Hankey, esq., of Fenchurch-street.

— At Ballyduff House, co. Kilkenny, aged 60, Eliza, wife of Rear-Admiral Milward.

— At Dalmeny Park, aged 41, the Right Hon. Archibald Primrose, Lord Dalmeny, Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Linlithgow. Lord Dalmeny was the eldest son of the Earl of Roseberry, K.T. In 1835 he was returned to Parliament for the Stirling district of burghs, which he continued to represent until the dissolution in 1847. He was one of the Lords of the Admiralty in the administration of Lord Melbourne, from April, 1835, until August, 1841. In 1844 he was appointed Vice-Lieutenant of the county of Linlithgow.

24. At Bruges, Captain Edwin Thrackston, R.N. He was at the taking of Truxilla, Demerara, Berbice, and Martinique, and served under Lord Nelson, at the battle of Copenhagen, in 1801, in the *Monarch*, which vessel suffered severely, and also with Sir R. Strachan, in 1802.

— At Majolati, in the Roman States, not far from Ancona, in his 72nd year, Signor Gaspardo Luigi Pacifico Spontini, a celebrated dramatic composer. Spontini was born in 1784, and educated at Bologna under the Padre Martini, at Rome under Borini, and in the conservatory of La Pieta at Naples, under Sala and Trajetti. At seventeen he produced his first opera at Naples, entitled "I Puntigli delle Donne," and in 1796 he wrote one for Rome, "Gli Amanti in Cimento;" and next one for Venice, "L'Amor Segreto." He continued to write divers works for various places in Italy up to 1802, but not one of these has survived. In 1803 Spontini arrived in Paris; and in that capital he fixed public attention for many years, composing for the Italian Theatre, the French Comic Opera, and the Grand Opera. But it was at the Conservatoire, whilst enjoying the patronage of the Empress Josephine, that Spontini had his first real triumph, by the production of his "Vestale," Dec. 15, 1807, which enjoys to this day much popularity in Germany, although it is no longer heard in Paris. His "Fernando Cortez" appeared in 1809, at the Grand Opera, but was not so successful. These two triumphs secured for Spontini the directorship of the Italian Opera in Paris, in 1810; but he was involved in perpetual quarrels with his associates, and he quitted the management in 1812. Louis XVIII. nominated him his dramatic composer in ordinary, and conferred on him letters of naturalization, the cross of the legion of honour, and pensions and annual presents to the amount of 8000 francs. He subsequently produced several operas at the Conservatoire, including his "Olympie," but with no marked success; and in 1820 he accepted the offers of the King of Prussia, to be Chapel Master and Musical Director of the Opera House at Berlin, with a salary of nearly 1500*l.* per annum. He there produced "Lalla Rookh," "Alcidor," and, in 1825, "Agnès de Hohenstaufen." In Berlin Spontini was in hot water perpetually. Eventually he came in contact with the Court, and was condemned for a libel on the King of Prussia, who, however, pardoned the acrimonious musician. Spontini eventually quitted Berlin for France, where he was elected an Academician (one of the five members of the Academie Royale des Beaux Arts for the section of Music) in 1839. It is only a few months since he returned to his native place, to pass the winter, in the hope of re-establishing his health, and was received at Ancona by the Cardinal and authorities with great pomp. Spontini was the beau-ideal of a *petit maître* of 1810; he wore the spencer over his coat in autumn, the carrick with seven capes in winter, the tight pantaloon and the top boot, the high cravat with watch-chain and jewels to correspond, hat, wig, and frill, all of the same fashion; his language, manners, and ideas, were all of the period of Madame Recamier.

24. At Southampton, aged 80, Comm. Donald Fernandez (1838), R.N., on the retired list under the order in council of 1816. He was in Lord Howe's battles of the 28th and 29th of May, and the 1st of June, 1794; and Lord Bridport's action in the year following. He was confirmed a lieutenant in February, 1797, and in that month served in Lord St. Vincent's action. He was subsequently much engaged with the Spanish gun-boats and batteries near Cadiz.

— At Nagoda, Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Edward Salusbury Lloyd, of the 29th Bengal N.I.

— At Dublin, aged 70, Capt. George

Bury, late of the 88th Regt. He was wounded at the attack on Buenos Ayres, and at the battle of Busaco.

25. Margaret Helen, wife of the Rev. Dr. Croly, Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook.

— In Belgrave-square, suddenly, aged 50, Lady Shaw Stewart.

— At Aldourie, Inverness, Etheldred, wife of Charles E. Fraser Tytler, esq.

26. In his 76th year, James Sedgwick, esq., barrister-at-law, formerly Chairman of the Board of Stamps. He was a member of Pembroke College, Oxford; and was called to the bar of the Middle Temple, Jan. 23, 1801. Mr. Sedgwick had not been many years at the bar when he was offered by Lord Melville the place of a Commissioner of Excise at Edinburgh, which he at first declined, from a reluctance to quit his profession, which he was pursuing with every prospect of success; but upon being offered the chairmanship of the Board, with an increased salary, and for life, he accepted the appointment. He held the office of Chairman of the Excise Board at Edinburgh for about six years, at the end of which he resigned it, on being nominated by the Treasury to a seat at the London Excise Board, occasioned by the retirement of Mr. Watson Taylor. But on his arrival in London to receive his new appointment, he was informed that his patent had been cancelled, and a fresh one made out in favour of Col. Doyle. To compensate for this disappointment, the Lords of the Treasury appointed him to the examination of the Droits of Admiralty accounts, with the salary (1500*l.*) of the office he had resigned. After he had held this appointment for two years, the post of Chairman of the Board of Stamps became vacant by the resignation of Mr. Neill, and Mr. Sedgwick was appointed to it by patent, dated Aug. 25, 1817. At the beginning of the following year he was again sent to Scotland to make inquiry into the conduct of the stamp revenue of that country, in which he discovered great abuses. The solicitor of the Stamp Office (Mr. Bremner) was suspended, and during the next six months the increase under five of the most important heads of duty was nearly one-half. However, at the expiration of that time, the interest of Mr. Bremner's friends prevailed; he was restored to his post, and Mr. Sedgwick returned mortified to London. In 1826, upon the representation of the fourteenth report of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Public Revenue, the Board of Stamps was suddenly dissolved. Its members (among whom was Mr. Hallam, the historian of the Middle Ages), were pensioned; but the allowance to be made to the chairman was reserved, in consequence of certain charges then suggested against him. Although these charges failed, Mr. Sedgwick had given great offence to persons in office, by some letters and pamphlets he had published, and he never succeeded in getting a retiring allowance of more than 400*l.* per annum.

26. At the residence of his daughter, Lady Palmer, at Much Hadham, Hertfordshire, Major-General Robert Bryce Fearon, C.B. This distinguished officer served in the West Indies in 1796 and 1797, and was present at the storming of Vigie, where he was wounded in the knee, the attack on Morne Fortunée, and the surrender of St. Lucia. In 1799 he served in Holland, and was present at the battles of September and October; the next year he served on the coast of France and Spain. He accompanied the expedition to Quiberon, was present at the attack on Ferrol, and went with the expedition to Vigo and Cadiz. He also served in the second expedition to Egypt in 1807, and was present at the surrender of Alexandria, as well as the attack and storming of Rosetta. In 1814 and 1815 he served in Italy, and was present at the surrender of Naples and Genoa. On the 1st of March, 1825, he commanded the troops on board the unfortunate ship *Kent*, when she was burned in the Bay of Biscay; for his services on this occasion he was appointed a Companion of the Bath. In 1826 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel in command of the 64th. He afterwards exchanged to the 6th Foot, with which he served in India until 1838, when he was appointed to the 40th, then also serving in the East Indies. Whilst attached to that regiment, he held the appointment of deputy adjutant-general. In 1846 he became a major-general. He was one of the officers receiving the reward for distinguished services.

— At Kensington, Major Richard Steele Wilkinson, R.M. He entered the Marines in 1797, served on board

the *Diomede*, in Lord Duncan's fleet off Camperdown, on board the *Leander* at the capture of the *Ville de Milan* and recapture of the *Cleopatra* off the Mauritius; also served in the expedition to the north of Spain, under Sir James Malcolm, and received the gold medal for his services in Egypt.

26. At Upcott House, Taunton, William Gunston Maclean, esq., Capt. R.N., a magistrate for Somerset.

— In Grafton-street, Bond-street, William Holmes, esq., formerly Treasurer of the Ordnance. This gentleman, who for many years acted as whipper-in to the Tory party, was a native of the county of Sligo, and in his younger days held a commission in the army. He served some years in the West Indies, and was military secretary there to Sir Thomas Hislop. In 1807 he married Lady Stronge, widow of the Rev. Sir James Stronge, bart., and retired from the army. It was in 1808 that he came in for Grampound, and during 23 years he continued to be a member of the Lower House; but from 1832 to 1837 his parliamentary career was interrupted, and in 1841 brought to its final close. He sat successively for Grampound, Tregony, Bishop's Castle, Hazelmere, and Berwick on Tweed. In the high and palmy days of Toryism the peculiar talents of Mr. Holmes were in great request, for in the private management of the members of an unreformed House of Commons he was without a rival. In the discharge of those functions he dispensed among the members of the Lower House the greater portion of that patronage which usually passes through the hands of the Secretary to the Treasury; yet, to his honour be it recorded, even his strongest political opponents were unable to accuse him of ever exerting his influence for any private or sinister end. To the treasurership of the Ordnance he was appointed in 1820, and he continued to hold it till the breaking up of the Wellington Administration in 1830. Mr. Holmes was by the side of Mr. Perceval when he sank under the hand of an assassin, and he also happened to be within a few yards of Mr. Huskisson when that well-known statesman came by a violent though accidental death.

27. At Hardwicke House, near Chepstow, Louisa, wife of Capt. George Stevenson, of Grafton-street, London, formerly of the Grenadier Guards.

27. Aged 89, Richard Wake, esq., of Tatchbury Manor House, Ealing.

— At Fordwich, aged 83, Lieut.-General Henry Evatt, R.E., who had since 1832 held the appointment of a colonel commandant. He was present at the attack of Fort Fleur d'Épée, at Guadaloupe, and at the defence of Fort Matilda, in 1794; the next year he served at Dominica; and he was present at the attack of the island of Porto Rico, in 1797; accompanied the expedition to Holland, in 1799; was wounded at the Helder, in 1799; was commanding engineer at Ceuta from 1810 to 1814; and in Ceylon, in 1815, during the insurrection at Kandy.

— On board H.M.S. *Meander*, on the South Coast of America, from a musket shot, received accidentally at target practice, aged 16, the Hon. Granville Egerton, youngest son of the Earl of Ellesmere.

— At Hackney, aged 73, Capt. William Holden, late Paymaster 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. He entered the service in 1804; served in 1810 in Calabria, and was present at the siege of Scylla Castle. In 1812 Lieut. Holden embarked with the expedition against Gallipoli, at the entrance of the Adriatic Sea, where he was employed in the gunboats; in coasting back to Messina he assisted in destroying several towers and forts, and in capturing boats laden with stores. At the attack and capture of the island of Ponza, near the coast of Naples, in 1813, he landed in command of a company, under a heavy fire of grape shot, to silence the battery Frontini, which commanded the entrance of the harbour; it surrendered to him, as well as another battery on the opposite side of the island.

— At New York, aged 76, John James Audubon, esq., F.R.S., the distinguished naturalist. Mr. Audubon was born near New Orleans. His parents were French; and his father attained the rank of admiral in the navy of that country, and was a friend of General Washington. After spending his boyhood in Louisiana, young Audubon was taken to France, where he received his education, and attained considerable proficiency as a painter, under the mastership of the celebrated David. On arriving at years of maturity

his father gave him a residence on the banks of the Schuylkill; but although surrounded with every luxury, the taste which he had acquired for ornithology in Paris inspired him with an ardent desire to become acquainted with the birds of the western and intertropical forests of America. Accordingly, in 1810, he left his home in an open skiff, with his wife and infant son, and floated down the Ohio in search of a locality more romantic, in an ornithological point of view, than that selected by his father. He fixed upon a site in Kentucky, and, having established a new home, pursued with unflagging zeal his favourite studies in every direction—roaming through the forests, sailing on every river, and drawing the hitherto undescribed birds which he shot. The history of his perilous adventures, for a period of 20 years, in which he passed through every degree of habitable latitude, constantly exposed to varied alternations of heat and cold, forms a monument of his zeal and ardent love of nature. Most of his birds were painted by himself in the forest while their plumage was fresh, and he seems never to have been satisfied with the brilliancy of his colouring, since it did not represent life itself. This desire for perfection was a great element of Audubon's success. In 1824 Mr. Audubon, at the instance of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, a very eminent naturalist, resolved to publish his valuable labours. For this purpose he visited England, where he landed as a stranger, with his portfolio of magnificent drawings, and without the slightest definite plan for their publication. He was then one of the most remarkable looking persons and most fascinating companions ever encountered. At that time, besides the eagle look of genius which strikes home to all who have eyes to see, he had the remains of great personal beauty. It was pleasant to watch him as he walked through the streets of Liverpool, with his long black hair curling on his shoulders, and his trousers of New Harmony cloth, as full as petticoats, to the great edification of passers by, himself innocently unconscious of any singularity of appearance. He had all the grace, too, which perfect command over every limb, great personal symmetry, and muscular strength, could give. He brought his forest ways with him, kept the habits of the birds, went to roost when candles were lighted at Midsummer, and was up before day dawn, dragging out of their beds the youngsters who might be under the same roof, to share the walk which he always took before sunrise, to watch his friends as soon as they began to stir in their nests. From these habits, however, he somewhat degenerated during his residence in this sophisticated Old World, being sometimes known to get up as late as 5 o'clock in the morning; his long locks were submitted to the scissors, and the flowing trousers discarded. At that time he kept a most copious journal of all his impressions of England, its things, and its men and women. Nothing in the Old World was unnoticed; but nothing was described in common language or measured according to common standards. It would be a pity if a record so sincere and so graphic should not one day see the light. When he passed over to the Continent, Cuvier, and his old friend Humboldt, with whom he had penetrated the same tropical regions, were delighted to honour him. In "Cosmos" distinguished mention is made of his talents. The publication of his great work was commenced, and completed at the end of fourteen years. Sir David Brewster, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Jeffrey, and Wilson were warm supporters of this magnificent undertaking, which even exceeded the expectations of the subscribers. These numbered 175; 80 of whom were Americans. One of the peculiarities of this superb work was its enormous double folio size; and, as a natural result of its publication, enriched as it was with the details of his life's experience as a naturalist, the leading scientific societies of Europe honoured the author by enrolling him as a member. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1830. A synopsis of his work was published in Edinburgh and in New York. In 1839 Audubon returned to America, and established himself on the banks of the Hudson, in a place of peaceful retirement. There he laboured with Dr. Bachman in preparing "The Quadrupeds of America," a work published only last year. He was assisted in some of his labours by his two sons.

29. At Beauchamp, near Gloucester,

aged 43, Capt. the Hon. Henry Thomas Howard, second son of the Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire.

29. Of tetanus, in consequence of an accident from his gun the week before, Richard Shuttleworth Streatfeild, esq., of the Rocks, Uckfield, a magistrate for Sussex. He was sheriff of that county in 1849-50.

30. At Bodmin, aged 37, Algernon Petet, Capt. R.A.

— At Torquay, aged 23, Frances Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of Sir William Horne, of Upper Harley-street.

— In Cambridge-square, Anna Maria, second daughter of Lieut.-General Sir Augustus de Butts.

— At Middleton Hall, Warwickshire, the seat of his sister the dowager Lady Middleton, aged 68, Sir Francis Lawley, the seventh baronet (1641) of Spoonhill, co. Salop, D.C.L. Sir Francis was the second son of Sir Robert Lawley, the fifth baronet, by Jane, only daughter and child of Beilby Thompson, esq., of Escrick Hall, Yorkshire. In the year 1820 he was returned to Parliament as one of the members for the county of Warwick. He was rechosen without opposition in 1830 and 1831, and secured the respect of all parties by his sedulous attention to those duties which local circumstances imposed upon him. He was a steady and consistent Whig of the old school, and voted for the Reform Bill. He retired from his post in 1832, and for many years had ceased to take any active part in political contests. In 1833 he succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his elder brother, Sir Robert Lawley, who had been created Lord Wenlock in 1831, but died without issue. Sir Francis was a great personal friend of the late Sir Robert Peel, and, in consequence of that friendship, was among the chosen few permitted to assist at that illustrious statesman's funeral. His time was principally devoted to the study of agriculture. His character was marked by high-minded unostentatious generosity, while he exhibited on all occasions the courteous frankness of a high-bred and polished English gentleman. Sir Francis Lawley married, May 18, 1815, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of George Talbot, esq., of Guiting, co. Gloucester; but by that lady, who survives him, he had no issue.

— In Carlton Gardens, aged 65, the Right Hon. Sarah Elizabeth, Countess Brooke and Countess of Warwick, dowager Lady Monson. Lady Sarah Elizabeth Saville was the eldest daughter of John second Earl of Mexborough, by Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of John Stephenson, esq., of East Burnham, Berks. She was first married, in 1807, to John George fourth Lord Monson, who died in 1809, having had issue one son, Frederick John, fifth Lord Monson, who died without issue in 1841. Her Ladyship was married secondly, in 1816, to the present Earl of Warwick, and had issue one other son, the present Lord Brooke. The life of this estimable lady was spent in one undiminishing and unceasing course of charity, kindness, and benevolence.

31. At Edinburgh, Robert Wilson Maxwell, esq., of Middleton Hall, E.I. Civil Service, second son of the late General Sir William Maxwell, bt., of Calderwood.

— At Plymouth, retired Commander Thomas Burdwood, R.N. (1844). He was present at the battle of Copenhagen, 1801; assisted at the capture of Martinique and the reduction of Flushing. In 1814 he was appointed agent for transports afloat, and attended the expedition to New Orleans.

— At Torquay, aged 79, Ralph Adderley, esq., of Barlaston Hall, Staffordshire.

Lately. At Amsterdam, aged 72, M. Kock Kock, the celebrated Dutch marine painter.

Lately. At Brunswick, in his 72nd year, while seated at his desk in the act of writing a treatise on anatomy, Herr Charles Matthew Sander, one of the most celebrated surgeons of Germany, and author of many professional works and of valuable treatises on archæology and philology.

Lately. At Paris, M. Dorvo, the oldest of the French dramatic authors. He was one of the most prolific writers of his time, and had contributed upwards of 100 pieces to the Parisian stage.

Intelligence has been received of the melancholy death, in this month, of Lieut. Bernard, an officer of the Behring's Straits expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his party. In October, 1850, Lieut. Bernard was left at Michaelowski, the Russian trading port in Norton Sound, for the purpose of collecting information from the Russian posts and the natives inland. With

this view he had gone with an interpreter to an inland post. During the night the post was attacked by a large number of Indians, several of whom at daybreak entered the principal dwelling and murdered the Russian governor. Lieut. Bernard and the interpreter made a desperate resistance, and drove the natives from the house, who after a fruitless siege withdrew to an Esquimaux village, where they plundered and massacred the inhabitants. Lieut. Bernard died of his wounds on the day following the attack.

FEBRUARY.

1. At her residence, 24, Chester-square, London, aged 53, Mary Wollstonecraft, widow of Percy Bysshe Shelley, esq., and mother of Sir Percy Shelley, bart., of Maresfield-place, Sussex. Mrs. Shelley was the daughter of William Godwin the historian, and Mary Wollstonecraft, the author of "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman." She became the second wife of the poet Shelley in 1818; shortly after which they went to reside at Great Marlow, in Buckinghamshire. They subsequently left England for Italy, where, in July, 1822, the poet, while crossing the Gulf of Lorici, with his friend Edward Elleker Williams, in a little pleasure boat, was overtaken by one of those tremendous squalls common in the Mediterranean, and both were drowned. "If it be agreed," says a writer in the *Athenæum*, "that the life of the author of 'The Revolt of Islam' cannot as yet be fully written, it follows that the same reserve should be maintained with regard to the early days of her to whom the exquisite dedication of that poem is addressed. Those who know, as all must who read them, that these beautiful stanzas were the utterances of a real affection and the confidences of a real companionship, will readily understand to what heights the genius of a young and gifted woman could be winged and nerved by the persuasions of such a spirit as Shelley's, and under the influences of foreign travel. Her first work—written during her residence abroad, and the only one, we believe, referable to the period of her married life—was 'Frankenstein;' which scared and startled the world by its preternatural power, promising further inspirations of a wild originality unknown in English fiction. Measured against that romance, the most breathless terrors of Mrs. Radcliffe, or of the more coarsely horrible Maturin, are tame and real. That Mrs. Shelley would never equal her first effort in poetical fiction might have been foreseen at the moment of the tragedy of her husband's frightful death—one of those visitations the traces of which are never to be effaced, and which bereaved the survivor of guidance, companionship, and incitement to emulation for ever. In spite of such a death-blow, nevertheless, the widow of Shelley, being left with the care of her two very young children, during many years devoted herself to literary labour; producing, at intervals, 'Valperga,' 'The Last Man,' 'Lodore,' and another novel or two—biographies of foreign artists and men of letters (for the Cabinet Cyclopædia)—editing and arranging the poems and posthumous fragments of her husband—and lastly, giving to the world her Italian and German Journals ('Rambles in Germany and Italy in 1840, 1842, and 1843,' two vols. 8vo, 1844), of which the Italian part is as charming as the German portion is unsatisfactory. All Mrs. Shelley's writings have a singular elegance of tone, but all of them a pervading melancholy. Her tales of the world we live in are unreal in the excess of their sadness; while in her more romantic creations (such as 'The Last Man'), with all their beauty, there is blended a certain languor which becomes oppressive. Hence, most of her works of imagination are unfairly neglected, the last-mentioned romance especially. Whether, however, such neglect shall be reversed on a future day or not, her 'Frankenstein' will always keep for her a peculiar place among the gifted women of England."

3. At Newton, near Middlewich, Lieut.-Col. Robert Carlile Pollock, late of the 90th Regt., and formerly of the 27th Regt.

— At Oakley, near Bromley, Anne Elizabeth Wharton, eldest daughter of the late Ven. Archdeacon Wharton, Rector of Sigglesthorne, Yorkshire.

— In Harley-street, aged 9, Emma Mary, second daughter of Sir Denis Le Marchant, bart.

4. At Boulogne, aged 77, George Robert Eyres, esq., many years an active magistrate for the county of Norfolk.

5. At Guildford, Surrey, in his 77th year, the Rev. John Pye Smith, D.D., LL.D., and F.R.S., late Principal of the Independent College at Homerton. Dr. Pye Smith was a native of Sheffield, where his father was a bookseller. He was engaged during the greater part of his life in the labours of tuition, in which he was highly successful, and acquired the highest respect from all the members of his communion. He was the author of several works on the divinity of Christ, the harmony of geology with revealed religion, and a large number of pamphlets and minor productions having reference to the vital truths of Christianity. His controversial works are distinguished by a spirit of Christian candour; his style is lucid and elegant, while his argumentation is singularly conclusive. Within the past year Dr. Smith retired from the presidency of Homerton College, the oldest among dissenting educational institutions, partly on account of the arrangements consequent on the establishment of New College, but also in consideration of declining health. Upon that occasion he received the most gratifying proofs of the regard in which he was held, the sum of 3000*l.* having been subscribed to provide an annuity for him during the remainder of his life. The interest of this sum will now endow divinity scholarships, bearing his name, in New College, St. John's Wood.

7. At Peckham, Emanuel Cooper, esq., formerly Deputy Chairman of the London and County Joint Stock Banking Company, and late Chairman of the Taw Vale Railway and Dock Company.

— At Fano, Italy, in the house of her daughter the Countess Gabrielli, Xaveria Wiseman, mother of Cardinal Wiseman.

— At Pau, Catherine, wife of Francis John Lambert, esq., and daughter of the late Major-Gen. Wheatley, of Lesurley House, Kent.

— At Hampstead, Isle of Wight, aged 78, Mary Anne, widow of John Nash, esq., of East Cowes Castle.

— At Standen Hall, aged 71, John Aspinall, esq., senior magistrate of the Blackburn Hundred, and deputy-lieut. of the county.

8. At Wotton Lodge, near Gloucester, aged 76, Thomas P. Russell, esq., for many years a magistrate of the county.

— At Footscray-place, Kent, in his 85th year, the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, Baron Bexley, co. Kent, a Privy Councillor of Great Britain and of Ireland, a Commissioner for building Churches and of the Metropolitan Roads, High Steward of Harwich, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, a Governor of King's College, London, President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, and of the Prayer-Book and Homily Society, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A. Lord Bexley was born on the 29th April, 1766. His father, Henry Vansittart, esq., was some time Governor of Bengal, and was lost in the *Aurora* frigate, in the Mozambique Channel, in 1771. His mother was Amelia, daughter of Nicholas Morse, esq., Governor of Madras. The future Lord Bexley was sent to the school kept at Cheam, in Surrey, by Mr. Gilpin, whose works on Forest Scenery, &c., are well known. In 1784 he was transferred to Christ Church, Oxford, where he was made student on the presentation of Dean Cyril Jackson, and took the degree of M.A., Jan. 29, 1791. On the 26th May following, he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, where he became a bencher on the 12th November, 1812, and at the time of his death he was the senior bencher of that honourable Society. Mr. Vansittart first distinguished himself by the production of various political and financial pamphlets, which attracted great attention. He was first returned to Parliament at the general election of 1796 as one of the members for Hastings. In 1801 he was sent to Denmark, in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary, with the view of detaching it from the Northern Alliance; but the negotiation failed. Soon after his return, in April, 1801, Mr. Vansittart was appointed Joint Secretary to the Treasury. In 1802 he was returned to Parliament for Old Sarum, on the nomination of the Earl of Caledon; he sat for that place until 1812, and afterwards, until his elevation to the peerage in 1823, for the Treasury borough of Harwich. In 1804 he was appointed a Lord of the Treasury in Ireland; and at the beginning of 1805 Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of that country; whereupon he was sworn a member of the Privy Council on the 14th of January. He resigned that Secretaryship in the course of the same year. In 1806, under Lord Grenville's administration, he was reappointed Joint Secretary to the Treasury; but retired with that Ministry in March, 1807. His financial reputation was confirmed in 1809 by his proposing 38 resolutions, which

were carried without alteration or division. In 1812 Mr. Vansittart became a Cabinet Minister, succeeding Mr. Perceval as Chancellor of the Exchequer. This important office he occupied during the greater part of the administration of the Earl of Liverpool, until Jan. 1823. On his retirement he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord Bexley; and was also appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which office, accompanied with a seat in the Cabinet, he retained until 1828. He enjoyed a pension of 3000*l.* charged on the Consolidated Fund, which expires with his death. Notwithstanding Mr. Vansittart possessed no efficiency as a debater, so great was his financial reputation that Mr. Tierney, the great oracle of the Opposition in political arithmetic, altogether failed in the encounter, whilst he enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the Premier, Lord Liverpool. Nevertheless, it is certain that his views and statements could never be understood. His opponents charged him with wilful mystification; his friends with being, like Burke, "too deep for his hearers." But the primitive simplicity of his manner obtained for him many friends. His white hairs and unworldly gentleness acquired the greatest veneration, and, above all, his perpetual good-nature secured a patient and even half-affectionate attention. Never was there a period more embarrassing to the department over which Mr. Vansittart presided than the latter years of the war and the transition to a state of peace; yet he boasted, upon very fair grounds, of having had the satisfaction to retire leaving a clear surplus revenue of 7,000,000*l.* per annum, and of bequeathing to his successors the agreeable task of lessening those burdens which the expenditure of a gigantic and protracted warfare had imposed upon the nation. Lord Bexley was a constant supporter of all the great religious and charitable societies of the metropolis. He had been a subscriber to the Christian Knowledge Society from 1789, and he was President of the British and Foreign Bible Society, at whose anniversary meetings he continued to preside until within the last two years. The Church Missionary Society, the Prayer-Book and Homily Society, and others, received his active support; and he also joined in the foundation of King's College, London. Lord Bexley married, on the 22nd July, 1806, the Hon. Catherine Isabella Eden, second daughter of William first Lord Auckland; but has left no issue.

8. At Hastings, in his 47th year, James Mackness, M.D., Licentiate of the College of Physicians of London, and Consulting Physician to the Hastings Dispensary.

9. In Grosvenor-street, Louisa, relict of Major George Darby Griffiths, of Padworth House, Berks.

— At Winchester, Emma Ann, second daughter and co-heiress of the Rev. Thomas Scott, M.A., Rector of King's Stanley in Gloucestershire, a representative of the ancient family of Rokeby of Rokeby in that county.

— At Maydrum Castle, near Athlone, aged 88, Florinda, dowager Viscountess Castlemaine, aunt to the Earl of Clancarty.

11. At Leith, aged 92, Mr. George Thompson. His collection of Scottish songs, for which many of Burns's finest pieces were originally written, has been before the public for more than half a century, and his letters to the poet are incorporated with those of Burns.

— At Cheltenham, Miss Jane Cooke, better known as Jenny Cooke. Her eccentric and penurious life, her long residence in Cheltenham, and perhaps above all her reputed wealth, had caused Miss Cooke to be well known, by name at least, to most of the inhabitants. A few years ago she made a donation of 1000*l.* to the Society for the Conversion of the Jews, and nearly as large a sum for the completion of St. Peter's Church, in the Tewkesbury-road. She also presented to the trustees of the Training College the large piece of ground upon which that building has been since erected, and about eight or ten months since gave an ample plot of land, between Monson Villa and St. Margaret's, for the erection of a Boys' Orphan Asylum. A few years ago Miss Cooke gave 20,000*l.* for the building and endowment of a church at Jerusalem. She has left the sum of 18,000*l.* to be applied to religious objects as follows:—Operative Jewish Converts' Institution, 1000*l.*; Episcopal Jews' Chapel Abrahamic Society, 2000*l.*; Trinitarian Bible Society, 2000*l.*; Church Missionary Society, 5000*l.*; British and Foreign Bible Society, 5000*l.*; Malta Protestant College, 1000*l.*; Edinburgh Bible Society, 1000*l.*; Irish Society of London, 1000*l.* The testatrix directs that the residue

of her personal property, not disposed of by herself, be applied to the endowment of district churches or chapels in populous parishes. The personal property is sworn under 120,000*l*.

11. At Kennington, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. William Hanbury Davies.

12. At Rome, Minto, youngest son of Martin T. Smith, esq., M.P.

— At Oxford, aged 10, Margaret, only daughter of the Rev. Richard Harrington, D.D., Principal of Brazenose College.

— After a long illness, in her 74th year, Eliza Ann, wife of Charles Baldwin, esq., of Sussex-square, Hyde Park.

13. Aged 25, Harriet Mary Anne Clough, eldest daughter of Edward Clough Taylor, esq., of Kirkham Abbey.

14. At the Royal Mint, Catherine Sophia, wife of William Wyon, esq., R.A.

— In Chesham-place, Capt. George William St. John Mildmay, third son of the late Sir Harry Paulet St. John Mildmay, bart.

— In Upper Bedford-place, aged 68, George Henry Vandeput, esq.

— At Woolwich, Comm. Joseph Soady, R.N., formerly superintendent of the shipping of the Ordnance department. He served at the defence of Cadiz, at the attack of Baltimore in 1814, and at the battle of Algiers.

15. In Jamaica, Lieut.-Col. Nicholas Lawson Darrah, in command of the reserve battalion of the 97th Regiment.

16. At Paris, the Hon. Mary Grey, wife of W. R. Wills Sandford, esq., of Castlerea, Ireland, and of Suffolk Lawn House, Cheltenham.

— On his passage from Hobart Town, Major Jaffray Nicholson, of the 99th Regiment.

17. At Hopton Hall, near Lowestoff, Col. Henry Cock, C.B., of the Bengal Army.

— In Grosvenor-square, aged 51, Francis Edward Knowles, esq., late Commissary-General.

— In Belgrave-square, aged 63, Thomas Clifton, esq., of Clifton and Lytham Hall, Lancashire, a deputy lieutenant and magistrate of that county.

— At Dover, Major-Gen. James Power, commanding the 2nd battalion R.A.

— Aged 59, Mr. Thomas Thorpe, bookseller, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, and late of Piccadilly; celebrated for his very extensive dealings in old books and manuscripts.

18. At Southsea, aged 80, Charles Gordon, esq., of Fyvie Castle, Aberdeenshire.

18. At Casterton Hall, aged 86, William Wilson Carus Wilson, esq., formerly M.P. for Cockermouth.

— Aged 76, Mrs. Benjamin Procter Dealtry, relict of Benjamin Dealtry, esq., of Lofthouse Hall, Yorkshire, Great Gransden House, Cambridgeshire, and Upton, Lincolnshire.

— In Balcarry, Kirkcudbrightshire, aged 58, Janet, widow of James Gordon, esq., Chief Judge of the Consistorial Court of Scotland.

— In Cambridge-terrace, aged 74, the widow of George Hanmer Leycester, esq., of White-place, Cookham, Berks.

— At Boulogne, aged 69, the Hon. Harriett Maynard, eldest daughter of the Rev. H. Maynard, formerly Vicar of Thaxted, and sister to the Viscount Maynard.

— At Bath, aged 58, Charlotte, lady of Sir George Larpent, bart.

19. At Teheran, in Persia, aged 64, Major-General Sir Henry Lindesay Bethune, of Kilconquhar, co. Fife, bart., K.L.S., a general in the service of the Shah of Persia. He was the eldest son of Major Martin Eccles Lindesay Bethune, Commissary-General in North Britain, and was appointed a cadet on the Madras establishment in 1804; and retired from the Hon. Company's service as a major-general in 1822. Having been advanced to the chief command of the army in Persia, he was promoted to the local rank of Major-General in H.M. army in Asia, in 1835. The Shah conferred upon him the order of the Lion and Sun of the first class. He was created a baronet by patent dated 7th March, 1836. Sir Henry Bethune was an extraordinarily tall man—it is said full seven feet in height, a circumstance which gave him great importance in the eyes of the natives of the East. He married, in 1822, Coutts, daughter of John Trotter, esq., of Dyrham Park, Hertfordshire, and niece to Sir Coutts Trotter, bart.

20. At Fareham, aged 76, Comm. John Gaze, late master attendant at Sheerness. He served in the *Nymph*, at the capture of the *Cleopatre*, in 1793; in the *Indefatigable*, at the destruction of the 80-gun ship *Droits de l'Homme*, 1797; was master of the *Arethusa*, at the capture of the Spanish frigate *Pomona*, 1806; and was master of the fleet at the battle of Algiers. Mr. Gaze was in possession of a medal with four clasps, for his gallant services.

21. In Wilton-crescent, aged 24, the Hon. Frances Charlotte de Ros, eldest daughter of Lord de Ros.

— At Umballah, Major-General Sir Dudley St. Leger Hill, K.C.B. and K.T.S., Colonel of the 50th Regiment, and Major-General on the staff in Bengal. He was the eldest son of Dudley Hill, esq., of the county Carlow. This distinguished officer entered the army in 1804. The following year, having exchanged into the 95th (now Rifle Brigade), he proceeded with the expedition to South America, volunteered the forlorn hope at Monte Video, and led the storming party that scaled the walls of the batteries on the south side of the fortress; he was also present at the battle of Colonia and the attack on Buenos Ayres, where he was wounded and taken prisoner. He proceeded to the Peninsula in 1808 with his regiment, and was present at the battle of Roleia, where he was wounded in the leg, in the action at Benevente, and the retreat to Corunna. After having come home in consequence of his wounds, he returned to Portugal in 1809, and was present at the battle of Talavera, the action on the Coa, and in all the different actions the Rifles were engaged in until he was appointed Major in the Lusitanian Legion, previous to the battle of Busaco, where he commanded a wing of the regiment, and was wounded. He commanded half the regiment and the British Light Companies at Fuentes d'Onor, the 8th Caçadores at the storming of Badajoz, and, unassisted by any other troops, took the strong fort of Purdaleras on the night of the assault. He again commanded the battalion at Salamanca, and was twice severely wounded. He was, however, present at the siege of Burgos, and during the retreat defended the passage over the Carrion, where more than half his battalion were killed, and he was himself wounded and taken prisoner. At Vittoria, and during the entire siege of Saint Sebastian, Lieut.-Col. Hill again commanded the battalion. At the storming of this fortress he headed the attack of the 5th division, when he was twice wounded; and finally he commanded his regiment at Bayonne, at the repulse of the sortie. Altogether he was wounded severely on seven occasions. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, knighted in 1816, and advanced to K.C.B. in 1848. He was also nominated a Knight of the Tower and Sword in 1815, and Commander of St. Bento d'Avis. He received from his countrymen of the county Carlow a valuable sword and two pieces of plate. In 1834 he was appointed Governor of St. Lucia, and conveyed there the Act for the emancipation of the slaves. He returned to England in 1838. In 1848 Sir Dudley Hill was appointed a General on the staff of Bengal, and the following year Colonel of the 50th Regiment.

23. At Hampstead, aged 89, Joanna Baillie. This celebrated authoress was the daughter of a Scottish clergyman, her mother being the sister of the celebrated Dr. William Hunter. She was born at Bothwell, near Glasgow, within earshot of the rippling of the broad waters of the Clyde. Early in life Miss Baillie and her sister Agnes removed to London, where their brother, the late Sir Matthew Baillie, was settled as a physician, and there her earliest poetical works appeared anonymously. Joanna's first dramatic efforts were published in 1798, under the title, "A Series of Plays, in which it is attempted to delineate the stronger passions of the mind, each passion being the subject of a tragedy and a comedy." A long preface preceded the work, occupied by a dissertation by the authoress on the acted drama in general, in which, however, she betrayed sufficient technical ignorance of the stage to make it obvious that her plays could never live in representation. They, however, acquired for the authoress a very wide reputation. A second volume was published in 1802, and a third in 1812. During the interval she gave the world a volume of miscellaneous dramas, including the "Family Legend," a tragedy founded upon a story of one of the Macleans of Appin, and which, principally through Sir Walter's endeavours, was brought out at the Edinburgh Theatre. She visited Scott in Edinburgh in 1808. In the following year, the drama in question was played with great temporary success, Sir Walter Scott's enthusiasm in its favour communicating itself to Edinburgh society in general. The prologue was written by Scott, and the epilogue by Mackenzie. The drama ran fourteen nights, and was published by the Ballantynes. In 1814 it was played in London. The only "Play of the Passions" represented on the London stage was "De Montfort," brought out by John

Kemble, and played for eleven nights. In 1821 it was revived for Edmund Kean, but fruitlessly. Miss O'Neil played the heroine. In fact, like all Joanna's dramatic efforts, it was a poem —a poem full of genius and the truest spirit of poetry—but not a play. In 1823 a long-promised collection of "Poetic Miscellanies" appeared, containing Scott's dramatic sketch of "Macduff's Cross," with, *inter alia*, some of Mrs. Hemans' poetry and Miss Catherine Fanshaw's *jeux d'esprit;* and in 1836, a second series of "Plays of the Passions." It is only a few months since Joanna completed an entire edition of her Dramatic Works. In their general character, they are marked by great originality and invention, for the foundations of her dramas are for the most part not historical, nor stories from real life, but combinations wrought out from her own conceptions. Her knowledge of the human heart, of its wide range of good and evil, of its multifarious, changeful, and wayward nature, was great, and her power of portraying character has rarely been exceeded. Her language is simple and forcible, while the illustrations and imagery, often suggested, probably, by the picturesque localities where her youth was passed, are copious and effective. Her female portraits are especially beautiful, and possess an unusual degree of elevation and purity. Though her plots are constructed with neatness, the catastrophe is too apparent from the first—a fatal stage fault, while the dramatic situations are few and ineffective, which was the cause of the limited success of her plays in the theatre. Joanna Baillie retained her faculties till the last. Gentle and unassuming to all, with an unchangeable simplicity of manner and character, she counted many of the most celebrated for talent and genius among her friends, nor were those who resorted to her modest home confined to the natives of this country, but many from various parts of Europe, and especially from America, sought introductions to one whose fame is commensurate with a knowledge of English literature.

23. At Bath, Lydia, widow of Sir Alexander Seton, bart., of Abercorn, N.B.

24. On his way to the Mahabuleshwar Hills, Lieut.-Col. Charles Crawley, 20th Bombay N.I., commanding at Sholapore.

24. At Brighton, aged 79, George Basevi, esq., for many years a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the county of Sussex. He was father of the late eminent architect, accidentally killed at Ely Cathedral; and uncle to Benjamin Disraeli, esq., M.P. for Bucks.

— At her residence in Cavendish-square, aged 90, the Right Hon. Catharine Maria, dowager Countess of Charleville. This distinguished lady was the only daughter of Thomas Townley Dawson, esq., a member of the family which was ennobled in the person of the first Lord Cremorne. She received the principal part of her education at a French convent, and her memory was stored with curious traits of French manners prior to the first revolution. But Dublin, in its most brilliant days, was her favourite scene. She had mixed familiarly with all that was most distinguished for talent, eloquence, wit, or patriotism, during the concluding quarter of the eighteenth century, in the Irish capital. Lord Clare and Grattan, notwithstanding their marked opposition of character and party, were equally her friends. She was with Grattan in his last illness, during the memorable interview with the late Lord Castlereagh, when that noble Lord announced to him that he was to be buried in Westminster Abbey. Her first husband was James Tisdale, esq., a gentleman of family and fortune in the co. Louth. He died in 1797; and in the following year she married Charles William Lord Tullamore, who was in 1800 advanced to the title of Viscount Charleville, and in 1806 to the dignity of Earl. Soon afterwards her firmness and conjugal affection were put to a severe test. During the Irish Rebellion, Lord Tullamore was acting as one of the district generals in King's County, whilst she remained in Dublin. She resolved on joining him, and effected her purpose with no other escort than her maid, but armed with pistols, one of which she had occasion to present at the head of a troublesome innkeeper, who thought proper to usurp the duties of the police. The part of her life to which Lady Charleville herself recurred with most pleasure, and in which she took most pride, was that which she passed at Charleville Castle, King's County, in the midst of her late husband's tenantry and dependents. She was bred up in Protestant ascendancy principles, and had imbibed strong family prejudices

against Roman Catholics:—but her mind was far too liberal and too enlightened to miss the true course to be pursued by an Irish proprietor. She established schools open to both creeds alike, and lived on excellent terms with the Roman Catholic clergy in her neighbourhood, who—seeing that proselytizing was the last thing in her thoughts, and that she was simply anxious to elevate the moral as well as to improve the physical condition of the peasantry—cordially co-operated in her views. She lost the use of her lower limbs from rheumatism before she passed middle life, and she was entirely dependent on others for locomotion; yet her spirits were excellent, except under the immediate pressure of affliction, to which she was exposed in no ordinary degree from her warm heart and affectionate disposition. Her generosity was boundless. Her conversation was eminently entertaining, instructive, and improving.

25. At Hobart Town, in his 67th year, James Ebenezer Bicheno, esq., Colonial Secretary of Van Diemen's Land, a barrister-at-law, and Fellow of the Royal, Linnæan, and Geological Societies. Mr. Bicheno was a member of the Middle Temple, and joined the Oxford circuit; but his taste for science attached him more closely to its study than to that of the law. Botany and zoology, particularly the former, were his leading pursuits. In 1824 he became Secretary of the Linnæan Society, in which capacity he superintended the publication of many learned papers on his favourite pursuits, and was the author of one "On Systems and Methods in Natural History," read June 4, 1826, "Linnæan Transactions," vol. 15. He was appointed by the Marquis of Lansdowne a member of the commission, of which Archbishop Whately was chairman, to inquire into the expediency of introducing the Poor Law into Ireland. Several important reports upon this subject proceeded from his pen. In Sept., 1842, he was selected by Lord Stanley for the office of Colonial Secretary in Van Diemen's Land. In this colony his zeal in promoting the welfare of the inhabitants, and his varied talents, gave him great estimation.

— Aged 76, Sir William Owen Barlow, the eighth bart. of Laurenny, co. Pembroke, a bencher of the Middle Temple. This gentleman was the heir male of the very ancient family of Owen of Bôdowen in Anglesey, and of Orielton, co. Pembroke, on which a baronetcy was conferred in 1641; the estates have passed to another branch of the family, but Sir William succeeded to their hereditary honours in 1817. Sir William was the son of Brigadier-General William Owen. He was called to the bar at the Middle Temple, Nov. 22, 1799. He practised as a special pleader, and in the common law courts, and went the Oxford circuit. He also received the appointment of Attorney-General for the Carmarthen circuit; and that of postman of the Court of Exchequer. Lord Brougham offered him an office in his newly-constituted Court of Bankruptcy, which he declined. He assumed the additional name of Barlow in 1844, upon succeeding—on the death of his aunt, Emma Anne, widow of Hugh Barlow, esq., and under the will of that gentleman—to a life interest in the beautiful and valuable estate of Laurenny in Pembrokeshire. Affluence, however, came too late to induce him to alter his habits; for he continued to reside in a small set of chambers on the ground-floor in Fig-tree-court, Temple, which he had inhabited for nearly 60 years, and in which he died.

25. At Holyhead, from a wound received during a blast of powder (though half a mile from the spot when the explosion took place), Capt. Hutchinson, R.E., superintendent of the new harbour works.

26. At Slindon, Frances Mary, wife of Herbert Sawyer, esq.

— At his residence, Champion Hill, Camberwell, aged 70, Sir John Pirie, bart., Citizen and Plasterer, Alderman of the city of London, President of St. Thomas's Hospital, &c. Sir John Pirie was born at Aberdeen, Sept. 18, 1781, and was the eldest son of John Pirie, of Dunse, co. Berwick. He came to London when a youth, and, having risen to great commercial importance as a merchant and shipowner, he was elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1831; and his services in that office were acknowledged by a unanimous vote of thanks of the Livery. He was elected Alderman of the ward of Cornhill in 1834. In 1841 he was proposed by his friends as one of four Conservative candidates for the representation in Parliament of the city of London, which had in the previous Parliament been wholly possessed by the Whig-Radicals. He was absent at the time,

in consequence of illness; but, although his name was placed at the foot of the poll, it was but little below his competitors, 6017 votes being registered in his favour. In the same year he became Lord Mayor, after a contested election of several days, in which there were polled for Alderman Pirie, 2741; Alderman Thomas Johnson, 2713; Alderman Harmer, 2294. On that occasion, on returning thanks in Guildhall, he remarked, "I little thought, 40 years ago, when I came to the city of London a poor lad from the banks of the Tweed, that I should ever arrive at so high a distinction." It happened that on the day of his inauguration (Nov. 9) a heir was born to the crown of Great Britain; and, to commemorate the loyal participation of the city of London in the rejoicings upon this auspicious event, Sir John Pirie was raised to the dignity of a Baronet by patent dated in April, 1842. Three ostrich feathers were granted at the same time as an augmentation of his arms; and an ostrich feather is placed in the beak of his crest—an eagle's head erased. Sir John Pirie was elected President of St. Thomas's Hospital during the year of his mayoralty. He was Deputy Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, and Treasurer of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society for promoting the Moral and Religious improvement of Seamen.

26. At Kirby Cane, Norfolk, aged 88, the Right Hon. and Rev. Henry Wilson, Baron Berners (1455), Rector of Kirby Cane, and of Allexton, co. Leicester. He succeeded to the peerage on the 25th of March, 1838, on the death of his brother Robert Lord Berners (formerly better known as Colonel Wilson), in whose favour the abeyance of that ancient barony had been terminated in 1832. The late Lord Berners married, on the 1st of May, 1788, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Sumpter, esq., of Histon, co. Cambridge, and has left issue.

— At Leeds, aged 75, Charlotte, relict of E. Baines, esq., M.P. for that borough.

27. At his residence, Liscard Hall, Cheshire, in his 89th year, Sir John Tobin, knt. Sir John Tobin was the son of Patrick Tobin, esq., merchant, of the Isle of Man, and was himself a most eminent merchant and shipowner. Sir John's character and standing, as well as the general estimation in which he was held, introduced him into the council of the old corporation of Liverpool; and, in 1819, he had the honour of filling the office of mayor, at which period he received the honour of knighthood, on the accession of King George IV.; and he continued until 1836 one of the magistrates of the borough. Sir John was very little of a party man; and when circumstances, some time since, interfered with his commercial pursuits, he decided with a proud feeling to sacrifice his own interest to his sense of honour, and retired on a fortune which might have been more ample had he been less solicitous for others.

27. At Leamington, Jane, relict of Lieut.-Col. Pocklington, late of Carlton House, Notts.

— At the Grove, Richmond, aged 44, Peter Constable Maxwell, esq., third son of the late Marmaduke Maxwell, esq., of Everingham Park.

— At his son's, on the Grand Parade, Brighton, aged 92, Dost Sake Deen Mahomed, well known as the proprietor of the vapour and shampooing baths at Brighton.

— In Edinburgh, Madeline Erskine, widow of the Right Rev. James Walker, D.D., Bishop and Primus of the Scottish Episcopal Church.

28. At Foochowfoo, in China, William Connor, esq., H.B.M. Vice-Consul at that place.

— At Umballa, in India, in his 39th year, Capt. Joseph Davey Cunningham, of the Hon. Company's Engineers, the eldest son of the late Allan Cunningham, the poet and biographer of British Artists. Young Cunningham, having obtained a cadetship in the East India Company's service, went to Addiscombe, leaving that seminary at the usual period of two years, as first engineer (or first scholar), with the first prize for mathematics, and with the sword which the East India Company gives to the best conducted lad of the half-year in which the prizes are distributed. From Addiscombe he went for a year to Chatham, where he similarly distinguished himself. Leaving Chatham, he sailed for India, in Feb., 1834, carrying letters of introduction from Sir John Malcolm, who had taken a liking to him for his own as well as for his father's sake. Serving with distinction under General

M'Leod, the present chief engineer of his corps, he received in 1837, through the unsolicited favour of Lord Auckland, the important appointment of assistant to Colonel (now Sir Claude) Wade, the political agent in Loodiana, and the officer in charge of the British relations with the Punjab and the chiefs of Afghanistan. What his services were after this in the north-west frontier of India, he has detailed with becoming brevity and modesty in the preface to his "History of the Sikhs," a work which he had been induced to undertake on the recommendation of his father, who thought that a taste for letters and a love of books on the part of his son might be made of service in elucidation of the history of the remarkable people among whom he was so importantly mixing. For a period of eight years, from 1837 to 1845, Capt. Cunningham was living among the Sikhs as political assistant, first to Col. Wade, then to Mr. (now Sir George) Clerk, next to Col. Richmond, and lastly to the late Major Broadfoot. Unfortunately, however, the Indian Government thought that he had made an unauthorized use, in his "History of the Sikhs," of official papers to which his appointment gave him access, and he was removed from his post. This act of censure preyed heavily on the mind of the young soldier, and his constitution gave way under the effects of mental distress and bodily labour.

Lately. At Paris, M. Charles Coquerell, well known and esteemed in the scientific circles of that metropolis. He was a member of the Academy of Sciences, and was author of "A History of English Literature;" "Caritéas, an Essay on a complete Spiritualist Philosophy;" and "The History of the Churches of the Desert, or of the Protestant Churches of France from the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes to the Reign of Louis XVI."

Lately. At Göttingen, aged 44, Dr. Benjamin Goldschmidt, Director of the Observatory, and one of the professors of Astronomy in the University.

Lately. Suddenly, in his carriage, between Marseilles and Avignon, M. Audin, author of the Histories of Leo the Tenth, of Luther, Calvin, and of Henry the Eighth.

Lately. Dr. Henrich de Breslau, senior of the Faculty of Medicine in the University of Munich. M. de Breslau was second medical officer on the staff of Napoleon, under Larrey, and followed the French army in the Russian campaign. He was made prisoner on the field of Waterloo.

MARCH.

1. At his lodgings in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, aged 70, Sir William Loraine, the ninth baronet (1644) of Kirk Harle, Northumberland. Sir William was born Oct. 10, 1780, the second son of Sir William, the fourth baronet, a banker in Newcastle, and the baronet now deceased was also in his early life employed in the bank; subsequently he became a confidential agent to the late Earl of Durham, at Lambton; and lastly in the Heaton Colliery fitting-office at Newcastle, where he was also an acting magistrate.

2. At Halkin-street West, aged 69, the Hon. Caroline Vansittart, relict of Arthur Vansittart, esq., of Shottesbrook, Berks, and sister to Lord Auckland, Bishop of Sodor and Man.

— In Devonport-street, Rachel Louisa, daughter of Sir W. W. Dalling, bt.

— At Hemingford-terrace, Islington, at the age of 106, William Hodgson, M.D., author of some botanical works, of which "Flora's Cabinet," in which the relation of chemistry to the flower-garden was elucidated, was formerly well known.

— At Delapré Abbey, aged 43, Mary Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late William Maxwell, esq., of Carriden, and niece of Edward Bouverie, esq.

— At Chopwell Lodge, aged 78, George Savage James, esq., for 24 years deputy surveyor of H.M. Woods and Forests.

— At Hull, aged 70, the Rev. William Clowes. He was one of the first founders of the Primitive Methodist Society.

3. At Brighton, aged 70, the Right Hon. Charles Stanhope, fourth Earl of Harrington, co. Northampton, and Viscount Petersham, co. Surrey (1742), and Baron Harrington, co. Northampton (1729), a colonel in the army. He was born April 8, 1780, the eldest son of Charles third Earl of Harrington, G.C.H., and succeeded to the peerage Sept. 5, 1829. He was one of the intimate companions of George the Fourth, who appointed him a Lord of the Bedchamber

in 1812. As Lord Petersham he was a distinguished leader of fashion. To the day of his death he was remarkable for the style of his equipage and liveries, which somewhat resembled those of the old French noblesse, but which were wholly peculiar to himself, and usually, it is said, designed by his own hands. His Lordship was much attached to planting and landscape gardening, and had transplanted many large forest trees upon his estate in Derbyshire. Since his marriage he had in a great measure retired from public life and general society; but occasionally entertained at his house some of the most distinguished professors of the stage and dramatic literature. He married, April 7, 1831, the celebrated actress, Miss Maria Foote, daughter of Mr. Samuel Foote, of Exeter. She survives him, having had issue Charles Viscount Petersham, who died in 1836, in his fifth year; and one surviving daughter, the Lady Jane St. Maur Blanche Stanhope, born in 1833.

3. At Waäl, Capt. James George Duncan Milne, Bombay army, Deputy Commissary General at Aden.

— At Park Cottage, near Uxbridge, in his 64th year, Rear Admiral Colin Campbell, of Ardpatrick, Argyleshire. He was the fourth son of Walter Campbell, esq., of Shawfield and Woodhall, Lanarkshire, and of the island of Islay, Argyleshire. He entered the royal navy in 1799, and saw much service. In the *Defiance*, 74, Sir P. C. Durham, he participated, as master's mate, in Sir Robert Calder's action and in the battle of Trafalgar. In the *Phœbe*, 36, he served at the capture of Martinique and Guadaloupe in 1809.

— At Charlton King's, aged 62, Louisa Frances, widow of Lieut.-Col. Clement M. Edwards, Assistant Military Secretary to the Duke of York.

4. At Penshurst, aged 51, the Right Hon. Philip Charles Sidney, Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, of Penshurst, co. Kent (1835), and the second baronet (1818), G.C.H. and D.C.L. His Lordship was born March 11, 1800, the only son of the late Sir John Shelley Sidney, of Penshurst, bt., by Henrietta Frances, youngest daughter of Sir Henry Hunloke, bt. As a coheir of the Sidneys, Earls of Leicester, his father, in 1824, claimed the ancient barony of Lisle, formerly vested in the Sidneys and Dudleys. A more direct path to titular distinction was opened to the son, as one of the sons-in-law of King William the Fourth. Shortly after the accession of King William, Mr. Sidney was nominated in 1831 a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order; his wife, Lady Sophia, being raised to the rank of the daughter of a marquis; and he was advanced to the peerage by the title of Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, by patent dated Jan. 13, 1835. On the 10th of the same month he was appointed one of the Lords of His Majesty's Bedchamber, but he resigned with the Ministry in April following. In Parliament his Lordship was a consistent supporter of the Conservative party. He was appointed Surveyor-General of the Duchy of Cornwall in 1832, and resigned that office in March, 1849, when he inherited the estates and title of his father. He had married Lady Sophia Fitzclarence. She died on the 10th of April, 1837, having had issue two sons and four daughters.

4. At Pickhurst, Hayes, aged 76, Lady Caroline Eustatia Morland, sister to the late Earl of Devon, the late Countesses of Lisburne and Mountmorris, the late Lady Carteret, &c.

— At Belfast, Mary Pierrepont, wife of Capt. Edward Holland, R.N., and eldest daughter of Capt. Robert Warren.

— At the village of Ungurutua, six days distant from Kouka, the capital of Bornou, Mr. James Richardson, the enterprising traveller in Africa.

5. At Rope Hill, near Lymington, Mary, lady of John Murray Gartshore, esq., of Gartshore, Dumbartonshire, and youngest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, bt., G.C.B.

— At Thirsk, of paralysis, aged 41, John Bell, esq., M.P. for that town.

— In South-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 81, the Right Hon. Maria Countess dowager of Athlone, second daughter of Sir John Eden, bart., of West Auckland.

6. At Tainfield House, near Taunton, aged 75, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stephen Remnant Chapman, K.C.H. and C.B., Col. Commandant in the corps of Royal Engineers. He was the son of Richard Chapman, esq., of the same place. He entered the Royal Engineers as Second Lieutenant in 1793, and served in Holland in 1799, at Copenhagen in 1807, and throughout the war in the Peninsula. He received a medal for his services at Busaco, and the new war medal. He was afterwards for several

years secretary to the Earl of Mulgrave, the Master-Gen. of the Ordnance; and subsequently became Governor, Vice-Admiral, and Commander-in-Chief at Bermuda. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and received the honour of knighthood in 1831.

6. At Balliveolaw, Argyleshire, Lieut.-Col. Patrick MacDougall, late of the 48th Regt.

— At Edmonton, aged 76, Margaret, widow of the Rev. John Tate, M.A., Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's, and Vicar of Edmonton.

— At Brandon House, Suffolk, aged 66, the Rev. Jonathan Tyers Barrett, D.D., a Prebendary of St. Paul's.

— At Hall-place, near Maidenhead, aged 56, Sir East George Clayton East, bart., a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of Berkshire, and LL.B. He was the second son of Sir William Clayton, the fourth bart., of Morden, in Surrey, by Mary, daughter of Sir William East, of Hall-place, bart., and sister to the late Sir Gilbert East, bart., on whose death, in 1828, that dignity expired. On inheriting the estates of the East family he assumed that name by royal sign manual, dated April 6, 1829, and was created a baronet in 1838. He married, in 1815, Marianne Frances, eldest daughter of Charles Bishop, esq., of Sunbury, Middlesex, His Majesty's Procurator General, and had issue.

— At Lewes, aged 55, John Webb Woollgar, esq., F.R.A.S., a magistrate of the county.

7. At Leylands, near Derby, aged 71, William Leaper Newton, esq., a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of that county, and a barrister-at-law.

— In Wimpole-street, aged 57, Sir Alexander Hood, the second bart. (1809), of Wootton House, Somerset, M.P. for the Western Division of that county. He was born at Wootton, in 1793, the eldest son of Capt. Alexander Hood, R.N., who was killed in 1798, when Captain of the *Mars*, in action with *l'Hercule*, which was captured. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his uncle, Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, K.B., June 13, 1815, in fulfilment of a special remainder granted with the dignity to that distinguished officer in 1809. He was also in remainder to the barony of his cousin, Lord Bridport, which was likewise conferred for naval services. Sir Alexander Hood was returned to Parliament for West Somerset at the last general election in 1847. Sir Alexander Hood married, Aug. 3, 1815, Amelia Anne, second daughter of the late Sir Hugh Bateman, bart.; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue.

8. Lucy, lady of Clement Hue, M.D., Bedford-square.

— At Jellundur, Capt. G. A. Tytler, Assistant Commissioner trans Sutlej: formerly of the 53rd Regt.

9. At Copenhagen, Oersted, the author of numerous works on physics, most of them in the Latin language: his last, which is in Danish, entitled "Aanden â Naturen" (Spirit in Nature), caused a great sensation when it was published, particularly in Germany.

— In Arlington-street, aged 81, Maria Margaretta, Countess dowager of Sefton. She was the second daugh- of William, sixth Lord Craven.

— In Foley-place, at an advanced age, Sophia, widow of Edward Gale Boldero, esq.

— At Willington House, aged 74, Major-Gen. Robert William Mills.

— At Brighton, aged 53, Sir Edmund Waller, the fourth bart. (1780), of Lisbrian, co. Tipperary.

— At Brussels, Eliza Susannah, wife of Col. Guy Carleton Coffin, R.A.

10. At Braddon Tor, Torquay, aged 36, the Right Hon. Emily Dowager Viscountess Newark, second daughter of Lord Hatherton.

— At Cheltenham, Frederic James Ross, esq., youngest brother of the late Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Ross, G.C.M.G.

— At Naples, in his 61st year, Leopoldo Giovanni, Prince of Salerno, the King's uncle. He married, in 1816, Maria Clementina Francisca Josephine, Archduchess of Austria, daughter of Francis I.

— At his residence, the Woodlands, Torquay, aged 68, the Rev. Peter Leigh, formerly Rector of Lymm, Cheshire, second son of the late Egerton Leigh, esq., of the West Hall, High Leigh, Cheshire.

11. At Highbury-hill, Middlesex, aged 84, Joseph Wilson, esq., of that place, Stowlangtoft Hall, Suffolk, and Little Massingham, Norfolk, and a magistrate for those counties.

— At Shangana Castle, Bray, aged 79, Lady Cockburn, relict of Gen. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.H.

12. Aged 70, Frances, wife of the Rev. Samuel Wix, Vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less.

12. At Woolwich, Jane, relict of Lieut.-Col. Sir John Dyer, K.C.B., of the R.A.

— At Portsmouth, Lieut.-Colonel Michael Arnett, R.M.

13. At Tottenham, aged 50, Jane, wife of Charles Soames, esq., of White Hall, Tottenham, and Wyddial Hall, Herts.

14. At Abbot's Hall, Stowmarket (in which also she was born), in her 85th year, Ann Sarah Rust, relict of John E. Rust, esq.

— In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, aged 83, Miss Byng, sister of the late George Byng, esq., M.P., and of the Earl of Strafford.

— In Jersey, aged 73, Colonel Daniel Falla. He served in Egypt in 1801, was at Walcheren on Lord Chatham's staff, and at the siege of Flushing. In 1822 he was appointed Town Major at Gibraltar, which post he held for many years.

— In the East Indies, aged 24, M. Cusac Smith, esq.

— At Devonport, aged 85, William Hodge, esq., a magistrate for the county.

15. In his 56th year, the Right Hon. Augustus Frederick Keppel, fifth Earl of Albemarle, Viscount Bury, and Baron of Ashford (1696). His Lordship when Viscount Bury sat in Parliament for Arundel in 1820–6. He succeeded to the peerage on his father's death, Oct. 30, 1849; but by an inquisition held in December following, was declared to have been of unsound mind for some time previous. He consequently never took his seat in the House of Peers.

— At Great Malvern, aged 78, the Right Hon. John Chambre Brabazon, tenth Earl of Meath (1627), eleventh Lord Brabazon, Baron of Ardee (1618), in the peerage of Ireland; first Baron Chaworth, of Eaton Hall, co. Hereford (1831), K.P., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Dublin, Custos Rotulorum of the county of Wicklow, and a Privy Councillor of Ireland. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his brother, who was killed in a duel with Mr. Gore, May 26, 1797. He was nominated a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick in 1821. In 1831 he was created a peer of the United Kingdom as Baron Chaworth, receiving that title in commemoration of his descent from that family. He was sworn a Privy Councillor of Ireland in the same year. The Earl of Meath married, Dec. 31, 1801, Lady Melosina Adelaide Meade, fourth daughter of John, first Earl of Clanwilliam, and had issue.

15. Of wounds received from robbers near Peshawur, Capt. Francis Grantham, 98th Foot.

— At Hastings, aged 77, the Hon. Selina Childers, widow of Col. John W. Childers, of Cantley House, near Doncaster, daughter of Sampson Lord Eardley.

17. At his house in Drummond-place, Edinburgh, Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, esq., M.A., for nearly half a century a distinguished member of the literary circles of that city. Mr. Sharpe sprung from a house which, in more than one generation, had been distinguished by a taste for literature. His grand uncle, Matthew Sharpe, of Hodham, who died in 1769 at the age of 76, was a correspondent of David Hume, who addressed to him one of the most characteristic letters to be found in the whole range of the historian's correspondence. His father was Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick, a grandson of Sir Thomas Kirkpatrick of Closeburn, the second baronet of his line. Burns, writing to this gentleman, about 1790, says, "You, I am told, play an exquisite violin, and have a standard taste in the belles lettres." To what he calls "a charming Scots air" of Mr. Sharpe's composition, the poet wrote a spirited set of verses. Mr. Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe was the second son of Burns's correspondent, and was a member of Christ Church College, Oxford. His education was intended to qualify him for holy orders; but if he himself ever seriously contemplated that destiny, the thought was early laid aside, and before he had attained his 30th year he had fixed himself in the position which he kept to the last —that of a man of fashion, devoting his leisure hours to the successful cultivation of literature, music, and the fine arts. His first appearance as an author, we believe, was in the "Border Minstrelsy," edited by Sir Walter Scott, to which, in the year 1803, he contributed the "Tower of Repentance," a ballad of no inconsiderable merit. Four years afterwards he published a volume of "Metrical Legends and other Poems," a work of considerable merit, and which gave great delight in the local circles of the north. Sir Walter

Scott gave his young friend his praise and criticism, and, upon the whole, had such an opinion of Mr. Sharpe's general abilities and accomplishments, that he earnestly endeavoured to enlist the pen of the young Oxonian in the service of two works which he was then busy in projecting, the "Quarterly Review" and the "Edinburgh Annual Register." Almost contemporaneously with his appearance as a poet, Mr. Sharpe gave proof of a much higher skill in the fine arts. Among the sketches hastily thrown off by his hand, and which have become generally known, are the etchings, the original drawings of which are at Abbotsford, of Queen Elizabeth "dancing high and disposedly" before the Scottish envoy, Sir James Melville, who had excited her jealousy by commendations of the exquisite grace with which Mary Stuart led the dance at Holyrood or Linlithgow; and of the "Marriage of Muckle-Mou'd Meg," illustrating a well-known incident in Border history, the subject of a ballad by Hogg; the "Feast of Spurs;" and many other things of the same kind which are remarkable for humour and spirit. Mr. Sharpe was not only a successful amateur in art, but was a highly accomplished musician. As a writer Mr. Sharpe was more an amateur than an author; and though he edited many works of interest and enriched them with notes and remarks of great value, they were generally of limited impression and are little known. When Sir Walter Scott began to keep a diary, in November, 1825, almost the first portrait he inscribed in it was that of Mr. Sharpe. "Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe," it begins, "is another very remarkable man. He was bred a clergyman, but never took orders. He has infinite wit, and a great turn for antiquarian lore, as the publications of Kirkton, &c., bear witness. His drawings are the most fanciful and droll imaginable—a mixture between Hogarth and some of those foreign masters who painted temptations of St. Anthony, and such grotesque subjects. As a poet he has not a very strong touch. Strange that his finger-ends can describe so well what he cannot bring out clearly and firmly in words! My idea is, that Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, with his oddities, tastes, satire, and high aristocratic feelings, resembles Horace Walpole—perhaps in his person also in a general way." The resemblance hinted at by Scott might have been carried a point further—if Horace Walpole filled Strawberry Hill with curiosities, his Scotch miniature had a library and museum scarcely less interesting or grotesque. Mr. Sharpe's collection of antiquities is among the richest which any private gentleman has ever accumulated in the north. His paintings, prints, china, and books are exceedingly curious.

17. At Hopton Hall, aged 69, Major-Gen. James Cock, of the Bengal Army.

— At Pynes, near Exeter, in his 89th year, Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, the seventh bart. of that place (1641), a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of Devonshire.

18. At Haslar Hospital, Master Charles Penrose Bellamy (1822), late Master Attendant at Chatham Dockyard.

— At Plumbland, aged 32, Christiana Ann, wife of the Rev. Charles Cuthbert Southey.

— At his residence, Haslar Hospital, Dr. James Allan (1845), deputy medical inspector.

— James Butler, esq., British Vice-Consul at Tetuan.

— At Brighton, Major-Gen. Matthew Mahon. In 1798 he served in the rebellion in Ireland. Afterwards he proceeded to the West Indies, where he served for 20 years, and was present in 1804 at the capture of Surinam, and in 1810 at the capture of Guadaloupe, for which he received the silver war medal with one clasp.

20. At Kensington-gravel-pits, in his 50th year, John Hutchins Callcott, esq., musical composer, eldest son of the late Dr. Callcott.

21. At the Hoo, Hertfordshire, aged 77, the Right Hon. Thomas Brand, Baron Dacre of Gillesland (by writ 1307), a Commissioner of the Metropolitan Roads, and a barrister-at-law, His Lordship was born at the Hoo, on the 15th March, 1774, the elder son of Thomas Brand, esq., of the Hoo, by the Right Hon. Gertrude Baroness Dacre, daughter of Henry Roper, Lord Teynham, and only sister and heiress of Charles Trevor Roper, Lord Dacre. The Hon. Thomas Brand was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn, June 25, 1800. At the general election of 1807 Mr. Brand was elected for the county of Herts. He was rechosen in 1812 and

1818, and represented the county until his succession to the peerage, on the death of his mother, Oct. 3, 1819. Lord Dacre married, in Nov., 1819, Barbarina, widow of Valentine Henry Wilmot, esq., of Farnborough, Hants, and second daughter of the late Adm. Sir Chaloner Ogle, bart., but has left no issue.

21. At Percy Cross, Walham Green, Middlesex, aged 73, General the Hon. Sir Alexander Duff, G.C.H., of Delgaty Castle, co. Aberdeen, Colonel of the 37th Foot, Lord Lieutenant of Elginshire, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of Banffshire; brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Fife, being the second son of Alexander, third Earl of Fife. He served in Flanders until the return of the army in 1795; in the East Indies in 1798, where he remained until ordered to Egypt; in the expedition under Sir David Baird. In 1806 he went to South America, where he commanded the centre column in the attack on Buenos Ayres. He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 37th Foot in 1831; was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1833, and was knighted by King William IV., in 1834. He attained, the full rank of General in 1838. In 1848 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Elgin. He married, March 16, 1812, Anne, youngest daughter of James Stein, esq., of Kilbagie; and by that lady, who survives him, had issue.

22. In Camden-road, aged 78, Mr. Benjamin Leadbeater, a well-known naturalist, formerly of Brewer-street, Golden-square.

— At Dundee, aged 45, Anne, wife of Gen. Sir William Chalmers, C.B., K.C.H., of Glenricht, Perthshire.

23. In Van Diemen's Land, aged 73, Thomas Anstey, esq., one of the largest land proprietors and oldest magistrates of the colony, and many years a member of the legislative council: father of Thomas Chisholm Anstey, esq., M.P. for Youghal.

— At Dublin, Peter Count D'Alton, of Grenanstown, Tipperary, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Edward Count D'Alton, who fell at Dunkirk, on the 24th of August, 1793, in command of the Imperial troops, under the orders of the Duke of York.

24. At Ealing, aged 75, John Butlin, esq., of Turville Park, Bucks.

25. At the City-road Chapel-house, the Rev. Joseph Fowler, Superintendent Wesleyan Preacher of the First London Circuit, in the 60th year of his age, and the 40th of his ministry.

25. At Woolwich, Major-Gen. John Boteler Parker, C.B., for many years Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Major-Gen. Parker served at Walcheren, and in the operations previous to and at the siege of Flushing. In Feb., 1812, he embarked for Lisbon, and remained with the Duke of Wellington's army till the conclusion of the war in 1814. He was present at the battle of Vittoria, both sieges of St. Sebastian, the battle of Orthes, affair at Tarbes, and battle of Toulouse, and lost his left leg at the battle of Waterloo. He received the gold medal for the battle of Vittoria, and the silver medal with three clasps for St. Sebastian, Orthes, and Toulouse.

— At the Rectory, Stoke Clymsland, Elizabeth Rose, wife of the Hon. and Rev. William H. Spencer, brother to Lord Churchill.

— At his residence, Almondsbury, near Bristol, aged 74, Ebenezer Ludlow, esq., M.A., Serjeant-at-law, one of the Commissioners of Bankruptcy for the Bristol District. Mr. Serjeant Ludlow was formerly a member of Oriel College, Oxford. He was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn, Nov. 27, 1805; and chose the Oxford circuit, of which he afterwards became the leader. On the 22nd of July, 1819, he was elected town clerk of Bristol, and he performed the onerous duties of that office for several years; but, after the remodelling of the corporation on the passing of the Municipal Reform Bill, he was allowed to resign, with a retiring pension of 533*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* as compensation for the loss of the offices of Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace. He was called to the degree of Serjeant-at-law in Trinity term, 1827. On the new Bankruptcy Law passing he was made one of the Commissioners, and after a short stay in Liverpool he succeeded Mr. Commissioner Stevenson in Bristol. In the winter of 1840 he was one of the Special Commission (with Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Justice Williams) appointed for the trial of John Frost and the Newport rioters. On the resignation by Mr. Bathurst of the chair of the Gloucestershire Quarter Sessions, Mr. Serjeant Ludlow was

elected chairman of the county magistrates, in April, 1842; and he continued to discharge the duties of that office until within two years of his death.

26. At his seat, Durdans, near Epsom, aged 77, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, the fourth bart. (1732-3), of Normanton Park, co. Rutland. He was the eldest son of Sir Gilbert, the third bart., and succeeded to the title, Dec. 4, 1785. He entered Parliament at the early age of 21, as one of the members for the county of Lincoln, being returned at the general election of 1796. He was again returned in 1802 and 1806, but not in 1807, in consequence of a contest being then threatened, into which he declined to enter. In 1812 he was returned for the county of Rutland, which he continued to represent until the dissolution of 1841. He then retired from active political life; but continued to the end of his days much devoted to the amusements of the turf, on which no one was more distinguished for high principle and honour. Sir Gilbert Heathcote was twice married: first, on the 15th of August, 1793, to Lady Katharine Sophia Tollemache, fourth daughter of John Manners, esq., of Grantham Grange, co. Lincoln, by Louisa, Countess of Dysart; and secondly, in 1825, to Mrs. Eldon, of Park-crescent, Portland-place, and had issue by both ladies.

— At Southall, aged 49, Major William Payne Neale, late of the 16th Lancers.

— At Hampton Court Palace, Charlotte Thoroton, daughter of the late Thomas Thoroton, esq., of Screveton Hall, Notts.

27. At Notting-hill-terrace, Catherine, relict of Capt. Sir George M. Keith, bart., R.N.

— At Romford, aged 49, Major Richard Bennett, of the 1st Regt., son of Major Bennett, 13th Light Dragoons.

— In Grosvenor-square, Mary, widow of Col. Gore Langton, of Newton Park, co. Somerset.

28. At St. Breock, Cornwall, the Rev. William Molesworth, Rector of that parish.

— At Ardsheal House, Appin, Argyleshire, aged 63, Major Robert Stewart, late of the 91st and 94th Regiments of Foot.

— At Eltham, in his 58th year, Lieut.-Col. Charles Cornwallis Michell, K.H., K.T.S., and K.St.B.A., late Surveyor-General at the Cape of Good Hope. He was the second son of Adm. Sampson Michell of the Brazilian navy, and obtained his commission as second Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery in 1809. In 1810 he embarked for Gibraltar; and, shortly after, joined the army in Portugal, where, in command of a brigade of Portuguese artillery, he gained great credit at the siege and capture of Badajos, and in the battles of Vittoria and Toulouse. Towards the close of the field of Toulouse, he received a severe contusion from a spent ball, which kept him for some weeks on crutches. He received the silver medal for Badajos, and the gold medal and clasp for Vittoria and Toulouse. In March, 1824, in regard to his own services and those of his father, the Queen of Portugal sent him the order of St. Bento d'Avis; and in Sept., 1846, her Faithful Majesty nominated him also a Commander of the order of the Tower and Sword. On the return of the Portuguese army to Lisbon, he was attached to the staff of Field-Marshal Beresford; whom in 1820 he accompanied to the Brazils, and thence retired to France. In 1824 he was appointed to the situation of Military Drawing Master at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst; and in the following year was appointed Professor of Fortification in the same institution. In 1828 he received the appointment of Surveyor-General, Civil Engineer, and Superintendent of Works at the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained for nearly twenty years. Near all the great public works which have changed the aspect of the colony were undertaken and accomplished in accordance with Col. Michell's plans, and under his immediate superintendence. Some of his roads across the gigantic mountains are unsurpassed in boldness of conception and beauty of execution, by any works of the kind in other parts of the world. During the Kafir war in 1834, he acted as Assistant Quartermaster-General, and he received in acknowledgment the Hanoverian Guelphic Order from King William IV.

28. Aged 56, Catherine, widow of William Braybrooke, esq., Deputy-Assistant Commissary General, and second daughter of the late Charles Rossi, esq., R.A.

— At his residence, in Old Windsor,

aged 78, Samuel Bagster, esq., publisher of the Polyglot Bibles.

29. In Torrington-square, Capt. Edward Harris Butterfield, R.N. He was the second son of Rear-Adm. William Butterfield. He was actively engaged in the suppression of the slave trade in the *Atholl*, 28, and *Sybille*, 48, and as mate of the *Black Joke*, the tender of the latter, he contributed to the capture of 21 vessels, carrying an aggregate of upwards of 7000 slaves. For his dashing capture of *El Almirante*, of 14 guns and 80 men, having 460 slaves on board, after a severe action of 80 minutes, he was placed on the Admiralty list, and ultimately appointed First Lieutenant of the *Primrose*, 18, Jan. 5, 1830. On Sept. 7 following, he again signalized himself in a desperate conflict with another slaver, the *Veloz Passagra*, of 20 guns, to which he owed his promotion to Commander, March 7, 1832. In the interval, on the 16th of April, 1831, he commissioned the *Brisk* brig, and captured the *Preuva*, with 313 slaves. Subsequently in the *Fantome*, 16, with a small squadron of brigs under his orders, he seized 48 slavers, containing 5628 captives. He was advanced to post rank Nov. 23, 1841. Capt. Butterfield committed suicide at the house of his brother-in-law, Dr. Smedley.

— At Pau, R. W. St. John, esq., formerly Consul-General of England at Algiers.

— At his residence, near Bristol, aged 75, George Daubeney, esq.

— At Corby, aged 76, Elizabeth Jane Caroline, relict of the Rev. J. Harris, Rector of Deene and Corby, youngest daughter of the late Sir Percy Bysshe Shelley, bart., of Goring Castle, Sussex, by his second wife, Elizabeth Sidney, sole heiress of the Sidneys, Earls of Leicester.

30. At Kingston, Canada West, Major Alexander Forbes, late of the 79th Highlanders. He served in the Peninsula, at Badajoz, in the battle of the Nivelle and Nive, and at Waterloo, where he was wounded in the leg by a musket-ball.

— At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 18, Emma, eldest surviving daughter of Tycho Wing, esq., of Thorney Abbey.

30. At his house in Moray-place, Edinburgh, in his 75th year, Sir James Wellwood Moncreiff, the ninth bart. (1626), of Tulliebole, co. Kinross; one of the Senators of the College of Justice. He was the second son of the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff, the eighth bart., a very eminent divine of the Church of Scotland. Sir James was called to the Scottish bar in 1799, and nominated one of the Ordinary Lords of Session in 1829. For extensive and sound legal knowledge, for acuteness, combined with an ever-healthy and reliable judgment, and for indefatigable industry, he was, perhaps, superior to his many able contemporaries. He succeeded his father in the dignity of a baronet in August, 1827. He married, in 1808, Anne, daughter of Capt. George Robertson, R.N., and had issue.

31. In Keppel-street, Russell-square, aged 65, Mr. John Dickens. In his earlier years Mr. Dickens held an office in the Navy Pay Department, at Chatham Dockyard; he afterwards joined "the press," and had ever since been known as one of its most efficient, and at the same time one of its most respected members. He was the father of the celebrated novelist, Mr. Charles Dickens.

— At Bossall Hall, aged 79, Marianne, relict of the Rev. Wm. Nesfield, Rector of Brancepeth.

— At Kilmacoe, Comm. John White Pritchard, R.N., 1828. He was actively employed for twenty years during the war, and was Aide-de-Camp to Admiral the Earl of Northesk, in the *Britannia*, at the battle of Trafalgar, for which he received a medal.

Lately. At Edinburgh, aged 82, Mr. James A. Haldane, a great promoter of evangelical Christianity in Scotland.

Lately. At Chichester, in his 85th year, Comm. George Reynolds, R.N., son of the late Adm. John Reynolds. In 1791 he was wrecked in the *Pandora*, 24, sent in search of the mutineers of the *Bounty*, and was first lieutenant of the *Vengeance*, 74, at the capture of St. Lucia and Trinidad.

Lately. At Hanover, aged more than 80, a lady named Sophie Von Lenthe, the widow of a subaltern civil official. In the year 1771, when the unfortunate Queen Caroline Matilda, of Denmark, obtained by the intervention of her brother George III. an asylum at Cette, in Hanover, she wished to adopt a child to supply the void left in her heart by the detention of her own children from her. An orphan girl, known as "little

Sophie," was selected, and remained with the Queen till the death of Her Majesty in 1775, when she received a small pension from the State.

Lately. Aged 66, M. Henri Delatouche, once a celebrated name among French writers.

Lately. At Berlin, the Russian philosopher Jacobi.

Lately. In his 58th year, M. Lachmann, Professor of Greek Philology in the University of Berlin, author of many works, philological and critical. And on the same day, M. P. F. Stuhr, Professor of Mythology and the Philosophy of History in the same university.

Lately. Dr. Czermak, a celebrated Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the University of Vienna.

Lately. Aged 94, M. François, father of the artists of Belgium.

Lately. At Paris, M. Ganneau, inventor of a new religion, which he named "Evadaïsme," and of which he was the "Mapah." The new faith flourished at the era of Mormonism and the Unknown Tongues, and gained some notoriety.

APRIL.

1. At Plymouth, in his 64th year, Rear-Admiral John Toup Nicolas, C.B., K.H., and K.F.M. Rear-Admiral Nicolas was the eldest son of retired Comm. John Harris Nicolas, R.N., of East Looe, Cornwall, and was brother of the late Sir Nicholas Harris Nicolas, G.C.M.G., the very distinguished historical and genealogical author. Capt. Nicolas was in constant service in the junior ranks of his profession. In 1810 he was appointed to the *Pilot,* 18, in which he did great service on the east and west coasts of Calabria, where he captured and destroyed upwards of 130 of the enemy's vessels. On the 17th of June, 1815, he attacked the French man-of-war *La Legère,* mounting 28 guns, and caused her to run. On this occasion Capt. Nicolas received post rank. On the 4th of June, 1815, the Prince Regent conferred on him the companionship of the Order of the Bath. On the 4th of October in the same year His Majesty the King of the Two Sicilies conferred on him the small cross of the Royal and Military order of St. Ferdinand and Merit; and on the 26th of April, 1815, he was raised to the rank of Knight Commander of the same order. In March and April, 1816, the *Pilot* accompanied Lord Exmouth to Algiers and Tunis, when all the Neapolitan and Sardinian slaves were liberated. During the peace Capt. Nicolas had the command of several vessels, and distinguished himself by his tact and ability in the services on which he was employed. In Sept., 1841, he commanded the *Vindictive,* 50, in which he was chiefly employed on the East India station. On his return home he touched at Tahiti, where his firmness was called into requisition in resistance to the aggressions at that time made on the islanders by the French. Capt. Nicolas was the inventor of several highly valuable appliances for the service, and gave some useful information to the Admiralty on the subject of the Mediterranean charts. In 1814 he published a pamphlet, entitled "An Inquiry into the Causes which have led to our late Naval Disasters." The last active appointment held by Capt. Nicolas was that of Captain-Superintendent of the Royal William Victualling Yard, Plymouth. He arrived at the rank of Rear-Admiral on the 30th of December last.

1. At Chelmsford, Jane, relict of the Rev. Vincent Edwards, Vicar of Broomfield, sister of the late Lord Chief Justice Tindal.

2. At the residence of Lord Mackenzie, near Edinburgh, in his 53rd year, the Rev. James Seaton Reid, D.D., Professor of Ecclesiastical and Civil History in the University of Glasgow.

— At Clifton-hill House, aged 70, George Eddie Sanders, esq., a magistrate for the county of Gloucester and city of Bristol.

— At Richmond, aged 81, Miss Maria Babington, last surviving sister of the late William Babington, M.D.

3. In Montague-street, Portman-square, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Macleod, knt., C.B. and K.C.H., Colonel of the 77th Foot. Sir John Macleod entered the army as an Ensign in the 78th Highland Regt., in 1793, and next year served in Holland in the arduous campaign under the Duke of York. He was present at the attack and capture of Fort St. Andre, the bombardment of Nimeguen, and the sortie, the attack, and defeat of the enemy at Beirren Mansel, Guilder Mansel, and Thuil. In 1814 Col. Macleod served in the campaign under Lord

Lynedoch, and commanded the brigade which carried the village of Merxem on the 14th of January, on which occasion he was severely wounded. In 1815 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and in 1832 he was knighted by King William the Fourth. In 1840 he was appointed colonel of the 77th Regiment.

3. At Stonehouse, Mrs. Fanshawe, wife of Commodore Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., Commander-in-Chief on the Coast of Africa, daughter of Vice-Adm. Sir Edw. G. Colpoys, K.C.B.

— At Bowood Park, in her 66th year, the Most Hon. Louisa Emma, Marchioness of Lansdowne. She was the fifth daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester, by Maria Theresa, daughter of Standish Grady, esq., of Capercullin, co. Limerick, and was married to the Marquis of Lansdowne on the 30th of March, 1808. The deceased Marchioness was the animating spirit of that refined and intellectual society which made Lansdowne House and that of the late Lord and Lady Holland the great points of attraction of all that was witty, learned, and polished in the Whig circles. Nor was her Ladyship less endowed in the best and noblest qualities of the heart; and hundreds of poor families, spread over the princely demesnes of the family, have sustained a loss which they will feel severely. The lively interest which this excellent lady took in everything that related to the comfort and moral habits, the well-being and well-doing of the poor on the estate, has passed into a proverb. Stimulated by a lively faith, and aided by two valuable tastes, a love of cottage architecture and of the education of the young—in many a roomy and convenient peasant's home; in her three very efficient schools at Buckhill, at Calne, and at Foxham; in the lodges of elegant and varied designs which cover the avenues to the park; in the picturesque group of gabled buildings which cluster about the Italian gate at Derry Hill; above all, in the churches, which both there and at Foxham (the one by her influence founded, the other restored) have provided the means of grace and truth to long-neglected populations, and made the wilderness to blossom as the rose;—in and by such works as these she has left an imperishable record of what may be effected by the combination of a refined understanding, a humane heart, and a religious spirit. Her Ladyship has left issue.

3. At Coblentz, aged 34, the Hon. Frederick Savile, fifth son of the Earl of Mexborough.

4. At Frant, Mary, third surviving daughter of the late John Adams, esq., of Peterwell, Cardiganshire, and M.P. for Carmarthen.

— At Liverpool, in his 57th year, Edward Rushton, esq., barrister-at-law, stipendiary magistrate in that town.

5. At Highgate, aged 82, William Barron, esq., formerly of the Strand, a highly-respected member of the Court of Assistants of the Stationers' Company. He served Master in 1837, and was again elected to that office in 1841.

— At the house of his brother, in Leicester, aged 65, Thomas Cradock, esq., a Major in the army, and one of the Military Knights of Windsor. Shortly after the breaking out of the Peninsular War in 1808, being then lieutenant of the 27th Foot, he joined the army in Portugal under the command of Lord Wellington, and took part in nearly all the important actions of that memorable war, including Busaco, Albuera, Talavera, Cuidad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse. At the siege of Badajoz his regiment (the 27th) formed part of the storming party at the main breach, and such was the carnage that Major Cradock, though only lieutenant, entered the town in command of the regiment. At Salamanca he was engaged in the skirmish, one of the most celebrated in the war, that took place the night before the battle, when an important position occupied by a strong corps of the enemy was carried at the point of the bayonet by a comparatively small force of British troops. At Albuera, the division to which Major Cradock belonged (Sir Lowry Cole's) formed the reserve, but was brought into action early in the day to supply the defection of a corps of 10,000 Spaniards, who had been suddenly seized with a panic, and abandoned the important position assigned to them. At the close of the war with France in 1814, the 27th was one of the regiments which was immediately shipped off to America, to take part in the war then going on with that country. Lieut. Cradock accompanied his regiment, and was engaged in several of the actions of the latter part of the war, including the

disastrous one of New Orleans. The American war had just terminated when that with France was renewed by the escape of Bonaparte from Elba, in March, 1815, and the 27th was one of the old Peninsular regiments which were fortunate enough to rejoin their chief in time to fight once more under his command in the ever-memorable battle of Waterloo. Here they displayed in no small degree the unflinching fortitude and indomitable perseverance which on that eventful day so nobly distinguished the British regiments of the line. Out of little more than 700 men who took up their ground in the morning, 400 had fallen killed or wounded before the repulse of the enemy and the final advance of the British line in the evening. Amongst the wounded was Lieut. Cradock, who received a severe wound from a musket shot in the face, the ball entering one cheek, carrying away part of the roof of the mouth, and passing through the other cheek. In 1842 Capt. Cradock was appointed one of the Military Knights of Windsor, having been selected from amongst a great number of competitors, solely in regard to "his services and his conduct in the field," as was signified to him in the most handsome and gratifying manner by Sir James Graham, with whom the appointment then rested. In 1845 he was promoted to the rank of Major by brevet.

6. At St. Thomas's, Southwark, aged 44, Eliza, wife of the Rev. William Deey, and younger daughter of Charles Francis, esq., of Vauxhall.

— Aged 62, the Rev. William Morgan Kinsey, B.D., Rector of Rotherfield Grey's, Oxfordshire.

— At Thornton Lodge, near Northallerton, aged 67, Mary, relict of Col. Bedingfeld.

7. At Uplands Hall, aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Whitehead, K.C.B., of the Bengal Army.

— At Norwich, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Squire, and only daughter of the late Sir W. J. Playters, bart.

— At Clifton, in his 83rd year, Thomas Browne, esq., Vice-Admiral of the Blue. This veteran officer entered the service nearly 70 years ago, and saw much active service on various stations. In February, 1796, in command of the boats of the *Intrepid*, 64, he cut out, from a cove on the north of St. Domingo, *La Perçante*, of 26 guns and nearly 200 men, all of whom fled at his approach. He was appointed flag-captain to Rear-Admiral Eliot Harvey, in the *Tonnant*, 60, in 1806; and he afterwards served in the same capacity in the *Hannibal*, *Christian VII.*, and *Aboukir*, the flag-ships of Rear-Admirals P. C. Durham and T. B. Martin, in the last of which he commanded at the siege of Riga. From May, 1813, to December, 1815, he commanded the *Ulysses*, 44, in which he conducted Sir Thomas Graham's army to the Scheldt; afterwards, as commodore on the coast of Africa, destroyed the two last remaining English slave-factories; and at the time of Bonaparte's escape from Elba, conveyed home from St. Helena a fleet of Indiamen valued at 10,000,000*l.*, and was in consequence presented by the Hon. E. I. Company with a larger sum for the purchase of plate than had ever before been voted to any captain.

8. At Boulogne, Commander George Hall Dacre, R.N. In the *Phœnix*, 36, he assisted at the capture, in 1801, of the French frigates *Carrère*, *Succès*, and *Bravoure*. In 1803 he was taken prisoner in the *Minerve*, 48, when she grounded near Cherbourg, and did not regain his liberty until 1809.

— In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 75, Mr. John Parry (Bardd Alaw). Mr. Parry was born at Denbigh, Feb. 18, 1776, and at an early age evinced talent for music, and was an admirable performer on most wind instruments, particularly on the clarionet. His compositions and arrangements for various instruments are innumerable. He was the editor of the "Welsh Harper," and the "Welsh Melodies." He adapted the music of "Ivanhoe," at Covent Garden; wrote the music for Dibdin's "Harlequin Hoax," at the Lyceum; and "Oberon's Oath," at Drury Lane. The farce of "High Notions" was by him; as also, "Two Wives; or, a Hint to Husbands," "Helpless Friends," and "Fair Cheating." For several years he composed the songs for Vauxhall Gardens. One of his most popular compositions was the favourite song of "Jenny Jones." Mr. Parry was the conductor of many of the Eisteddfods in Wales; and in 1821, at a Gorsedd, or assemblage of bards, the title of Bardd Alaw was conferred on him. He was for many years the honorary treasurer of the Royal

Society of Musicians, and honorary secretary of the Melodist Club. He has left a widow and one son—the well-known popular vocalist, John Parry.

8. At Southampton, Miss Holmes, sister of the late Rev. W. A. Holmes, D.D., Chancellor of Cashel, &c.

9. At Clifton, aged 86, Frances, relict of Adm. Sir Edward Thornborough, G.C.B., Vice.-Adm. of the United Kingdom.

— At Stonehouse, aged 70, Thomas Phillips, esq., late Ordnance storekeeper at Bermuda.

— At Torquay, in the house of her mother, Mrs. Walter Murray, Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Col. Lawrence, of the Rifle Brigade.

— At Hartford, at an advanced age, Maria, widow of Sir John Trevelyan, bart.

— In London, Colonel William M. Sloane, late of the Brit. Aux. Legion in Spain, and formerly of the 23rd Fusileers, and 67th Regt., with which he served in India.

10. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Georgiana Countess Spencer, daughter of the late William Stephen Poyntz, esq., of Cowdray House, Sussex.

— At Halifax, N.S., the Hon. Elizabeth Lady Harvey, wife of his Excellency Sir John Harvey, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Lieut.-Governor of Nova Scotia. She was the third daughter of Gerard first Viscount Lake.

11. At Plymouth, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. David Hepburn, of the H.E.I.C. Service.

— In Princes-street, Hanover-square, aged 32, Capt. Richard Henry Glyn, late of the Grenadier Guards.

13. At Glasgow, in his 69th year, Capt. Charles Gray, R.M. This gentleman was well known in Edinburgh and throughout many parts of Scotland for his extended knowledge of Scottish song, his enthusiasm for everything connected with it, and his tasteful, genial, spirited contributions to it.

— At Faulshiels, Selkirkshire, aged 76, Mr. John Park, brother of Mungo Park, the African traveller.

— In Motcombe-street, Belgrave-square, in his 39th year, the Hon. Dudley Anderson Worsley Pelham, Capt. R.N. and M.P. for Boston, only brother of the Earl of Yarborough. He served as midshipman on board the *Dartmouth*, 42, at the battle of Navarino, Oct. 20, 1827. Capt. Pelham was returned for Boston in August, 1849.

14. Dora, infant daughter of Charles Dickens, esq.

— At the Vines, Rochester, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Robert Turberville Bingham, late of the Coldstream Guards.

— At Lyme, aged 56, Capt. George Fred. Symes, late of the Madras Artillery.

15. At Rostrevor, Downshire, aged 43, Commander Charles Postle, R.N.

16. In Camden New Town, aged 63, Major John Hamilton, late of the 77th Regt., and formerly of the 42nd.

— In the Wandsworth-road, Anne, widow of Owen Flintoff, esq., Chief Justice of Sierra Leone.

— Aged 60, Major Edward Jacob Bridges, Royal Artillery.

— Mr. J. C. Tarver, for a quarter of a century French Master at Eton College, and author of some standard elementary works.

17. Aged 74, Major-General Charles Palmer, late M.P. for Bath. He was the second son of John Palmer, esq., formerly one of the members for the same city, who originated the mail-coach system. General Palmer entered the army in 1796 as a cornet in the 10th or Prince of Wales's Own Hussars. He served with that regiment during the whole of the Peninsular war, and attained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1810. On the 8th of February, 1811, he was appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Prince Regent. General Palmer was first elected member for Bath, in the Liberal interest, on the resignation of his father in January, 1808. He continued to represent the city without a contest until the 9th of June, 1826, when he was opposed by Lord Brecknock, son of the Marquis Camden, Recorder of the city, and lost his election. He was again defeated by his noble opponent in 1828 and 1829; but in 1830 and 1831 (the last elections under the old system) he regained his seat. At the first election under the operation of the Reform Act, in 1832, General Palmer was returned by a large majority, and again in 1835. At the election of 1837, General Palmer and Mr. Roebuck were defeated by the Conservative candidates, the late Lord Viscount Powerscourt and W. H. L. Bruges, esq.

— At Camberwell, aged 71, John Simpson Jessop, esq., barrister-at-law,

a magistrate for Middlesex, Essex, and Herts, and Deputy-Lieutenant of Essex.

17. At Lisbon, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Hay Rose, of the Portuguese service. He entered the British army in July, 1804; was present at the battles of Corunna, Busaco, Albuera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, and received the war medal with nine clasps.

18. At Brighton, the Right Hon. Lady Erskine.

— At Edinburgh, Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Baillie, of Carnbrae, Lanarkshire.

— At Reading, in his 82nd year, Robert Haynes, esq., late of Barbadoes, formerly Speaker of the House of Assembly of that island.

— At Bareilly, Major Kenneth Campbell, 45th Bengal N.I.

— At Toft Hall, aged 33, Ralph Gerard Leycester, esq., son and heir of the late Ralph Leycester, esq., of Toft, M.P. for Shaftesbury.

— At Tunbridge Wells, in his 68th year, the Right Hon. Henry Bickersteth, Baron Langdale, of Langdale, co. Westmoreland, a Privy Councillor, a Bencher of the Inner Temple, and M.A., late Master of the Rolls. Lord Langdale was born on the 18th of June, 1783, at Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, the second son of Mr. Henry Bickersteth, a country surgeon and apothecary of considerable local repute. Lord Langdale was educated at the free grammar school of his native place, and was apprenticed to his father, and served the full time of his apprenticeship; and it is stated that he was professionally consulted in his father's house so late as the year 1807. He had in the mean time travelled on the Continent, in the capacity of medical attendant of the late Earl of Oxford, whose daughter he long afterwards married. He then became a member of Caius College, Cambridge, where in 1808 he graduated as Senior Wrangler and first Smith's prizeman. Having entered himself of the Inner Temple, Mr. Bickersteth was called to the bar on the 22nd of Nov., 1811, and he engaged at once in the arduous duties of his profession. He became a King's Counsel, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple, in 1827, and filled the office of treasurer in 1836. Throughout the whole course of his life Lord Langdale was ardently devoted to the cause of liberal opinions. His speculative opinions upon these topics brought him into close and habitual contact with that remarkable set of men who, about a quarter of a century ago, looked up to Mr. Bentham as their sage and lawgiver; and no small portion of the reforms which have since been accomplished in our laws, our administration, and the constitution itself, may be traced to that class of thinkers who claimed to be his disciples, and amongst whom Lord Langdale occupied a distinguished place. Assiduous in his devotion to his professional duties, Mr. Bickersteth rose to great eminence in the Equity Courts, to which he confined his practice. In January, 1835, Sir Robert Peel offered him the seat on the bench which was afterwards occupied by Mr. Serjeant Coleridge; but he declined this offer, though fully appreciating the honour paid him in its coming from the leader of the Tory party. His merits, however, were not forgotten by his own friends. In January, 1836, he was appointed to succeed Lord Cottenham as Master of the Rolls, and at the same time he was called to the House of Peers, and sworn a Privy Councillor. Lord Langdale thus rose to one of the most honourable and important posts in his profession without having mingled in active political life, and without having either sat in the House of Commons or held the office of a legal adviser to the Crown. Soon after taking his seat in the House, Lord Langdale broached, in a remarkable speech, those ideas of reform in the law, from the advocacy of which he never afterwards swerved. Upon the resignation of Lord Cottenham last year, the Great Seal was more than once tendered to Lord Langdale by the Premier, Lord J. Russell; but, though he consented to act as First Commissioner, and actually sat for a short time in the Lord Chancellor's Court and in the House of Lords in that capacity, the intense application to which the state of the Court of Chancery had condemned him, forbade any further stretch of his powers, and he longed only for that repose which the expiration of fifteen years' uninterrupted judicial service entitled him to claim, though not to enjoy. As a judge, Lord Langdale was said to want that boldness of judgment and self-guiding energy which has enabled our greatest lawyers to apply and even to frame the

results of scientific analysis with instinctive felicity and precision. But he was unsurpassed in the lucid and methodical exposition of the facts with which he had to deal. His elaborate and cautious dissection of every case before him led him by a safe though slow process to the discovery of truth; and the subtlety of his logical powers enabled him to unravel with indefatigable accuracy the most intricate chain of reasoning. His labours as a reformer of the Court of Chancery fell infinitely short of his intentions and his desires, though even there he powerfully and systematically contributed to the new rules for the removal of delays, the reduction of costs, and the abolition of needless formalities. But the philosophical lawyer was baffled by the duties and obligations of the active judge. Scarcely a month before his death the late Master of the Rolls took his final leave of the court and the bar over which he had so ably presided. His last sitting was on the 25th of March. About a fortnight before his death, Lord Langdale repaired to Tunbridge Wells to recruit his health. His faculties, which had remained unimpaired to the last moment of his judicial duty, collapsed under that repose which came too late. A paralytic stroke followed, and, though hopes had at one time been entertained that change of scene and complete rest would revive his Lordship's vital powers, "the silver cord was already loosened, and the bowl was broken at the fountain." Late in life his Lordship married, on the 17th of August, 1835, the Lady Jane Elizabeth Harley, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Oxford, by whom he leaves one daughter, born in 1846; his peerage, therefore, becomes extinct. The body of Lord Langdale was interred on the 24th of April, in the vault of Temple Church.

19. At Egham, Mr. Wetton, banker of that place. He was discovered dead in a ditch near Wraysbury. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."

— In Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 74, Michael Bland, esq., a Fellow of the Royal Society, of the Society of Antiquaries, and of the Linnæan, Horticultural, and Geological Societies. Mr. Michael Bland was for many years one of the partners in the brewery under the firm of Whitbread and Co. Mr. Bland married, in 1800, Sophia, youngest daughter of George Maltby, esq., of Norwich, and sister of the learned Bishop of Durham.

19. At Brighton-terrace, Brixton, in his 88th year, the veteran comedian William Dowton. Mr. Dowton was the son of a respectable innkeeper at Exeter. He was apprenticed to an architect, but his passion for the stage induced him to run away and join a company of strolling players, with whom he made his *début* as Carlos, in "The Revenge," at Ashburton. He underwent the usual hardships of a stroller's life, but gradually gained a reputation, which he increased by his management of the Kent Company. He made his metropolitan *début* in the character of Sheva, in Cumberland's play of "The Jew," in the season of 1794, with much success. No man on the stage was more versatile at this period of his career than Dowton; he was the able successor to King in many of his principal parts, which he long retained. His personation of Sir Hugh Evans, in "The Merry Wives of Windsor," was excellent; no actor ever succeeded like him in giving it that peculiar spirit and richness of colouring that rendered it so delightfully whimsical. Dowton was at one time considered the best representative of the fantastic Malvolio that the stage possessed. Russett, in the "Jealous Wife;" Sir Anthony Absolute, in "The Rivals;" Major Sturgeon, in "The Mayor of Garrett;" and Governor Hartall, in "The Soldier's Daughter," were also characters in which he shone. His Dr. Cantwell, in "The Hypocrite," was universally acknowledged to be inimitable. He continued at Drury Lane for many years, playing at the Haymarket in the summer. At one of his benefits at the latter house (on the 15th of August, 1805,) he revived the burlesque of "The Tailors," at which the fraternity took umbrage, and created a memorable riot in the house during the performance. Still, with this high character with London audiences, Dowton never took with the provincials, and the consequences were very injurious to his fortunes, so that in the decline of life the veteran actor found himself as poor as he was when he first joined the strollers at Ashburton. It was when his prospects were gradually becoming darker that a benevolent project was set on foot to

give him a benefit at Her Majesty's Theatre, on the 8th of June, 1840. His professional brethren and sisters lent their gratuitous assistance on the occasion, and Coleman's comedy of "The Poor Gentleman" was played, with an excellent cast. At the conclusion of the play an address was spoken, written by Sheridan Knowles. The subscriptions and donations realized a considerable sum, with which an annuity was purchased, that served to render easy and comfortable the declining days of one of the most natural actors that England ever possessed.

19. At Louth, aged 82, Anne, relict of Marmaduke Alington, esq., of Swinhope House.

— At his house, Crescent, Birmingham, aged 85, Joseph Moore, esq., a gentleman to whom that town is indebted for many social improvements, and in particular for the institution of its musical festival, the great music hall, and the superb organ; for these festivals Mr. Moore induced Mendelsohn to compose his oratorios "St. Paul" and "Elijah," which were first performed in this hall, the great composer himself conducting the performances.

— At Barbadoes, Emma Sophia, the wife of Col. Sir Wm. Colebrooke, R.A., Governor of the Windward Islands.

20. At Greenwich, aged 64, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Garner, late of the Hon. E.I.C. Bengal army.

— At Montville House, aged 79, Anne, widow of Thomas Priaulx, esq.

— At Mortimer Hill, Berks, aged 76, Sir Claudius Stephen Hunter, bart., Alderman of London and Father of the City, Colonel of the West London Militia, President of the London Life Association, and D.C.L. This venerable citizen was the youngest son of Henry Hunter, esq., of Beech Hill, Berks. The paternal ancestors of Sir C. S. Hunter were citizens and merchants of London, of considerable eminence in the reign of Charles I., as appears from family records in the Heralds' College, by the deed executed by the judges commissioners for the settlement of estates after the Fire of London, by which certain property in the city was assigned to the ancestors of the late baronet, and is still in the family. Sir C. S. Hunter was a solicitor in very extensive practice in the City, and was the legal adviser of many of the most important civic institutions. In Sept., 1804, he was unanimously chosen Alderman of the ward of Bassishaw, and two years afterwards was appointed Lieutenant-Colonel of the Royal East Regiment of London Militia. In 1808 he was elected one of the Sheriffs of London. On the death of Mr. Alderman Newnham, Colonel of the Royal West Regiment of London Militia, he was, on the 10th of January, 1810, elected Colonel of that regiment by a large majority of the Court of Lieutenancy. Col. Hunter finally quitted the profession of the law as a solicitor in Jan., 1811, and was called to the bar. At Michaelmas, 1811, he was elected Lord Mayor, and at the close of his year of office he received the thanks of the Livery, the Court of Aldermen, and the Court of Common Council; and the Crown was pleased, in Dec., 1812, to confer upon him the honours of the baronetage. On visiting the University of Oxford, June 23, 1819, he received the honorary degree of D.C.L. Sir C. S. Hunter married, first, Mary, daughter of William Sloane, esq., and secondly, in 1841, Janet, second daughter of James Fenton, esq. At the time of his decease the worthy baronet was Father of the City, having in the year 1835 removed from the ward of Bassishaw to that of Bridge Without.

21. Aged 22, Charles Thomas, son of the Hon. Charles Thomas Clifford, of Irnham Hall, co. Lincoln, and nephew to Lord Clifford.

— At Marsh Cottage, Wootton Bassett, aged 84, Capt. Bartholomew Horsell. He saw much service in the Peninsular war, and lately received the medal and three bars for Badajoz, Busaco, and Toulouse.

22. At Lambeth Palace, aged 14, Mary, daughter of the late Wilson Dobie Wilson, esq., and grand-daughter of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

23. At Bath, aged 76, Anne, wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. John Browne, uncle of Lord Kilmaine.

— In St. James's-square, aged 32, Jane Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Robert Sumner, Rector of Calbourne, Isle of Wight, and second daughter of Sir Richard Simeon, bart.

— At Hill Hall, Staffordshire, aged 73, Thomas Cartwright, esq., a magistrate of the county. He served as Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1841.

26. At Bath, at the residence of her

son-in-law, Major-Gen. Wemyss, C.B., aged 83, Hester, relict of Herbert Pryse Ball, esq.

26. Caroline, wife of Deputy Commissary Gen. Cumming, of North Bank, Regent's Park.

— At Leicester, at a very advanced age, John Bolton, esq., a connection of Lord Nelson, and his friend and companion in early life.

27. At Coleshill, the Right Hon. Judith Anne, Countess of Radnor, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, bart.

— At St. Sidwell's, aged 76, Ann Deborah, wife of Capt. Gilchrist, R.N.

28. In Eaton-square, aged 81, Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., and F.R.S. Sir Edward Codrington was the third son of Edward Codrington, esq., and entered the navy in 1783. In 1794 he was Lieutenant of the *Queen Charlotte*, Lord Howe's flagship, in the action of the 28th and 29th of May and 1st of June, and was entrusted with the duplicate dispatches of the victory. He was in consequence promoted. In June, 1795, he bore a part in Lord Bridport's action with the French fleet off Ile de Croix; and in July removed to the *Druid*, 32, in which he cruised for some time off Lisbon, and was in company with the *Unicorn* and *Doris* frigates at the capture of the troop-ship *La Ville de l'Orient* on the 7th of January, 1797. From that time he was not again employed until 1805, when he was appointed on the 24th of May to the *Orion*, 74, which was one of the ships engaged at Trafalgar. For that victory he received a gold medal. In Nov., 1808, he obtained the command of the *Blake*, 74, in which he accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, with the flag of Lord Gardner, who acknowledged his assistance at the forcing of the Scheldt on the 14th of August, 1809. During 1810 and 1811 Capt. Codrington was employed on the coast of Spain during the defence of Cadiz and Tarragona. In Jan., 1812, he was present on shore at the defeat of the French near Villa Lucca, and he continued to annoy the enemy along the coast of Catalonia, co-operating with the efforts of the Spanish patriots, during the remainder of that year. He returned home in Jan., 1813, and on the 4th of December following was appointed a Colonel of Marines. Soon afterwards he sailed to North America with his broad pendant in the *Forth*, 40; and, whilst there, was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, and appointed, in the *Tonnant*, 80, Captain of the Fleet under Sir Alex. Cochrane. Having hoisted his flag in the *Havannah*, 36, he took part in the attack on New Orleans, and at the conclusion of hostilities with the United States he returned to England with the official announcement of the capture of Fort Bowyer. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath on the remodelling of that Most Hon. Order, Jan. 2, 1815; and was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, July 10, 1821. On the 1st of November, 1826, Sir Edward Codrington was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean squadron, having his flag in the *Asia*, 84. It was in this capacity that he took the leading part in the battle of Navarino on the 20th of October, 1827, when the fleet of the Pacha of Egypt was destroyed by the combined squadrons of Great Britain, Russia, and France. In reward for this distinguished service, Sir E. Codrington was advanced to the dignity of the Grand Cross of the Bath; while from the Emperor of Russia he received the Grand Cross of St. George, and from the King of France the Grand Cross of St. Louis. In consequence, however, of the divided opinions of politicians at home upon this occurrence, which was characterized by the Duke of Wellington as an "untoward event," and in which Sir Edward was by some considered to have been instigated too far by his phil-Hellenic prepossessions, he was recalled from the Mediterranean in April, 1828. He afterwards, with his flag in the *Caledonia*, commanded a squadron of observation in the Channel in 1831; and, having attained the full rank of Admiral in 1837, was appointed, on the 22nd of November, 1839, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, which station he occupied for the customary period of three years. He enjoyed a good-service pension of 300*l*. In 1832 he became one of the first representatives of the new borough of Devonport, and was re-elected in 1835 and 1837, but resigned his seat at the close of 1839, upon taking the command at Portsmouth. In Parliament he had always supported the measures and propositions of the Liberal party. Sir Edward Codrington married, Dec. 27, 1802, Miss Jane Hall, of Old Wind-

sor; and by that lady, who died on the 22nd of January, 1837, he had issue, a numerous family.

28. At East Haddon Hall, Northamptonshire, aged 72, Henry Barne Sawbridge, esq., LL.B., barrister-at-law, a magistrate and deputy lieutenant of that county.

— At Chapel House, near Wolverhampton, in his 60th year, George Benjamin Thorneycroft, esq., a magistrate for Staffordshire and Shropshire. Mr. Thorneycroft was the son of a working man, and himself educated to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow. He was born in the parish of Tipton, Staffordshire, Aug. 20, 1791. In his youth he proved himself a most skilful and trustworthy servant to his employers in the iron trade; and when about 26 years old, commenced a small ironwork at Willenhall, where he remained until the year 1824, when, in partnership with his twin brother, the late Mr. Edward Thorneycroft, he established the Shrubbery Ironworks, near Wolverhampton. In its earlier years the "make" of this work was about ten tons per week; its present produce is probably not less than 800 tons weekly. The result was, that Mr. Thorneycroft realized a considerable fortune, with the general love and respect of his friends and connections. His clear head and known probity had raised him to the head of the iron trade, and he was the acknowledged organ of the body in their communications with Government. Although he had taken no active part in the incorporation of the town of Wolverhampton, he was selected to be its first Mayor, in the year 1849. His accession to the office was marked by a splendid exhibition of hospitality. He gave to the corporation its silver-gilt mace; and, better than this, he marked the period by devoting the interest of 1000*l.* to be given for ever, to provide blankets for the poor. Mr. Thorneycroft was also in the commission of the peace for the counties of Stafford and Salop, and, until recently, took an active part in the magisterial business of the town and district.

— At Ashford Hall, Shropshire, in his 65th year, Major-Gen. Lechmere Coore Graves Russell, C.B.

— At Hoveton House, Norfolk, aged 6, Francis Grose, youngest son of the Rev. T. J. Blofeld, Rector of Drayton, and great-grandson of Capt. Francis Grose, the celebrated antiquary.

28. At Grove House, Knutsford, in her 70th year, Emma, widow of Thomas William Tatton, esq., of Withenshaw, Cheshire. She was the daughter of the Hon. John Grey, third son of the fourth Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

29. At Bishop's College, Calcutta, the Rev. Alfred Wallis Street, M.A., Senior Professor of the college.

— At Pietra Santa, in the Duchy of Lucca, on his 70th birthday, the Right Hon. Charles Christopher Pepys, Earl of Cottenham, Viscount Crowhurst, of Crowhurst, co. Surrey, and Baron Cottenham, of Cottenham, co. Cambridge, a Privy Councillor, a Baronet, and a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn. Lord Cottenham was the second son of Sir William Weller Pepys, bart., a Master in Chancery, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, and was born in Wimpole-street, on the 29th of April, 1781. He was a member of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated LL.B. in the year 1803 without honours, the same year in which Sir James Parke and Mr. Justice Coltman, also of Trinity, took wranglers' degrees. He was admitted a member of Lincoln's Inn on the 26th of January, 1801, and called to the bar by that society on the 23rd of November, 1804. From the day that he quitted Cambridge he devoted himself with unremitting assiduity and signal success to the study of his profession, and was pupil of Mr. William Tidd and Sir Samuel Romilly. The progress of Mr. Pepys at the Chancery bar was not rapid. He was 22 years in the practice of his profession before he reached the rank of King's Counsel, in Michaelmas Term, 1826. On the 6th of November in the same year he became a bencher of Lincoln's Inn. He was appointed Solicitor-General to Queen Adelaide in 1830; and (Sir John Campbell being the Attorney-General) Solicitor-General to the King in February, 1834, and received the honour of knighthood. In July, 1831, through the interest of Earl Fitzwilliam, he was returned to Parliament for Higham Ferrers; in October following he exchanged to the borough of Malton, in the same patronage, and for which he was re-elected in 1832 and 1835. On the retirement of Sir John Leach, Mr. Pepys became Master of the Rolls, in Sept., 1834. To his duties in

this court were soon afterwards added the functions which belong to a Commissioner of the Great Seal, to which he was appointed, jointly with others, in the month of April, 1835, the Whigs not being then prepared with a Chancellor in whom they could confide, or whose character and position would add weight to their Government. The admirable manner in which Sir Charles Pepys presided in the Court of Chancery, however, soon led the Minister to place unbounded reliance on his learning, abilities, and discretion. On the 16th of January, 1836, he became Lord Chancellor, with his peerage, which office he held with great advantage to his party and to the country from that date till Sept., 1841, when, the Conservatives coming into power, he made way for Lord Lyndhurst. When the Whig Ministry returned to power, in August, 1846, Lord Cottenham again became Chancellor; but his health had in the interval evidently declined, and his frequent absence from court rendered it obvious that the office of Chancellor must be intrusted to stronger hands. In June, 1850, he was raised to the rank of an Earl, and the Great Seal was put in commission. His Lordship then went abroad, in the vain hope of repairing a constitution broken down by severe intellectual labour, the toils of office, and the anxieties of public life. Lord Cottenham affords another illustration of the rule that it is not always the most brilliant advocate that makes the soundest judge. Although he was never remarkable for his eloquence, nor achieved extraordinary success as a practitioner, no man ever gained greater laurels on the bench; and his decisions will long be regarded as precedents of the highest authority—as models for the imitation of his successors. In 1845 the baronetcy conferred on his father in 1801 devolved on Lord Cottenham, by the death of his elder brother Sir William Weller Pepys, unmarried; and in 1847 he also inherited the same dignity which had been conferred in 1784 on his uncle Sir Lucas Pepys, M.D., Physician-General to the Army, and Physician in Ordinary to King George the Third. He married, June 30, 1821, Caroline, daughter of William Wingfield, esq., Master in Chancery, and niece to the present Earl Digby; and by that lady he had sixteen children.

30. At his residence in Upper Montagu-street, Montagu-square, in his 78th year, the Right Hon. Henry Bromley, Lord Montfort, Baron of Horseheath, co. Cambridge. The late Lord Montfort was the grandson of Henry Bromley, esq., of Horseheath, who, having represented the county of Cambridge in Parliament, was created Baron Montfort in the year 1741, and was lineally descended from Sir Thomas Bromley, Lord Chancellor in the reign of Elizabeth. He succeeded his father in the peerage, Oct. 24, 1799; but the family estate having been squandered away by his predecessor, his Lordship received a small pension from Her Majesty. The title is now extinct.

— At Malta, Capt. Thomas Owen Knox, R.N., commanding the *Firebrand* steam frigate.

— At Ridgmont, Lancashire, Agnes Margaret, relict of Lieut.-Col. Wetenhall.

— In Regent-street, Catherine Elizabeth Caroline, wife of Comm. John Heron Gennys, of H.M.S. *Fantome*, and only daughter of Rear-Adm. Arthur, C.B.

Lately. In a lunatic asylum, near Paris, aged 44, Napoleon Junot, Duc d'Abrantes, the elder of the two sons who survived the Marshal. Notwithstanding the great irregularities of his life, which could only be explained by partial insanity, the son of Junot possessed talents of no mean order. He composed and published several pieces of poetry which had considerable merit, notwithstanding, or perhaps because of, their eccentricity. He was also the author of several dramatic pieces, and published a considerable number of romances separately, or in literary periodicals. He was also an excellent musician; he spoke and wrote with much correctness the English, Spanish, and Italian languages, and was an excellent classical scholar.

Lately. At Stockholm, aged 71, M. Goeren-Wahlenberg, Professor of Botany and Geology at the University of Upsal, and Director of the Botanic Garden. M. Wahlenberg was distinguished for his great acquirements, and had spent 30 years of his life in scientific journeys throughout Europe. He has left his rich collection and valuable library to the university.

MAY.

1. At his residence, Preston Montford Hall, Salop, aged 80, the Rev. Charles Wingfield, Vicar of Llanllwchaiarn, co. Montgomery (1800).

— At Bournemouth, aged 76, Lady Harriet, wife of Sir Joseph Wallis Hoare, bart., and sister to the Marquis of Thomond.

— Mary Catherine, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Calthorpe Blofeld, of Hoveton House, Norfolk, and granddaughter of Capt. Francis Grose, F.S.A., the celebrated antiquary.

— At Pau, in the Pyrenees, aged 52, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Edward Cadogan, brother to the Earl of Cadogan. He served in the Peninsular campaign of 1808–9, as Lieut. in the 20th Regt., and received the war medal with two clasps for his services at Vimiera and Corunna.

2. At Glengariff Lodge, co. Cork, in his 84th year, the Right Hon. Richard White, Earl of Bantry, Viscount Berehaven, Viscount and Baron Bantry, of Bantry, co. Cork. When the French threatened Ireland with invasion in the year 1796, Lord Bantry, then Mr. White, distinguished himself in preparing to oppose them, and particularly by his active exertions in repelling their attempt to land in Bantry Bay, on the 27th of January, 1797. In acknowledgment of his services on this occasion the corporation of Cork presented him with a gold medal, and King George the Third advanced him to the peerage by the title of Baron Bantry, by patent dated the 31st of March in the same year. Previously to the Union he was advanced to the dignity of a Viscount by the same title, by patent dated Dec. 20, 1800; and on the 22nd of January, 1816, he was further advanced to the titles of Earl of Bantry and Viscount Berehaven. His Lordship married, Nov. 3, 1799, Margaret Anne Hare, eldest daughter of William first Earl of Listowel, and by that lady (who died in 1835) he had four sons and one daughter.

— At York, in his 70th year, Sir William Stephenson Clark, knt., one of the magistrates of that city. This gentleman was one of the most respected and influential citizens of York, of which city he had filled the highest offices. He was Lord Mayor of York at the time of the Queen's marriage, and received the honour of knighthood on presenting a congratulatory address of the Corporation on that occasion.

2. At the residence of her father Dr. Hutcheson, Henrietta Elizabeth, wife of Major Sidney Powell, 57th Regt.

3. At Dover, Lieut.-Col. John Campbell, on the retired full pay of the 97th Regt. He entered the service in 1803, and served with the 57th in the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Nive, for which he received the war medal with four clasps.

— At Tunbridge Wells, aged 33, Caroline Woolmer, wife of the Rev. Daniel Winham.

— At her residence in Brighton, in her 89th year, Lady John Townshend, widow of the Lord John Townshend, second son of the first Marquis Townshend.

4. At Tunbridge Wells, Margaret Day, wife of Thomas Gurney, esq., and eldest daughter of Joseph Hanson, esq., of Brixton Hill.

— At Staindrop, Miss Lee, only child of the late John Lee, esq., Attorney-General under Lord Rockingham's Administration in 1783 and 1784.

— At King's College, Old Aberdeen, after a short but severe illness, John Tulloch, esq., LL.D., for many years Professor of Mathematics in that university.

5. In Cornwall-terrace, Regent's Park, Harriet Louisa, widow of Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Henry Blackwood, bart., K.C.B.

— On his passage from Calcutta, retired Comm. James Henry Johnston, R.N. (1830), late Comptroller of Steamers of the East India Company's service. He was present in the battle of Trafalgar in the *Spartiate*, 74. He had been on half-pay of the royal navy since July, 1815.

6. At Duke-street, St. James's, Major Henry Taylor, late of the 2nd Madras Cavalry.

— In Grosvenor-crescent, Eaton-square, aged 36, the Right Hon. Francis Jack Viscount Newry and Morne, M.P. for Newry, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the county Down; son and heir apparent of the Earl of Kilmorey. His Lordship sat in Parliament for Newry in 1841, and in 1847. He married, July 30, 1839, Anne Amelia, eldest daughter of the late General the Hon. Sir Charles Colville, G.C.B.; and by that lady has left issue.

6. Near Kilkenny, Mr. Desmond, who has left 1000*l.* to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory, for fuel and clothing to deserving poor persons; 1000*l.* to his mother for her life, to revert to the same purpose; 1000*l.* to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork for various medical and other charities there; 1000*l.* towards the building of the new Roman Catholic cathedral of Kilkenny, on condition of being buried and having a monument erected to him within the building; 1000*l.* between his aunt and her son; 230*l.* between the Charitable and Benevolent Societies; 200*l.* to the Society of Vincent de Paul; 200*l.* to the Kilkenny Dispensary; 150*l.* to the proposed Roman Catholic University, payable when the first lecture shall have been delivered within its walls; 200*l.* to the Sisters of Charity, or Sisters of Mercy, whichever first make a settlement in Kilkenny; 20*l.* for an office and masses.

7. At Dalham Hall, near Newmarket, aged 86, the Rev. Sir Robert Affleck, the fourth baronet (1782), a Prebendary of York.

— At Paris, aged 56, David Turnbull, esq., of Her Majesty's Mixed Commission, Jamaica.

— Aged 45, Lady Frances Theophila Anne, wife of Comm. Henry Parker, and sister to the Earl of Huntingdon.

— At Cheltenham, aged 66, the Rev. Edward Winnington Ingram, Canon of Worcester. He was the second son of Sir Edward Winnington, the second bart., of Stanford Court, county of Worcester, and took the additional name of Ingram in compliance with the injunction of his cousin Mr. Ingram of Ribbesford.

— At Croydon, aged 84, John Nursey Dancer, esq., for 30 years one of the Examiners of the Court of Chancery.

9. At Rochampton, aged 87, Charles Lyne Stephens, esq., of Portman-square, and Chicksands Priory, Bedfordshire.

— In Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, aged 66, James Kennedy, esq., M.D., of the Grove, Woodhouse, near Loughborough, Physician to the Loughborough Dispensary.

10. At Tottenham, aged 86, Mary, relict of Jeremiah Harman, esq.

— Aged 66, George Rush, esq., of Elsenham Hall, Essex, and Farthinghoe Lodge, Northamptonshire, a magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of Essex.

— At Chetton, Salop, the Ven. William Vickers, Archdeacon of Salop, and Rector of Chetton.

10. Colonel Alexander Findlay, K.H., Lieut.-Col. R. African corps, and Fort Major at Fort George, Inverness. He entered the service in the ranks, and was present at the battle of Maida in 1806, for which he received the war medal. He was a serjeant of the 78th at the battle of Merxem, and for his gallant conduct in that action received his first commission in the 2nd West India Regt. in 1814. He continued to serve with that corps until 1824, when he was transferred to a company in the Royal African corps, and in which he became Major in 1826. He was for some years Governor of Sierra Leone, and received the local rank of Colonel on the west coast of Africa in 1830. In Feb., 1847, he received the staff appointment which he held at his death.

11. At his residence, Elm Bank House, Barnes, Surrey, in his 66th year, Joseph Rogerson, esq., proprietor of the *Mark Lane Express* and of the *Farmer's Magazine*.

— Aged 35, John Power, esq., of Gurteen, co. Waterford, a justice of the peace for that county. He was the son and heir of Edmund Power, esq., of Gurteen, by Anastasia, daughter of John Lalor, esq., of Cranagh, co. Tipperary. His mother became, in 1830, the second wife of the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil. Mr. Power was elected to Parliament for Dungarvon, on a vacancy which occurred in Feb., 1837, defeating Mr. John Matthew Galway by 283 to 164. At the general election in the same year he was returned without opposition as one of the members for the county of Waterford. He resigned his seat in August, 1840. Mr. Power destroyed himself under excitement arising from pecuniary embarrassment.

— At Camberwell, in his 75th year, Richard Phillips, F.R.S., Curator of the Museum of Practical Geology. Mr. Phillips first attracted the attention of the scientific world by the publication of analyses of our mineral waters, which were published in the "Annals of Philosophy." In 1817 he was appointed Lecturer on Chemistry at the London Hospital; and he was engaged to deliver several courses of lectures at the London Institution. About this period he was also appointed, by Government, Professor of Chemistry at the Military College, Sandhurst; and became Lecturer on Chemis-

try at Grainger's School of Medicine, in Southwark. In 1821 Mr. Phillips became sole editor of the "Annals of Philosophy," subsequently united to the "Philosophical Magazine." In 1822 he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and published a paper in the "Philosophical Transactions," in which his name was honourably associated with that of Dr. Faraday. In 1824 Mr. Phillips published his first translation of the "Pharmacopœia Londinensis;" and from the celebrity which he gained as a pharmaceutical chemist he has long been consulted by the College of Physicians with respect to the chemical preparations of the edition issued by that body in 1836. In 1839 Mr. Phillips was appointed chemist and curator of the Museum of Practical Geology, then established in Craig's-court; and within a few days of his death he was busily engaged in making arrangements for the public opening of the new museum in Piccadilly. Richard Phillips was one of the original founders of the Geological Society. He was for many years a member of the Council of the Royal Society, and for the last two years President of the Chemical Society.

12. Aged 61, the Hon. and Rev. John Evelyn Boscawen, Rector of Wotton, Surrey, and Vicar of Ticehurst, Sussex, and a Prebendary of Canterbury, uncle and heir presumptive to the Earl of Falmouth.

— Of paralysis, Charles Mott, esq., auditor of the South Lancashire poor-law district, a gentleman who had a very prominent share in organizing the present system of Poor Laws.

— At Hurstpierpoint, Sussex, aged 32, Wm. Francis, eldest surviving son of Henry Pitches Boyce, esq., and the late Lady Amelia Sophia Boyce.

— Off the river Pongas, on the west coast of Africa, Lieut. Edw. Hill (1843), commanding H.M. brigantine *Spy*, son of the late Vice-Adm. Henry Hill.

13. At Musbury, Devon, aged 70, Mrs. Judith Smith, sister of Major-Gen. Sir Charles Smith, K.C.B.

— At the Priory, Lewisham, aged 74, John Thackeray, esq., justice of the peace.

— At Munich, in her 63rd year, Augusta Amelia, Duchess of Leuchtenberg, widow of Eugene, Viceroy of Italy. The Duchess of Leuchtenberg was the eldest daughter of King Maximilian Joseph of Bavaria, and was born on the 21st of June, 1788. She was married, on the 14th of January, 1806, to Eugene Beauharnais, Prince of Eichstadt, the son of Gen. Alexander Vicomte de Beauharnais, and Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, afterwards the Empress Josephine. Eugene was made Viceroy of Italy by Napoleon, and after the fall of the Emperor took part in the Congress of Vienna, which awarded him a dotation of 5,000,000 francs, paid him by the King of Naples. He made over the sum to Bavaria, in exchange for the province of Leuchtenberg, in the Oberpfalz, with the title of Duke, and subsequently resided in the Bavarian court, and died at Munich on the 21st of February, 1824. He was succeeded by his eldest son Augustus, who was in 1835 married to Donna Maria da Gloria, the Queen of Portugal, but died in the same year. On his death the duchy devolved on his only surviving brother, Maximilian Joseph Eugene Augustus Napoleon, who married the eldest daughter of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, and has a numerous family. The eldest daughter of the deceased Duchess is Queen of Sweden; the second is the widow of Don Pedro of Brazil; and the youngest is the wife of Count William of Wurtemberg.

14. Aged 65, Edward Clough Taylor, esq., of Kirkham Abbey, formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge, B.A., 1807; M.A., 1814.

— At Bishopsteignton, at the house of the Rev. George Hele, Miss Jane Emily Wyse, niece to Major Ellison, of Bolton Hall, Lincolnshire. She died very suddenly soon after returning from an archery meeting; and, three months after her death, her body was exhumed, and, after the contents of the stomach had been analyzed by Mr. Herapath, of Bristol, a coroner's jury returned as their verdict that she died from taking essential oil of almonds, but whether with the intention of putting an end to her life they could not say.

— At Eign House, near Hereford, aged 64, Comm. James Harvey Price, R.N.

— At Castle Strathallan, Perthshire, aged 84, the Right Hon. James Andrew John Lawrence Charles Drummond, sixth Viscount of Strathallan, and Lord Drummond of Cromlix (1686), and ninth Baron Maderty (1609), a representative Peer of Scotland. Lord Strathallan was born on the 24th of March, 1767, the younger son of the Hon. William

Drummond, third son of William, the fourth Viscount. In early life his Lordship went to China, and he was for many years the chief of the British settlement at Canton. After his return home he married, on the 15th of January, 1809, Lady Amelia Sophia Murray, third daughter of John, fourth Duke of Athol. He was chosen M.P. for the county of Perth, in March, 1812, on the resignation of Lord James Murray, again in the same year, and in 1818 and 1820, and resigned his seat in March, 1824. Mr. Drummond succeeded to the representation of his family in 1817, on the death of his cousin, Gen. Andrew John Drummond, who was the only surviving son of James, the fifth Viscount, attainted after the rebellion of 1745; the peerage was restored by an Act of Parliament in 1824. Lord Strathallan was elected one of the Representative Peers of Scotland on the next vacancy, and was rechosen at each subsequent election.

15. In Old Burlington-street, aged 65, Eliza Mary, wife of Dr. John Forbes, F.R.S.

— In Jersey, Lieut.-Col. James Sinclair, R.A. He entered the service in 1804. In 1807 he accompanied the expedition to Zeeland, afterwards that to Portugal, and was present at the battle of Corunna. He served with the expedition to the Scheldt, in 1809. From 1811 to 1814 he served in the Peninsula, and was present at Badajoz, Villa Muriel, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Pyrenees, the passage of the Bidassoa, Nivelle, and Nive, Bayonne, and in various minor affairs. He also served in the campaign of 1815, and was at Waterloo. He had received the war medal with seven clasps, and was on retired full pay.

17. At Crawford's Burn, Ireland, aged 36, F. S. Crawford, esq., fourth son of Wm. Sharman Crawford, esq., M.P. for Rochdale.

18. At Lennoxville, Canada, in his 70th year, Lieut.-Col. William Morris, late of the 97th Foot.

19. Aged 39, Georgina, wife of James Anderson, esq., lessee of the Theatre Royal Drury Lane.

— From a railway collision near the Clay Cross Station, John Meynell, esq., of Tapton Grove, near Chesterfield, one of the magistrates for the county of Derby.

— At Winchester, aged 91, Thomas Deane, esq., of the firm of Deane and Co., bankers.

20. At Nork House, near Guildford, aged 82, the Right Hon. Margaretta Elizabeth, dowager Lady Arden. She was the eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, bt., and sister of the wife of Mr. Perceval, Prime Minister.

— In London, the Rev. Jelinger Symons, M.A., Rector of Radnage, Bucks, Vicar of Monkland, Herefordshire, and F.L.S., formerly chaplain to the British residents at Boulogne.

21. At the Rectory, Moneymore, Ireland, aged 28, James Hewitt, esq., eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. John P. Hewitt, and nephew to Lord Viscount Lifford.

— At the house of Wm. Dalton, esq., Bury St. Edmunds, in his 44th year, the Rev. John Frere, Rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire.

22. At Woolwich, Col. Hugh Mitchell, second Col. Commandant of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines.

— At Harefield House, Middlesex, aged 86, Philip Champion Crespigny, esq.

— Drowned by the upsetting of a boat, in Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on which station he had served five years, aged 21, Midshipman Samuel H. Pendleton, H.M.S. *Orestes*.

23. At Florence, in his 59th year, the Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil, Her Majesty's Minister to the Court of Tuscany. Mr. Sheil was a native of Dublin, and born in the year 1793. His father, Mr. Edward Sheil, resided for many years at Cadiz, and engaged in mercantile pursuits with more than ordinary success. His son's education commenced at Stoneyhurst, and was continued at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated with much distinction. He next kept his terms at Lincoln's Inn with the view of being called to the English bar; but in the mean time his father, having entered anew into commercial speculations, lost the whole of his fortune by a disastrous partnership. His son returned to Ireland, and was called to the Irish bar in 1814. To assist in defraying the necessary expense he wrote the tragedy of "Adelaide," which the celebrated Miss O'Neill, by her wonderful histrionic power, rendered temporarily successful. Continuing to write for the stage, "The Apostate," "Bellamira," and "Evadne," were the result of his labours and his genius, and they produced him about

2000*l*. In 1816 Mr. Sheil married Miss O'Halloran, niece to Sir William O'Halloran, Master of the Rolls in Ireland. In the profession of the law, though he attained the rank of Queen's Counsel, he never enjoyed a lucrative practice. On remarkable occasions he held briefs and made showy speeches, but the attorneys had no confidence in his legal acquirements, and, though the Judges regarded affectionately his personal character, and greatly admired his genius, yet his arguments were listened to with comparatively little attention. Perhaps from this lack of occupation Mr. Sheil became a political agitator. His speeches at public meetings in Dublin, the first of which was delivered by him at the early age of eighteen, attracted the admiration of all classes; his passionate tone delighted the vulgar, his wit and exquisite fancy charmed the most cultivated minds, while his perfect amiability of character, his high and generous nature, secured the friendship of every one who enjoyed the advantage of his acquaintance. In 1822 he became an active supporter of the Catholic Association, and in 1825 he was selected, conjointly with Mr. O'Connell, to attend at the House of Commons, and plead against the Bill for its suppression. On his return, unsuccessful, his speeches became so violent that a prosecution was commenced against him; but between the finding of the bills and the law term to which the trial had been postponed, Lord Liverpool was struck with apoplexy, Mr. Canning became Prime Minister, and the prosecution was abandoned. Then came the Wellington Ministry, and the Clare election, in which Sheil was most active, and O'Connell, though disqualified as a Romanist, was returned. The Roman Catholic Relief Act, when it became law, opened to Mr. Sheil a new and more extended sphere of action. He was returned to Parliament in 1829 for Lord Anglesey's borough of Milbourne Port, and soon became one of the favourite orators of the House. At first there was some disposition to laugh at his shrill tones and vehement gesticulation; but Parliament soon recognised him as one of its ornaments. His great earnestness and apparent sincerity, his unrivalled felicity of illustration, his extraordinary power of pushing the meaning of words to the utmost extent, and wringing from them a force beyond the range of ordinary expression, much more than the force of his reasoning or the range of his political knowledge, obtained for him in Parliament marked attention, and, for the most part, unqualified applause. Mr. Sheil was again returned for Milbourne Port in 1830, having been an unsuccessful candidate for the county of Louth. In 1831, however, he got in for Louth; in 1832 he was returned for Tipperary, without contest, and again in 1835; but in 1837 there was an opposition, against which he prevailed. His principal influence in that county, exclusive of the weight of his public character, was derived from his second marriage, in 1830, with the widow of Edmund Power, esq., of Gurteen, on which occasion he assumed the lady's maiden name of Lalor, before his own. From the general election in 1841, till the time of his departure for Florence in 1850, he represented, through the influence of the Duke of Devonshire, the small borough of Dungarvan, always of course supporting the most liberal section of the Whigs. In February, 1838, he was appointed one of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. In March, 1839, he accepted the office of Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. In June, 1841, he was removed to the post of Judge-Advocate General, which he held only to the following September, when the Ministry went out. On the return of the Whig Ministers to office, in July, 1846, he was appointed to the office of Master of the Mint; and in November, 1850, he accepted the post of British Minister at Florence. For many years past his health had been declining; his fits of gout grew more frequent and severe, and his speeches in Parliament, never very numerous, came at length to be few and far between. The appointment to Florence was regarded, in political circles, in the light of a convenient escape from the awkward necessity of either supporting or opposing the anti-papal measure of Her Majesty's Ministers, and some slight advantage was expected to accrue from his being placed in a position of so close proximity to the Court of Rome, in the event of future negotiations with that power. The immediate cause of his death is stated to have been an attack of gout in the stomach; but there is rea-

son to believe that the tragical death of his son-in-law, Mr. Power (see May 11), occasioned a shock which proved too great for that highly excitable nervous susceptibility and keen sensitiveness which invariably accompanies the higher order of genius.

23. Aged 14 months, Noah Mary, only child of Lord Naas.

24. At Brighton, by jumping from the Black Rock Cliff, at Kemp Town, Major William Wynn, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

— At Ham, Surrey, aged 83, Gen. William Eden. General Eden was the second son of Sir Robert Eden, Governor of Maryland, created a baronet in 1776, by Caroline Calvert, sister and coheir to the late Viscount Baltimore. In 1792 and 1793 he served at Gibraltar, in 1794 and 1795 in Flanders and Holland, as Assistant Quartermaster General. On the 25th of December, 1797, he was appointed Assistant Quartermaster General in England; in 1807 he sailed for India, and was appointed to act as Quartermaster General in Madras. In 1809 he marched with the army into the Sikh country. On the 4th of June, 1811, he became a major-general, and towards the end of that year he served under Sir Samuel Auchmuty, at the capture of Java from the Dutch, for which he received the gold medal. In 1838 he became a full general, and the following year was placed on the list of general officers receiving the reward for distinguished services. He was also a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

— At Islington, aged 52, Charles Hill, esq., Secretary to the Board of Green Cloth.

— In Suffolk-street, aged 35, Henry Champernowne, esq., of Dartington House, Devon.

— At Torquay, aged 48, the Hon. Francis James Curzon, barrister-at-law, youngest son of Nathaniel second Lord Scarsdale, and half-brother to the present Lord.

26. At Trumpington, near Cambridge, Ebenezer Forster, esq., of Anstey Hall, a magistrate for the county and town of Cambridge, sheriff for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon in 1849.

— Thomas Frederick Cole, esq., solicitor, of Ryde, Isle of Wight. He died from the consequences of the ill treatment he received during the recent election for the Island.

26. At the residence of her sons, Carshalton, aged 82, Mary, widow of William Charrington, esq., of Balham, Surrey.

27. At Bath, aged 48, Sophia Louisa Henrietta, wife of Col. Lloyd Watkins, of Pennoyre, M.P.

28. At Madrid, the Duke de Frias, formerly Ambassador to London and Paris.

— At Dublin, Catherine, wife of Major T. H. Tidy, 14th Regt., daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Maister, Colonel of the 86th Regt.

— In Upper Baker-street, aged 60, Major Thomas Croxton, late of the Royal Artillery.

29. In Old Burlington-street, aged 74, Bartholomew Frere, esq., formerly Minister Plenipotentiary at Constantinople. He was the fifth son of John Frere, esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A., M.P. for Norwich, and younger brother to the late Right Hon. John Hookham Frere.

— At Waterloo, near Liverpool, aged 75, Elizabeth, widow of Major Bertles, and the last surviving sister of the Rev. Dr. Foord Bowes, of Cowlam, Yorkshire.

— At Bury St. Edmunds, in his 72nd year, John Last Thompson, R.N., of Cheltenham. In 1809, when master of the *Blonde*, 42, he lost his right arm and was seriously injured in the side, in cutting out a privateer at Guadaloupe. He received in consequence 150*l.* from the Patriotic Society, and was assigned a pension of 91*l.* 5*s.*

30. At Worcester, Gervase Clifton, esq.

— In Cunningham-place, St. John's Wood, aged 52, George Greenhill, esq., of Great Carter-lane, and Abbot's Langley, Herts, son of the late George Greenhill, esq., treasurer of the Stationers' Company.

31. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Macgregor, late of the 63rd Regt. He entered the service 1804, served in the Peninsula 1812, was present at the siege of Badajoz, the capture of Madrid, and the battle of Salamanca. He had received the war medal with one clasp.

Lately. At Rio, in command of the *Rifleman*, aged 36, Lieut. John Powell Branch, R.N.

Lately. At the great age of 94, in Sweden, Dr. André Carlsson, Bishop of Calmar, author of numerous and im-

portant works on philology, theology, and jurisprudence. He formerly occupied the chair of Greek Language and Literature in the University of Lund; and was, in his place in the Diet, a champion of religious liberty and of parliamentary reform.

JUNE.

1. Aged 77, Mary Upton, relict of Thomas Gaskell, esq., of Ingersley Hall, Cheshire.

— At his residence, the Oaks, near Sheffield, aged 58, William John Bagshawe, esq., of that place, and Wormhill Hall, both in co. Derby, M.A., a barrister-at-law, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate for Derbyshire, and a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

— At Messina, aged 27, Henry Gore, youngest son of Sir Charles Hulse, bart.

2. At Kurrachee, in India, aged 50, Major Edward Townsend, H. M. 83rd Regt. In 1838-9, the 83rd Regt., then in Canada, in which he was serving, took part in repelling the invasion of the American sympathisers; and in 1841-2 he was appointed by Major-Gen. Sir Richard Jackson, then Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Forces in Canada, to execute a military survey of the district of Niagara, in Upper Canada. In 1847-8, during the famine in Ireland, he was appointed by the Board of Works, on account of his high character as an officer and accurate powers of business, Government Inspector of Relief Committees, first in the county of Cavan, and afterwards in the county of Monaghan; and in these capacities he acted on various occasions with much decision and moral firmness, as well as ever-ready kindness.

— At St. Giles's House, Dorset, in his 83rd year, the Right Hon. Cropley Ashley Cooper, sixth Earl of Shaftesbury, and Baron Cooper of Powlett, co. Somerset (1672), Baron Ashley, of Wimbourne St. Giles, co. Dorset (1668), and the seventh bart. (1622), and a Privy Councillor. The late Earl of Shaftesbury was the younger son of Anthony, the fourth Earl, by his second wife, the Hon. Mary Bouverie, second daughter of Jacob, first Viscount Folkestone. He was born on the 21st of December, 1768; was educated at Winchester School, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., Dec. 17, 1787. He was just of age, when, at the general election of 1790, he was returned to Parliament for Dorchester, for which he continued to sit until his accession to the peerage. On the return of the Tories to office in 1807 he was appointed Clerk of the Ordnance, which he held until he went into the Upper House on the death of his elder brother, the fifth Earl, May 14, 1811. During the illness of Lord Walsingham in 1811, he temporarily filled the office of Chairman of Committees, and on the 10th of November, 1814, he was chosen his permanent successor, and sworn a Privy Councillor. The duties of this office are very considerable. Those functions which in the Lower House occupy the time and attention of the Chairman of Committees, the Speaker's Counsel, and the two Examiners of Petitions, were fully and well done in the Upper for nearly forty years by "old" Lord Shaftesbury, who was never old when business pressed. Strong common sense, knowledge of the statute law, and, above all, uncompromising impartiality, made him an autocrat in his department. When once he heard a case, and deliberately pronounced judgment, submission almost invariably followed. It would not be easy to cite many instances of men who have taken an active part in the business of a deliberative assembly after the age of 75; but the labours of Lord Shaftesbury were continued beyond that of fourscore. To all outward seeming he was nearly as efficient at one period of his life as at another. By the time he had reached the age of 50—which was about half-way through the fifteen years that Lord Liverpool's Ministry held the government — Lord Shaftesbury's knowledge of his duties as Chairman to the Lords was complete, and then he appeared to settle down in life with the air, the habits, the modes of thought and action, natural to old age. He was certainly a man of undignified presence, of indistinct and hurried speech, of hasty and brusque manner; but there was a general impression that the House of Lords could not have had a more efficient Chairman. In the formal business of committees he rarely allowed them to make a mistake, while he was prompt as well as safe in devising the most convenient mode of carrying any principle into

practical effect. He was no theorist; there was nothing of the speculative philosopher in the constitution of his mind; and he therefore readily gained credit for being what he really was, an excellent man of business. In dealing with minute distinctions and mere verbal emendations, a deliberative assembly occasionally loses its way, and Members sometimes ask, "What is it we are about?" This was a question which Lord Shaftesbury usually answered with great promptitude and perspicuity, rarely failing to put the question before their Lordships in an unmistakable form. Another valuable quality of Lord Shaftesbury as a Chairman consisted in his impatience of prosy unprofitable talk, of which doubtless there is comparatively little in the Upper House, but even that little he laboured to make less by occasionally reviving attention to the exact points at issue; and sometimes, by an excusable manœuvre, shutting out opportunity for useless discussion. When he sat on the woolsack as Speaker, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, he deported himself after the manner of Chancellors; but when he got into his proper element at the table of the House nothing could be more rapid than his evolutions; no hesitation, no dubiety, nor would he allow any one else to pause or doubt. Often has he been heard to say, in no very gentle tones, "Give me that clause *now*;"—"That's enough;"—"It will do very well as it is;"—"If you have anything further to propose, move at once;"—"Get through the bill now, and bring up that on the third reading." He always made their Lordships feel that, come what might, it was their duty to "get through the bill;" and so expeditious was the old Earl, that he would get out of the chair, bring up his report, and move the House into another committee in the short time that sufficed for the Chancellor to transfer himself from the woolsack to the Treasury bench and back again. At the commencement of the session of 1851 an address was moved by the Marquis of Lansdowne, and seconded by Lord Stanley, recognising the eminent services of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and recommending Her Majesty to confer upon him some retiring allowance as a mark of her favour. A similar address was moved and carried in the House of Commons. The Earl of Shaftesbury married; on the 10th December, of 1796 Lady Anne Spencer, fourth daughter of George, fourth Duke of Marlborough; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue six sons and four daughters. The successor to the Earldom is Lord Ashley, the distinguished member for Bath.

2. At Stonehouse, aged 71, Colonel John M'Callum, R.M. He was in the receipt of the good-service pension of 150*l*. He was at the capture of the *Victorine*, French privateer, in boats under his command, in 1800; was at the battle of Trafalgar; the forcing of the Dardanelles and destruction of a Turkish squadron in 1807; and was employed on various occasions in cutting out and destroying enemy's vessels. He commanded the reserve battalion serving in Syria, and the British troops quartered at Acre, in 1841.

— At Staunton Hall, aged 86, the Rev. John Staunton, LL.D., Rector of Staunton with Kilvington, and of Elton, Notts, official of the archdeaconry of Nottingham, and a justice of the peace for the counties of Nottingham and Leicester. This gentleman's paternal name was Aspinshaw, but he took the name of Staunton only, and the arms of Staunton, by royal sign-manual in 1807, having married, in May, 1793, Elizabeth, daughter of Job Brough, esq., of Thoroton, the last of the very ancient family of Staunton, of Staunton, co. Notts. As lord of the manor of Staunton, and hereditary keeper of the Staunton tower at Belvoir Castle, he performed the ancient custom of presenting its key to H. R. H. the Prince Regent on his visit in 1814. Dr. Staunton was for many years Chairman of the county sessions at Newark.

— In Dublin, John Caillard Erck, esq., LL.D., one of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland.

4. At Blackheath, aged 84, Colonel Thomas Francklin, late Royal Artillery.

— At Southampton, aged 66, Martin Maddison, esq., banker.

5. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, suddenly, aged 73, Lieut.-Col. Richard Bayly, 12th Regt. of Foot.

— In Lower Berkeley-street, London, aged 76, Vincent Eyre, esq., formerly of Highfield, near Chesterfield.

— At Chelsea, the Rev. John Farrer Robinson, M.A., Fellow and late Mathematical Lecturer of St. Peter's College, Cambridge.

5. At Fulham, aged 33, Samuel Baker Rowland, esq., surgeon to the Royal West India Mail Steamer *Tweed*, when wrecked on the Alcranes reef of rocks, 11th of February, 1847; and also to the Royal West India Mail Steamer *Forth*, which was wrecked on the same reef on the 14th of January, 1849.

6. In Eaton-place, aged 73, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Gardiner, K.C.B., Colonel of the 6th Foot. He was a son of Capt. John Gardiner, Adjutant of the 3rd Buffs; and was elder brother of Major-Gen. Sir Robert William Gardiner, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Colonel in the Royal Artillery. He entered the army as ensign in his father's regiment, Nov. 23, 1791. He served in Lord Moira's expedition in Flanders and Holland in 1794 and 1795; and at that early period attracted the favourable notice of H.R.H. the Duke of York, which led to his subsequent employment in various staff appointments. He served in the West Indies from 1795 to 1802. In 1809 he embarked, as major, with the expedition to Walcheren, and served on the staff of the Earl of Chatham's army. For his services in this expedition he obtained brevet rank as Lieut.-Colonel. On his return he joined the 6th Regt.; and subsequently commanded the third battalion in Jersey and Guernsey. In 1813 he joined the first battalion of the 6th, in Lord Wellington's army. His brevet rank gave him command of the brigade at the battles of Nivelle and Orthes. At the latter action his horse was killed under him, and at the same moment a private fell over him dead. As the regiment passed on, the Marquis of Wellington rode up, and, supposing Col. Gardiner to be dead, himself gave the word of command to the 6th, "Incline to your right," which was nobly obeyed and executed, though a most trying movement under a cross fire, and Colonel Gardiner was soon at their head again. For the Nivelle and Orthes he received a gold medal and clasp. In the subsequent operations he continued to command the brigade, which took possession of Bordeaux, and was engaged in that neighbourhood until the embarkation of the troops for North America. From that time he was employed on the general staff; and, having attained the rank of Colonel in 1819, in 1822 he succeeded Col. Thornton at the head of the Adjutant-General's department in Ireland, whence he was removed to the Horse Guards as Deputy Adjutant-General in Dec., 1830. He remained in that position until Nov., 1841. He became a Major-General 1830, Lieut.-General 1841, and Colonel of the 6th Foot in 1849. He married in middle life a sister of Col. Wildman, of Newstead Abbey; but had no children.

6. In Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. W. T. Baker, of the Madras Army.

7. At Edinburgh, in his 74th year, Sir John Graham Dalyell, the sixth bart., of Binns, co. Linlithgow, President of the Society for promoting Useful Arts in Scotland, a Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and of the African Society of Paris, &c. He was the second son of Robert, the fourth baronet, and was admitted an advocate at the Scottish bar in 1797. Devoting himself to letters with an enthusiasm which animated him to the last, he immediately turned his attention to the manuscript treasures of the Advocates' Library, and, within a year or two after he was enrolled as a member of the faculty, produced his first quarto—"Fragments of Scottish History"—containing, among other matter of interest or value, the characteristic Diary of Robert Birrell, burgess of Edinburgh, from 1532 to 1608. This was followed by a series of valuable reprints of and essays on the many curious manuscripts and other documents which illustrate the ecclesiastical antiquities of Scotland. Mr. Dalyell also edited modern editions of some of the ancient Scottish Chronicles. Sir John Dalyell was further distinguished by his acquaintance with mechanical science, and still more by his love of natural history, on which he published some valuable works. He was also the author of various articles in the "Encyclopedia Britannica." Sir John Dalyell received the honour of knighthood by patent under the great seal in the year 1836. He succeeded to the family title on the death of his elder brother, Sir James, Feb. 1, 1841.

— At Brussels, aged 65, Robert Hedger, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of co. Surrey, many years chairman of the Adjourned Sessions.

8. At Leamington, Margaret Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Dalrymple, esq., M.P. for co. Wigton.

9. At Narraghmore Rectory, Kildare,

in his 83rd year, the Ven. John Torrens, D.D., Archdeacon of Dublin.

9. At the house of her daughter, Lady Dufferin and Claneboye, 39, Grosvenor-place, Caroline Henrietta, the widow of Thomas Sheridan, esq. She was the second daughter of John Callander, esq., of Craigforth, co. Stirling, and Ardkinglas, co. Argyll (in virtue of which latter property he took the additional name of Campbell). Her younger sister is the wife of the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, of Netherby, bart. She was married in 1806 to Thomas Sheridan, esq., son of the Right Hon. Thomas Brinsley Sheridan, the distinguished wit and statesman, and was left a widow on the of 12th September, 1817, Mr. Sheridan then dying at the Cape of Good Hope, where he was Colonial Paymaster. Mrs. Sheridan was the author of "Carwell," a very striking story illustrating the inequalities of punishment in the laws against forgery. In a later novel, "Aims and Ends," the same feminine and truthful spirit showed itself in lighter scenes of social life, observing keenly, and satirising kindly. Mrs. Sheridan wrote always with ease, unaffectedness, and good breeding, her books everywhere giving evidence of the place she might have taken in society, if she had not rather desired to refrain from mingling with it, and to keep herself comparatively unknown. Mrs. Sheridan had four sons, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, esq., now M.P., for Shaftesbury; Thomas Berkeley, R.N., killed by an accidental fall on board H. M. S. *Diamond* in 1826; Francis Cymric, Treasurer of the Mauritius, who died there in 1842; and Charles Kinnaird, in the diplomatic service; and three daughters, Helen Selina, married in 1825 to Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, and mother of the present Lord; Caroline Elizabeth Sarah, married in 1827 to the Hon. George Chapple Norton, Recorder of Guildford, brother and heir presumptive to Lord Grantley; and Jane Georgiana, married in 1830 to Lord Seymour, son and heir apparent of the Duke of Somerset.

— At Sutton, near Hounslow, Jane, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Charles Neville, Royal Artillery.

— At Hoddesdon, aged 66, Lieut.-Col. David Marley, R.M. He served in the *Dreadnought*, 98, at Trafalgar.

10. At Bideford, after a short illness, in his 91st year, John Cochet, esq., Admiral of the Red. On the 31st of January, 1779, he assisted in the *Apollo*, 32, at the capture of *l'Oiseau*, a French frigate of 26 guns, after a sanguinary action of an hour and a half; and on the 2nd of June, 1780, he was present in a fight with the *Stanislaus* of the same force, in which Capt. Pownall was killed. He afterwards joined, in 1790, the *Zebra* sloop, and in December, 1798, the *Phaeton*, 38, and shared in the capture of various vessels, among which were *Le General Dumourier* privateer, her prize the *St. Iago*, a Spanish galleon of immense value, and *La Prompte*, of 28 guns. He afterwards removed to the *Queen Charlotte*, 100, bearing the flag of Lord Howe, with whom he served in the action of the 1st of June, 1794. On the 6th of May, 1796, in the *Rattler*, 16, in company with the *Diamond*, 38, he assisted in capturing, off Cherbourg, *Le Pichegru*, privateer, of 10 guns. On the 9th of December, 1796, he was posted into the *Abergavenny*, of 50 guns, in which he superintended the naval arrangements at the evacuation of Port au Prince, Domingo. He was thereafter in constant active service, having the command of several 74s. He served with great credit, especially at the battle of Maida; was principal agent for transports in the Mediterranean, from May 2, 1805, until June, 1810; and in 1814 and 1815 was the agent for transports and prisoners of war at Halifax. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1819, Vice-Admiral in 1830, and Admiral in 1841.

10. At the house of his brother, in Melville-street, Edinburgh, in his 59th year, Thomas Maitland, esq., Lord Dundrennan, one of the Lords of Session and Justiciary. He was the eldest son of the late Adam Maitland, esq., of Dundrennan Abbey, co. Kirkcudbright. He was educated at Edinburgh, and was called to the Scottish bar in Dec., 1813. On the promotion of Lord Ivory in 1840, he succeeded to the office of Solicitor-General, which he held until Sept., 1841, when the Government of Lord J. Russell was supplanted by that of Sir R. Peel. In 1845 he was elected M.P. for the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. When the Whigs returned to power in July, 1846, he was again appointed Solicitor-General, and held that office from 1846 until the beginning of 1850,

when, on the death of Lord Jeffrey, he was raised to the bench, and assumed the title of Lord Dundrennan.

10. At Melville Castle, aged 80, the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, second Viscount Melville, of Melville, co. Edinburgh, and Baron Duneira, of Duneira, co. Perth (1802), K. T., a Privy Councillor, Keeper of the Privy Seal of Scotland, a Lieut.-General of the Royal Archers of Scotland, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the counties of Edinburgh and Linlithgow, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's, Governor of the Bank of Scotland, a Commissioner of the Board of Trustees for Manufactures in Scotland, a Commissioner for the Custody of the Regalia of Scotland, an Elder Brother of the Trinity House of London, a Vice-President of the Marine Society, F.R.S. and F.R.A.S. This nobleman was the only son of Henry, first Viscount Melville, formerly First Lord of the Admiralty. He was born in 1771, and educated at the High School of Edinburgh, where he early gave promise of great talent. The friendship which was formed between Lord Melville and Sir Walter Scott, in these schoolboy days, continued unbroken to the last. His Lordship, in later years a welcome guest at Abbotsford, was with the poet at Ashiestiel in the autumn of 1808, when Mr. Murray came to consult Scott on the projected publication of the *Quarterly Review*. "I mentioned it to Robert Dundas," writes Sir Walter to Mr. George Ellis, "who was here with his lady for two days, on a pilgrimage to Melrose, and he approved highly of it. Though no literary man, he is judicious, clairvoyant, and uncommonly sound-headed, like his father Lord Melville." The all-powerful influence of his father early opened the path of political honour to a son of such promise. In the year 1802, he was returned to the House of Commons as member for the county of Edinburgh; but he does not seem to have taken any prominent share in public business until he had been for some time in the House. The question of his father's impeachment drew him frequently into debate in the years 1805 and 1806. In the latter year he was again chosen member for Mid-Lothian, at the general election. When the Grenville Ministry fell, in March, 1807, the new Premier, the Duke of Portland, bestowed the office of President of the Board of Control upon the member for Edinburghshire. He now took a conspicuous part in the discussions of the House of Commons, the subjects on which he spoke being chiefly those connected with Scotland, and with his own department of Indian affairs. In 1809 the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, was called from the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland to take the command of the British armies in Spain; and Mr. Dundas was chosen to succeed him in Ireland. He did not, however, long retain the Irish Secretaryship; in Jan., 1810, soon after the formation of Mr. Spencer Perceval's Administration, he returned to the Presidency of the Board of Control. The sudden death of his father, on the 29th of May, 1811, called him unexpectedly to the Upper House. The melancholy death of Mr. Spencer Perceval led to the formation of a new Ministry, with the Earl of Liverpool at its head, in the summer of 1812. Under this Government, the First Lordship of the Admiralty, with a seat in the Cabinet, was assigned to Viscount Melville; and his Lordship continued to discharge the duties of that responsible and laborious office during the whole term of fifteen years that the Liverpool Ministry was in power. Viscount Melville retired from office on the accession of Mr. Canning, declining the seat in the Cabinet which was urged upon him by that Minister, and did not again join any Government until the Duke of Wellington came into power in Jan., 1828, when Viscount Melville resumed his place at the head of the Admiralty, and remained in office until the dissolution of the same Ministry in Nov., 1830. With that event—the precursor of a new order of things—his Lordship's official career came to a close. He still, however, took an active interest in public affairs, and was of essential service in the discussion or settlement of more than one important question. He was a member of the Royal Commission of 1826–30 for the Visitation of the Scottish Universities; and, at a later period, of the Royal Commission for Inquiry into the Operation of the Poor-law in Scotland (1843-4); and of the Prison Board for Scotland (1847). One of the last political questions on which he addressed the public was the Scotch Bank Acts of 1844 and 1845.

Thomas Melville married on the 29th of August, 1799, Anne, daughter and coheiress of Richard Hone Saunders, M.D., and has left issue.

10. At Hoxton Hill, aged 62, Richard Hartman Pigeon, esq., late treasurer of Christ's Hospital.

11. At Market Harborough, aged 56, Mrs. Charlesworth, widow of Dr. Charlesworth.

— At Tetton, near Taunton, aged 28, Mary, wife of Thomas Dyke Acland, esq., eldest son of Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, bart. of Killerton, and daughter of the late Sir Charles Mordaunt, bart.

— At his residence, Thorpe, co. Surrey, in his 80th year, William Adams, esq., LL.D., of Thorpe, and of Doctors' Commons. He was admitted an advocate in Doctors' Commons, 1st August, 1771, by virtue of the degree of LL.D. and on April 8 of that year was admitted into the College of Advocates, where he resided for the next twelve years. In a short time his professional practice became very extensive, and in 1805 he was offered the place of King's Advocate General. On Nov. 14, 1811, a commission issued from the Lords of the Admiralty to him and several other civilians to inquire into and regulate the practice of the Vice-Admiralty Courts abroad. This duty was most satisfactorily performed. His most public employment was as one of the Joint Commissioners, together with the late Lord Gambier and Mr. Goulburn, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer, to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace with the United States of America, which took place at Washington. This commission lasted about a year and a half, Dr. Adams's share in preparing that part which belongs to maritime and international rights being very valuable. Dr. Adams has since been one of the Commissioners of Inquiry into the Courts, Judges, &c. of the Courts of Justice in England, usually called the Law Commissioners, with a salary of 1500*l.* a year, the other Commissioners being the present Lord Campbell, then one of the Masters in Chancery, the late Lord Chief Baron Alexander, the late Judge Bayley, and W. Dyson, esq., formerly Chief Justice in Canada. The proceedings have reports on the Court of Chancery, King's Bench, Common Pleas and Exchequer and subsequently on all the Ecclesiastical Courts. This commission lasted for about nine years. In June, 1815, at the instigation of Lord Castlereagh, Dr. Adams negotiated with the present Earl of Egmont and Mr. Goulburn, were named Plenipotentiaries to treat of and conclude a commercial convention between Great Britain and the United States which was accordingly concluded, and signed in London, on July 3 in the same year. On July 5, 1820, the bill for the divorcement of Queen Caroline was read the first time in the House of Lords, and on the following day the counsel for the Bill were called in. They consisted of the Attorney-General (Gifford), the Solicitor-General (Copley), Sir C. Wetherell, Dr. Adams, and the present Mr. Baron Parke. The particulars of possession of the numerous papers relating to this affair, and the other professional business having increased to a very great degree, compelled Dr. Adams frequently to sit up the whole night, and gave himself scarcely any relaxation. Very shortly after this his health began to give way, and at length, in Sept., 1825, he relinquished his profession, and retired finally from practice. Dr. Adams married first, Aug. 20, 1793, at Farnworth, Harriet, second daughter and coheiress of the Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of King's Stanley, co. Gloucester. His second wife, to whom he was married April 4, 1811, was daughter and coheiress of the late Hon. William Cockayne, a Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, and sister to Sir Francis Cockayne, of Rushton Hall, co. Northampton. By this latter lady he has left issue.

13. In York-street, Cavendish-square, aged 64, Frederick Bond Orme Vincenzo, esq., of Bonham Park, Berks.

— At Southampton, aged 46, Lucy Johnstone, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Johnstone, K.C.B.

— At Malton, aged 66, John Hewley, esq., clerk and secretary, judge of Cuddesdon.

14. At his residence, 6 Brunswick-square, Brighton, Thomas Phillips, esq., formerly a medical officer in the King's naval service and subsequently an agent of the East India Company, and a member of the Calcutta Medical Board. Mr. Phillips was born in London on the 6th day of July, 1760, and was the son of Thomas Phillips, esq., of the Excise department of revenue. He was a pupil of the celebrated John Hunter, and greatly distinguished himself by his

professional acquirements. He first entered the King's naval service, and visited in the duties of his profession the garrisons in North America. He then transferred his services to the East India Company, and saw much service in the East. Gen. Gillespie died in his arms. He returned to England in 1817, and continued to reside here in great love and esteem until, bowed down by the weight of years, he expired, in his 91st year, the Father of the College of Surgeons. Throughout his life Mr. Phillips had been distinguished by his generosity and charity—his death was not less illustrated by these qualities. Some ten or twelve years ago he founded at St. David's College, at Lampeter, in the county of Cardigan, six scholarships, each of 24*l.* a year, to assist young men in obtaining a superior education; and gave 30,000 volumes of books to the library, and various curiosities to the museum, the carriage of which from London to the college he paid, amounting to 200*l.* Also he founded, in 1847, the Welsh Educational Institution at Llandovery, in the county of Carmarthen, with an endowment of 140*l.* a year, for giving a superior education to 20 young persons free of charge; with the intimation, however, of an expectation that a suitable building would be erected for its use, which has been since appropriately done by public subscription. He also gave 7000 volumes to the library of this institution. Connected with these munificent donations during his lifetime he bequeathed in his will to St. David's College aforesaid property amounting in value to about 6000*l.*; and to the said institution at Llandovery, property amounting to about 11,000*l.* which bequests are for the endowment of professorships in chemistry, geology, and botany in each of those seminaries. He has also bequeathed 1000*l.* 3 per cent. consols., to Balliol College, Oxford; and the like sum to Jesus College, in the same University, towards the foundation of a scholarship in each of them, to be confined to the pupils of the institution at Llandovery.

13. At Brompton, suddenly, Mrs. Charles Beloe, second wife of the Rev. Wm. Beloe, the translator of Herodotus.

— At Tottenham, Middlesex, aged 88, Thomas Wright Hill, esq. He was the founder of the school at Hazlewood, near Birmingham, the system of which was described in a volume entitled "Public Education." In the year 1827 Mr. Hill and his sons purchased the ancient mansion of Bruce Castle, at Tottenham, which they opened as a branch establishment of Hazlewood, which, after some years, was wholly removed thither. These establishments have gained a very high reputation. The deceased was father of Mr. Matthew Davenport Hill, Q.C., the Recorder of Birmingham, lately appointed one of the Commissioners in Bankruptcy; of Mr. Rowland Hill, author of the postage reformation; and of Mr. Frederick Hill, now assistant secretary to his brother.

13. In Upper Portland-place, in his 80th year, Henry St. George Tucker, esq., one of the Directors of the East India Company. Mr. Tucker was born in Feb., 1771, at Bermuda, in which island his father was for a long time President of the Council and acting Governor. He proceeded to India at a very early age. In 1790 he became secretary to Sir William Jones, and soon afterwards he received an appointment to the civil service of the East India Company. From the period of his being first employed he passed through a variety of offices more or less important until, in 1799, he obtained that of Secretary in the Revenue and Judicial department. The estimation in which Mr. Tucker was held appears from the fact of his having been selected to succeed Sir George Barlow, who had established a very high reputation in the department. In 1801 he was nominated to the very arduous and important post of Accountant-General, which, from a regard to the public interests, he was induced to accept at a sacrifice of nearly half his previous salary. In 1804 he became a partner in the house of Cockerell and Co., receiving on his relinquishment of the office of Accountant-General a high testimony of the sense entertained by the Governor-General in Council of his services. After a very brief experience of commercial pursuits he returned to the public service, and was immediately restored to his former office of Accountant-General, the reappointment being recorded in very laudatory terms. Subsequently he was called to the discharge of many important duties, some in the regular course of official routine, some of special character. In 1811 Mr. Tucker arrived in

England, being compelled to quit India by the state of his health. The Government in announcing his departure bore the strongest testimony to his merits, and recommended him in the warmest terms to the favourable consideration of the Court of Directors, who before the expiration of the year of his arrival resolved on presenting to him, as a token of their approbation, 50,000 sicca rupees (about 5000*l.*). Mr. Tucker, in 1812, returned to India, but finally quitted it in 1815. His leisure was devoted to maturing and arranging the results of his long Indian experience, to the indulgence of the elegant pursuits of literature, and to preparation for the attainment of a place in the direction of the affairs of the East India Company, to which distinguished position his cultivated talents and widely extended information justly entitled him. In April, 1826, he was elected a member of the Court, and thenceforward his time and energy were entirely devoted to the discharge of the responsible duties of that office. In 1833 he was elected Deputy Chairman, and in the following year Chairman of the East India Company. A few years later the honourable distinction was repeated; he again filled the office of Deputy Chairman in the official year 1846–47, and that of Chairman in 1847–48. He returned to the active exercise of his duties as a Director in April, 1851, after the usual quadrennial year of absence.

14. At Gosfield Hall, Essex, aged 73, Edward George Barnard, esq., M.P. for Greenwich. Mr. Barnard was an eminent shipbuilder at Deptford, and was elected M.P. for the borough of Greenwich in 1832, and was re-elected in 1835, 1841, and 1847, and advocated extreme liberal opinions.

— At Brighton, aged 69, Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Malcolm, knt. He was the tenth and youngest son of George Malcolm, esq., of Burnfoot, co. Dumfries, by Margaret, sister to the late Adm. Sir Charles Pasley, bt., and was brother of the late Sir James Malcolm, K.C.B., Colonel of Marines; Adm. Sir Pulteney Malcolm, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G.; and Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., the historian of India and Ambassador to Persia. He entered the navy in 1791, and was in constant service. He was master's mate of the *Fox*, 32, commanded by his brother Pulteney, when, in 1798, in company with the *Sybille*, 38, she entered the Spanish harbour of Manilla under French colours, and, notwithstanding that three ships of the line and three frigates were lying there, succeeded in capturing seven boats and 200 men, with a large quantity of ammunition and implements of war. In 1807, in the *Narcissus*, 32, he attacked a convoy of 30 sail in the Conquet Roads, on which occasion he was slightly wounded; and in 1809 assisted in the capture of the Saintes Island, in the West Indies. In June, 1809, he was appointed to the *Rhine*, 38, in which he actively co-operated with the patriots on the north coast of Spain. He subsequently served in the West Indies and on the coast of Brazil; and on the 18th of July, 1815, landed and stormed a fort at Corigion, near Abervack, which was the last exploit of the kind achieved during the war. Whilst in command of the *Narcissus* and *Rhine*, Capt. Malcolm, besides a host of merchantmen, took more than 20 privateers, carrying in all 168 guns and 1059 men. In July, 1822, he was appointed to the *William and Mary* royal yacht, lying at Dublin, in attendance on the Lord Lieutenant; and in 1826 to the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, on the same service. He was knighted by the Marquis of Wellesley in 1823. Sir Charles Malcolm was appointed Superintendent of the Bombay Marine in 1827. In that office he continued for ten years; during which he instituted many extensive and important surveys, was prominently concerned in the establishment of steam navigation in the Red Sea, was eminently successful in elevating the character of the service, and, in fact, effected a complete reform in its administration, converting its previous system into that of the Indian Navy. His promotion to the rank of rear-admiral took place in 1837, and to that of vice-admiral in 1847. Sir Charles Malcolm was a fine example of the British sailor—brave, generous, and courteous. He married, first, June 4, 1808, his cousin Magdalene, daughter of Charles Pasley, esq.; and, secondly, April 11, 1829, Elmira Riddell, youngest daughter of Major-Gen. Shaw. By his first marriage he had issue one daughter; and by his second three sons, two of whom are in the Royal Navy.

14, At Southoe Rectory, Hunts, aged 65, Richard Moorsom, esq., late of Airy Hill, near Whitby, deputy-lieutenant

for the North Riding of Yorkshire, and for above 30 years a magistrate for the same division.

14. At Erindale, Upper Canada, aged 85, the Rev. James Magrath, M.A., Trinity College, Dublin, for many years Rector of the township of Toronto, previously Rector of Shankill, diocese of Leighlin, and formerly of Castlerea, Roscommon. During the Irish Rebellion, in 1798, he rendered great service to the Government, as an acknowledgment for which Mr. Magrath was presented by the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, the Marquis Cornwallis, with the living of St. Kill, co. Kilkenny. He held commissions of the peace for seven counties, and was deputy governor of the county of Roscommon. In May, 1827, Mr. Magrath arrived in Canada, and in the same year was preferred to the rectory of the Credit, which he held till the period of his decease.

— At Doddington Hall, Lincolnshire, aged 77, George Ralph Payne Jarvis, esq., of that place, a lieut.-colonel in the army, and a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of Lincolnshire. He served with his regiment, the 36th Foot, in the Peninsula, in 1808–9; was present in the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna, and in consequence received the war medal with three clasps.

— At Bath, Anna Maria, widow of Major Conolly, and sister to Sir Compton Domvile, bt.

— At his residence in the Stable-yard, St. James's Palace, aged 67, Thomas Moule, esq., a well-known writer on topographical and heraldic antiquities. Mr. Moule was for 44 years a clerk in the General Post Office, where he was inspector of "blind letters," and also held for many years the office of chamber-keeper in the Lord Chamberlain's department, which gave him an official residence in St. James's Palace. He was the author of the letterpress accompanying Mr. J. P. Neale's "Views of the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen;" of a small book of "Tables of Dates, for the use of Genealogists and Antiquaries;" of the "Bibliotheca Heraldica Magnæ Britanniæ," an exceedingly useful bibliographical catalogue of all English works on heraldry and genealogy, and of some of the most important manuscripts. In 1825 he wrote the descriptions to Mr. G. P. Harding's "Antiquities in Westminster Abbey," and to Mr. J. Hewetson's "Views of Noble Mansions in Hampshire." At the same time he prepared those in Neale and Le Keux's "Views of the Collegiate and Parochial Churches in Great Britain;" and in 1830 those in "Great Britain illustrated," from drawings by W. Westall, A.R.A., 4to. In the last-named year he undertook a general topographical description of England, under the title of "The English Counties Delineated." In 1833 he wrote the history of Hatfield House, in Robinson's "Vitruvius Britannicus;" in 1836 the descriptions of seven of the principal cathedrals which are included in the first volume of Winkles's "Cathedral Churches of England and Wales;" and the descriptions of the cathedrals of Amiens, Paris, and Chartres in the "Continental Cathedrals" of the same artist; and in 1834 he contributed the following essays to "Illustrations of the Poetical Works of Sir Walter Scott:"—1, Hall at Branxholme; 2, Lord Marmion's Armour; 3, Ellen Douglas and Fitz-James; 4, the Knight of Snowdoun; 5, the Tomb of Rokeby; 6, the Bier of De Argentine; 7, Ancient Furniture. In 1839 he wrote the letterpress accompanying Shaw's "Details of Elizabethan Architecture;" and in 1840 he described the arms and inscriptions in Ludlow Castle, forming part of the volume entitled "Documents connected with the History of Ludlow and the Lords Marchers," collected and printed by the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.P. for Shropshire. In 1842 he produced a very agreeable heraldic monograph, entitled "The Heraldry of Fish," illustrated from drawings made by his daughter. Mr. Moule's last literary task was to provide the descriptions accompanying Mr. G. P. Harding's "Ancient Historical Pictures," in continuation of the series engraved for the late Granger Society. He frequently contributed to the magazines.

15. In Dean's-yard, Westminster, much respected, aged 62, William Hawes, esq., first clerk in the Private Bill Office. He was for upwards of 40 years an officer of the House of Commons.

16. On his passage to Queenstown, aged 41, Lieut. John Bevis Massie (1838), first lieutenant of H.M.S. *Ajax*.

— At Richmond, Yorkshire, aged 38, Helena Mary, relict of Peter Constable Maxwell, esq.

18. In Gloucester-place, Marylebone, in his 69th year, Sir David Scott, the

second baronet, of Dunninald, co. Forfar, and Sillwood Park, Berks (1806), and K.H. He succeeded to the title of a baronet on the death, Sept. 17, 1819, of Sir James Sibbald, who had married his maternal aunt, and had been created a baronet with remainder to the gentleman now deceased. Sir David Scott was elected to Parliament for the borough of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, in Jan., 1806, but sat only to the dissolution in the following October. He was latterly for many years an active magistrate in the town of Brighton.

19. In Upper-street, Islington, in the same house where he resided for half a century, most highly respected as a general practitioner in medicine, aged 77, John Jeaffreson, esq.

21. Aged 52, Wm. B. Gwyn, esq., of Pilroath, Carmarthenshire, and a magistrate for the county.

— At York, in his 40th year, George Danby, esq.

— Aged 67, Miss Selina Doyle, sister of the late Sir Francis Hastings Doyle.

22. In Sackville-street, Piccadilly, in his 57th year, the Rev. Gerrard Thomas Andrewes, clerk in orders of St. James's, Westminster. He was the only son of the Very Rev. Gerrard Andrewes, D.D., Dean of Canterbury, and Rector of St. James's, Westminster. In Nov., 1839, he was appointed chaplain to the House of Commons.

23. At Sidmouth, aged 80, Sir George Smith Gibbes, knt., M.D., a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and of the Royal and Linnæan Societies, and a magistrate for Somersetshire. Dr. Gibbes was appointed physician extraordinary to Queen Charlotte, and was knighted by George the Fourth, on the 10th of May, 1820.

— In Jersey, aged 32, Georgiana Augusta, widow of Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie Fraser. She was the daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, G.C.B., and niece to the Duke of Wellington.

— At Sussex-square, Hyde Park Gardens, aged 43, Henry Hawarden Fazakerley, esq., of Gillibrand Hall, in Chorley, near Wigan, and Fazakerley House, near Liverpool. This gentleman's original name was Gillebrand, and he some years since assumed the name of Fazakerley on becoming possessed of the Fazakerley estate near Liverpool.

24. At Naples, aged 72, the Hon. Richard Keppel Craven, uncle to the Earl of Craven. He was born on the 1st of June, 1779, the third and youngest son of William, sixth Lord Craven, by Lady Elizabeth Berkeley, afterwards Margravine of Brandenburg, Anspach, and Bareith. When Keppel Craven was about three years old his father took leave of Lady Craven, never to see her more; and when she shortly afterwards went to France she was allowed to take Keppel (being her youngest child) with her, but it was under a promise to return him to his father when he was eight years of age. This condition was not fulfilled; but she afterwards placed him at Harrow under a feigned name. He was, however, discovered by his likeness to his mother, and restored to intercourse with his father's family; he, however, constantly resided with his mother until her death. In 1814 Mr. Craven accepted the post of chamberlain to the Princess of Wales, without receiving any emolument; but he was left the following year, with the rest of her English friends, when her Royal Highness quitted Naples for Geneva, attended only by Dr. Holland. In 1821 Mr. Keppel Craven published in 4to, "A Tour through the Southern Provinces of the Kingdom of Naples;" and in 1838, "Excursions in the Abruzzi and Northern Provinces of Naples," in two volumes 8vo. The former of these works is embellished with views from his own sketches; the latter with a smaller number from drawings by W. Westall, A.R.A. He had been for many years the intimate friend and inseparable companion of Sir William Gell, the eminent antiquary, who was like himself a resident at Naples. He shared his own prosperity with his less fortunate friend, cheered him when in sickness, and attended him with unwearying kindness, until, in 1836, he performed the last duties of following his remains to the grave, and of acting as his literary executor.

24. At Oakeley, Salop, aged 45, William Oakeley, of Oakeley, esq. He was the eldest son and heir of the Rev. Herbert Oakeley, Rector of Lydham, and Prebendary of Worcester.

— At Weston-super-Mare, James Duncan Thomson, esq., of Bayswater, late of Sunny Bank, Breconshire, and a magistrate for that county.

— At Edinburgh, Mary Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Alexander Gordon, R.N.,

and only surviving child of the late Sir Ernest Gordon, bt., of Park.

25. At Southampton, aged 91, Mrs. Sophia Barlow, daughter of the late Major-Gen. Barlow, colonel of the 61st Regiment.

27. At Shernfold Park, Sussex, Mary Katharine, daughter of the Hon. Percy Ashburnham.

— At Combe Florey, Somersetshire, the Rev. Thomas Prowse Lethbridge, rector of that parish, brother to Sir John Hesketh Lethbridge, bt.

— At Exeter, Capt. Keith Young, late of the Rifle Brigade.

— At Rodbaston, Staffordshire, the wife of Charles Holland, esq., M.D., F.R.S., of Rodbaston Hall.

— At Ravenscroft, Cheshire, Frances Anne, widow of Col. Thomas Francis Wade, C.B.

28. At Broadstone, Stranraer, John Murray, Ph.D., F.L.S., &c., author of "Truth of Revelation," and many scientific works.

— At Cauldwell Priory, near Bedford, Charlotte Anne, widow of the Rev. Thomas Shuttleworth Grimshawe, A.M., late Rector of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire, and Vicar of Biddenham, Beds.

29. At the residence of her son-in-law, G. C. Searle, esq., Islington, aged 63, Caroline, widow of James Campbell, esq., assistant secretary to the General Post Office.

— At Dublin, aged 79, Major-Gen. Robert Henry Birch, Royal Artillery.

30. At Knowsley Park, Lancashire, aged 76, the Right Hon. Edward Smith Stanley, thirteenth Earl of Derby (1485), Lord Stanley of Bickerstaffe (1832), and a baronet (1627), K.G., Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice-Admiral of the Coast of Lancashire, a Trustee of the British Museum, President of the Zoological Society, and F.L.S. The late Earl was born on the 21st of April, 1775, the eldest son of Edward, the twelfth Earl, and Lady Elizabeth Hamilton, only daughter of James, sixth Duke of Hamilton. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he received the degree of M.A., in 1795. At the general election of 1796 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of Preston, after a warm contest. He was rechosen without opposition in 1802 and 1806; and in 1807 was placed at the head of the poll. In 1812, on the resignation of Thomas Stanley, esq., of Cross Hall, Lord Stanley was elected one of the members for Lancashire; which county he continued to represent without a contest until after the enactment of Reform in 1832, and was then succeeded by his son. He was an efficient member of the House of Commons, and always a strenuous supporter of Whig principles. In 1832 (his father being then still living, at the advanced age of 80), in order to strengthen the Whig Ministry in the House of Peers, Lord Stanley was called up to that House, by the title of Baron Stanley, of Bickerstaffe, by which title the Earl's eldest son, then Secretary for the Colonies, was in like manner called to the Upper House, in 1844—a circumstance probably unparalleled in the history of our great families. On the death of his father, Oct. 21, 1834, Lord Stanley became Earl of Derby; and he was elected a Knight of the Garter on the 17th of April, 1839. The Earl was formerly Colonel of the Second Lancashire Militia, by commission dated in 1797. In 1828 he was elected President of the Linnæan Society, in the room of Sir James Edward Smith, deceased, which office he resigned in 1833. At a subsequent period he became President of the Zoological Society, which office he retained until his death. So great was his attachment to zoology that he had formed at Knowsley such collections of living animals and birds as far surpass any menagerie or aviary previously attempted by any private person in this country. The Earl married, on the 30th of June, 1798, his cousin, Charlotte Margaret, second daughter of the late Rev. Geoffrey Hornby, by the Hon. Lucy Stanley, his father's sister, and by that lady had issue.

30. Robert Bruce, esq., Sheriff of Argyll.

— Of apoplexy, aged 52, Major Edward Charles Soden, 2nd West India Regiment.

Lately. Aged 39, Robert Thom, esq., late Her Majesty's Consul at Ningpo, China. He was the youngest son of an enterprising merchant in Glasgow, and finally settled in China, where his admirable translations of that language, and his public labours, rendered his name so honoured and respected that Her Majesty testified her approbation by appointing him consul.

JULY.

1. In the Precincts, Canterbury, aged 48, the Rev. Frederick Vernon Lockwood, Canon of Canterbury and Vicar of Minster, in Thanet, formerly chaplain to the House of Commons, and in acknowledgment of that service nominated by the Queen to a prebendal stall at Canterbury, in 1838. He married, July 21, 1840, his cousin Mary Isabella, eldest surviving daughter of the Hon. Hugh Percy, D.D., Lord Bishop of Carlisle, and grand-daughter of the Most Rev. Charles Manners Sutton, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury.

— At Bath, Major Samuel Hood Wheler Richards, late of the 6th Dragoon Guards.

— At his apartments in Davies-street, David Ochterlony Dyce Sombre, esq. Though few names have acquired a greater degree of scandalous notoriety than that of this person, there was little remarkable about him beyond his pedigree and his wealth. His paternal grandfather was a Scotchman, a native of the town of Aberdeen, and his grandfather, on the mother's side, an Alsatian Frenchman, a native of the city of Strasburgh. Both paternal and maternal grandmothers were Indian Mahomedan concubines of their respective lords. The history of the maternal grandfather alone is remarkable. He was a French adventurer named Gaultier Reignard, originally a private in the company of Switzers in the British service at Calcutta, from which he deserted to the Nabob of Oude, and who for his sullen look went with his countrymen under the name of Sombre, or "the gloomy." Reignard engaged in the service of Meer Cassim, Nabob of Bengal, when he was concerned in hostilities with the English. In revenge for the capture of one of his fortresses, the Nabob resolved on the massacre of his English prisoners, and accordingly put, it is supposed, about 200 to death. "He found," says one of our Indian historians, "a fit instrument in a renegade Frenchman of the name of Sumroo" (which was the Indian pronunciation of the name). He ought to have added that all the Indian chiefs had refused to perform the part of executioner-in-chief. This happened in October, 1763; and a month later, Patra, where the massacre took place, was stormed and taken by the English. Reignard of course fled, to escape being hung or shot; and being a man of courage and enterprise, he, in due time, succeeded in establishing for himself an independent principality in the north-western part of India, at Surdhana, some 30 miles from Delhi. This was not a difficult achievement at the moment, which was that of the dissolution of the Mogul Empire. Reignard fell in love with a Cashmerian dancing girl, married her, and made a Roman Catholic of her. This was the celebrated Begum Sumroo. The Begum had no children by Reignard; he had, however, by a Mahomedan concubine, a daughter, which was adopted by the Begum as her own child, according to the laws and customs of the East. This daughter the Begum married to Mr. Dyce, the half-caste son of Capt. Dyce, of the Indian army, and the late Mr. Dyce Sumroo or Sombre was the fruit of the marriage. The Begum succeeded her husband in the principality, and administered it with great skill for near half a century. In 1803 she fought against the Duke of Wellington, at Assaye, as an auxiliary of the Mahratta Chief Scindiah, and, after the defeat, she fled to Northern Hindustan, and made her peace with the Marquis of Wellesley; entering into a treaty with him by which her principality, on her demise, should lapse to the British Government, her personal property being left at her own disposal. Mr. Dyce, her adopted son, was to have been her heir, and he commanded her army; but in her extreme old age she detected him in an intrigue, imprisoned and disinherited him, substituting his son in his room; and thus the late Mr. Dyce Sumroo became the inheritor of a French nickname and of half a million sterling, which was paid over to him from the Anglo-Indian Exchequer, where it had been deposited. He appeared in this country about a dozen years ago, bringing with him a reputation of almost fabulous wealth, and of being thoroughly Oriental in education, customs of life, and manners of thought. His arrival attracted much notice. He became one of the fêted lions of the season, and ultimately married, in 1840, the Hon. Mary Ann Jervis, daughter of the Viscount St. Vincent. A separation soon took place, and the legal proceedings consequent upon this ill-

starred marriage—followed by those adopted for the purpose of establishing Mr. Dyce Sombre's lunacy—were long matters of public talk and universal notoriety. For the last few years Mr. Sombre has resided on the Continent, to escape the effects of the decision of the Court of Chancery in his case,—a decision which he had come over to petition against, when he was seized with his fatal illness, in which he endured much pain with great fortitude.

2. At Middleham, Yorkshire, Caroline Amelia, wife of the Rev. William Atthill, M.A., Sub-Dean of Middleham; better known under her maiden name of Miss Halsted. Miss Halsted was the author of two pleasing works for young persons—"The Little Botanist," and "Investigation, or Travels in the Boudoir," 1837, 12mo. In 1838 Miss Halsted obtained the annual prize of ten guineas given by Mr. Alderman Copeland in connection with the restoration of the venerable hall of Sir John Crosby, in the city of London, and the commemoration of Sir Thomas Gresham. The subject was an historical memoir of the life of Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of King Henry the Seventh. She also gained the same prize in the following year, the subject being "The Obligations of Literature to the Mothers of England." Miss Halsted afterwards devoted herself with much assiduity to the collection of materials on the history of King Richard III. The results were published under the title of "The Life of King Richard the Third as Duke of Gloucester and King of England," 1844, 8vo, a work of considerable research.

— At Cornbury Park, Oxon, aged 37, the Hon. Henry George Spencer, fifth son of the late Lord Churchill.

— At Campden Hill, Kensington, in his 53rd year, the Right Hon. William Saunders Sebright Lascelles, Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household, a Privy Councillor, M.P. for Knaresborough, and a deputy lieutenant of Yorkshire; next brother to the Earl of Harewood. Mr Lascelles was the third son of Henry, second Earl of Harewood. In 1820 he was returned to Parliament for Northallerton, which borough had always had a Lascelles for one of its members from the year 1745. In 1826 he resigned his seat to his elder brother, the present Earl. He then sat for Wakefield from 1837 to 1847, when he was elected for Knaresborough. Mr. Lascelles was appointed Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household on the 24th of July, 1847, having been sworn of the Privy Council two days before. He married, May 14, 1823, Lady Caroline Georgiana Howard, eldest daughter of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, K.G., and by that lady has left issue.

2. At Fifield House, Wilts, Lætitia, daughter of the late Charles Penruddocke, esq., M.P. for Wilts, and sister to the late J. H. Penruddocke, esq., M.P.

3. At Cookstown, Capt. Lind. He received a grape shot at the battle of Waterloo, weighing ten ounces, which he kept as a relic, hooped in silver. The shot entered at the breast, and was cut out behind the shoulder three days after the battle. He was reported as killed in the Gazette.

— At Brompton, aged 67, Colonel Edmund Richard Story. He entered the army in 1803, served in the Peninsula with the 3rd Dragoon Guards, from August, 1809, to the end of the war in 1814, and was present at the battles of Busaco, Roleia, Campo Mayor, Los Santos, and Albuera; also, at the action of Usagre, the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and the siege of Pampeluna.

— At Stone, near Berkeley, aged 83, H. Jenner, M.D., third son of the late Rev. H. Jenner, of Burbage, Wilts, and nephew of the celebrated Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of vaccination.

— At Hastings, aged 34, Augusta Jane, wife of the Rev. Iltyd Nicholl (eldest son of Iltyd Nicholl, esq., of the Ham, Glamorganshire), and daughter of William Nicholl, M.D.

— At Bath, aged 84, General John Sulivan Wood, Lieutenant of the Tower of London. He was for some time on the staff in the East Indies, and was actively employed in the Nepal war.

4. At West Retford, in his 67th year, the Rev. William Verelst, Rector of Grayingham, Lincolnshire. This gentleman was the last descendant in the male line of a family which first settled in England in the 17th century, when Simon Verelst was a celebrated painter of flowers in the court of Charles II. The brother of Simon, Herman, also a painter, was the great grandfather of

Harry Verelst, esq., Governor of Bengal, who, in 1771, purchased Aston Hall, and other estates in Yorkshire, of the Earl of Halifax, who was the father of the gentleman now deceased.

4. At Kensington Palace, aged 74, John Townsend Aiton, esq., Superintendent of the Royal Gardens, Kensington.

— At Montreal, Colonel Henry William Vavasour, commanding the Royal Engineers in Canada. He served in the Peninsular war, and was present at the defence of Cadiz in 1810–11.

— At Leicester, aged 71, Ann, daughter of the late Mr. John Throsby, author of the "History of Leicester," and "Excursions in Leicestershire."

5. Aged 59, in Alpha-road, Regent's Park, Colonel Joseph Edward Greaves Elmsall, of Woodlands, near Doncaster. He was present at the battle of Waterloo as captain in the 1st Dragoon Guards. He was put into the commission of the peace for the West Riding in 1839.

6. At the St. Louis Theatre, America, Mrs. Shea, formerly Miss Kemble, granddaughter of Stephen Kemble, and grandniece of Mrs. Siddons. During the performance of "Jack Sheppard," a large flat iron, suspending a lamp from the ceiling, slipped from its fastenings and fell to the ground, striking Mrs. Shea on the top of the head, when she immediately fell dead upon the stage.

— At Dumfries, aged 53, David Macbeth Moir, esq., surgeon, at Musselburgh, the Delta of "Blackwood's Magazine." Mr. Moir was born at Musselburgh, in January, 1798, at which place, after passing with great credit through the medical classes of the University of Edinburgh, he practised as a surgeon with great success. It seems to have been about the year 1817—when he was a youth of nineteen—that Mr. Moir committed his first verses to the press, in the pages of "Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine." They were without signature, so that it is not easy now to identify them, or such other pieces as he did not afterwards reclaim. The earliest poem—that of Emma, subsequently named Sir Ethelred—which bears the subscription of Delta, appeared in the magazine for January, 1820. Having once established his place in "Blackwood," under the signiature of Delta, Mr. Moir continued, during the long period of more than 30 years, to enrich its pages with a series of poems, which would be remarkable were it for nothing but the profusion with which they were poured forth. But they possessed many and high qualities—a great command of language and numbers, a delicate and graceful fancy, and a sweet pure vein of tenderness and pathos. These characteristics are displayed, with scarcely one exception, through the whole series of his compositions—the last of which, "The Lament of Selim," left his hand little more than a fortnight before his death. Two volumes, "The Legend of Geneviève" and "Domestic Verses," were published separately. "Delta," wrote Professor Wilson, "has produced many original pieces, which will possess a permanent place in the poetry of Scotland. Delicacy and grace characterize his happiest compositions; some of them are beautiful, in a cheerful spirit that has only to look on nature to be happy; and others breathe the simplest and purest pathos. His scenery, whether sea-coast or inland, is always truly Scottish; and, at times, his pen drops touches of light on minute subjects, that till then had slumbered in the shade, but now 'shine well where they stand' or lie, as component and characteristic parts of our lowland landscapes." While the pathos of Delta was subduing the hearts of all the readers of "Blackwood," there suddenly appeared in the same pages the first fragment of one of the most laughable embodiments of Scottish humour —"The Life of Mansie Wauch," begun in October, 1824; four or five years elapsed before the autobiography of the Dalkeith tailor was completed in "Blackwood," and issued in a volume by itself. It has since run through six or eight editions in this country, besides reprints in America and France, and the circulation of several of its chapters in the guise of chap-books. The first whisper that went abroad that the touching "Legend of Geneviève" and the facetious history of "Mansie Wauch" were from one and the same pen, was received with astonishment and incredulity. The public had universally assigned the story to John Galt, then in the heyday of his fame, and undoubtedly it was pitched to a key-note which that writer had been the first to strike. But the execution was discriminated by so many peculiar touches as to make "Mansie Wauch" an original creation, sufficient to have built

up the fame of its author, even if it had stood alone; and, in the circumstances, affording a truly remarkable proof of the diversified gifts of the genius by which it was produced. In 1831, Mr. Moir published his "Outlines of the Ancient History of Medicine, being a View of the Progress of the Healing Art among the Egyptians, Greeks, Romans, and Arabians"—a work of great research and diversified erudition. The catalogue of his writings closes with "Sketches of the Poetical Literature of the Past Half-Century, in Six Lectures," delivered at the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, which appeared this present year. Mr. Moir was a zealous member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The Roman antiquities of his native place, Musselburgh, and of Inveresk, one of the most important Roman sites in Scotland apart from the Wall, early excited his liveliest interest. The lineaments of Mr. Moir's character are not unfaithfully reflected in his writings. To know him was to love him. The sweetness of his disposition, the purity and simplicity, the manliness and sincerity of his mind, gained and secured for him universal affection and esteem. Mr. Moir married, in 1829, Miss Charlotte E. Bell, of Leith, and by this lady, who survives him, he leaves issue eight children.

7. At the residence of his son, Capt. Mullen, the Governor of the Glasgow prison, Lieut.-Col. Robert Mullen, K.H., late 1st Royal Regiment. He had seen much arduous service during his lengthened career.

— Aged 72, the Rev. Sir Henry Rivers, the 9th bart. (1621), Rector of Farley Chamberlayne and Martyr Worthy, Hants. He was the fourth son of the Rev. Sir Peter Rivers, the 6th baronet, a Prebendary of Winchester, and was educated at Cambridge for the church, in which he had received several preferments. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his brother, Sir James Rivers, a captain in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun on the 27th of September, 1805. He married, May 2, 1812, Charlotte, daughter of Mr. Samuel Eales, of Cranbury, Hants, by whom he has left issue.

— At his seat, Rhode Hill, near Lyme Regis, Dorset, the Hon Sir John Talbot, G.C.B., Admiral of the Red; uncle to Lord Talbot de Malahide. He was the third son of Richard Talbot, esq., of Malahide Castle, by Margaret, eldest daughter of James O'Reilly, esq., of Ballinlough, co. Westmeath, Baroness Talbot and Lady Malahide. He entered the navy March 24, 1784, as captain's servant in the *Boreas* frigate, Capt. Horatio Nelson, with whom he served in the West Indies until November, 1787. As senior of the *Astrea*, of 32 guns and 212 men, Capt. Lord Henry Paulet, he was afforded an opportunity of displaying much good conduct, on the night of April 10, 1795, at the capture in the Channel of the French frigate *La Gloire*, of 42 guns and 275 men, 40 of whom, in a spirited action of 58 minutes, were killed and wounded, with a loss to the British of not more than eight wounded. He was promoted on the 17th of the same month to the command of the *Helena* sloop, on the home station; and posted Aug 27, 1796, into the *Eurydice*, 24. While commanding that sloop Capt. Talbot made prize, Dec. 15, 1796, of the privateer *Sphinx*, of 26 men; Feb. 6, 1797, of the *Flibustier*, of 20 guns and 63 men; March 7 following, of the *Voltigeur*, of 23 men; and Nov. 10, 1719, of the *Hirondelle*, of 14 guns and 50 men. In the *Glenmore* he retook, in July, 1801, four West Indiamen, which had been cut off from their convoy by a French privateer. In the *Leander* he captured, Feb. 23, 1805, *La Ville de Milan*, of 46 guns, and her prize, the *Cleopatra*, 32, both of which ships had been much shattered in a recent engagement. Upon leaving the *Leander*, he was presented by the ward-room officers of that ship with a gold sword, as a token of their regard and esteem for him, not only as an officer, but as an individual. In the *Victorious*, which ship he did not join until November, 1809, Captain Talbot was at first stationed, under Lord Collingwood, off Toulon. He was next engaged, under the late Sir George Martin, in affording protection to the island of Sicily when threatened with an invasion by Joachim Murat; and while blockading Corfu with the *Leonidas* and *Imogene* under his orders, he drove on shore, Jan. 30, 1801, the *Leoben*, an Italian schooner-of-war, of 10 guns and 60 men, which was set on fire and blown up by the enemy. On the 21st Feb., 1812, being at the time off Venice, in company with the *Weasel*, 18, Capt. J. W. Andrew, the *Victorious* (which,

although rated at 74, mounted 82 guns) discovered a hostile squadron, consisting of the French ship *Rivoli*, of 80 guns, the *Jena* and *Mercure*, of 16, and the *Mamelouck*, of 8 guns, and two gun-boats. This was about three P.M., and at half-past four A.M. on the 22nd, the *Victorious*, having arrived within half-pistol-shot of the *Rivoli*, commenced an action with that ship, which continued to rage with the utmost fury on both sides until nine A.M., when, her hull, masts, and rigging being dreadfully cut up, and 400 of her crew being either killed or wounded, the *Rivoli* struck her colours. The loss sustained by the *Victorious* in achieving this noble exploit amounted to 27 killed and 99 wounded. Towards the close of the engagement she was assisted by two broadsides from the *Weasel*, which, emulating the gallantry of her consort, had blown up the *Mercure*, and put to flight the *Jena* and *Mamelouck*. In the early part of this action Captain Talbot received a contusion from a splinter, which nearly deprived him of sight, and compelled him to leave the deck. On his return to England he was presented by the Admiralty with a gold medal, in commemoration of his valour. Having refitted at Chatham, he sailed in November, 1812, with a convoy to the West Indies. He thence proceeded to the Chesapeake, and in January, 1814, was employed in blockading, at New London, the United States ships *Macedonian* and *Hornet*. In June following he was sent to defend the whale fishery in Davis's Straits, and when in lat. 66° 30′ N. his ship was so much injured by striking on a small rock that he was obliged to return with his consorts to England. She arrived at Spithead, Aug. 10, 1814, and was shortly after paid off. Sir John Talbot had not since been afloat. He had been appointed a Colonel of Marines, June 4, preceding. He was nominated a K.C.B., Jan. 2, 1815, and attained the rank of a full admiral, 1841. He was created G.C.B., Feb. 23, 1842; and was awarded a good-service pension May 5, 1847. Sir John Talbot married, Oct. 17, 1815, the Hon. Juliana Arundell, fourth daughter of James Everard ninth Lord Arundell of Wardour, and has left issue.

8. At Trent Park, of spasm of the heart, in her 40th year, the Lady Agneta Elizabeth, wife of R. C. L. Bevan, esq., youngest sister to the present Earl of Hardwicke.

8. Aged 73, George Bramwell, esq., of Tynedale-place, Islington, late of Finch-lane, London, banker.

— At Heckley, aged 50, Edward Fenwicke, esq., son of the late James Fenwicke, esq., of Longwitton Hall, by his wife Jane, only child and heir of John Manners, esq., of Long Framlington, Northumberland.

— Aged 86, the Rev. Thomas Trebeck, Rector of Chailey, Sussex, and a Prebendary of Ripon.

— At Dickleburgh Rectory, Norfolk, aged 87, Lydia, relict of the Very Rev. George Stevenson, Dean of Kilfenora.

— At Loughrigg Holm, Rydal, Westmorland, aged 60, Edward Quillinan, esq. In early life Mr. Quillinan was a lieutenant in the 3rd Dragoon Guards, but soon found that his talent lay rather in the pen than the sword. His poetic talents introduced him to the friendship of Sir Egerton Brydges, then residing at Lee Priory, and in 1817 he married Jemima Anne Deborah, second daughter of the literary baronet. This lady's death, in 1822, was occasioned by a lamentable accident, her clothes having caught fire in her own apartment. While residing at Lee Priory, many of Mr. Quillinan's poetical productions were printed at the private press there established. The only prose volume from his pen is one entitled, "The Conspirators; or, the Romance of Military Life," in 3 vols. 8vo, embodying the writer's recollections of the Peninsular war. About the year 1823 the poet Wordsworth visited Sir Egerton Brydges, which led to an acquaintance between the two families, and subsequently Mr. Quillinan married the only daughter of the great poet of the Lakes. This lady also died just four years before him, on the 9th of July, 1847. At the time of Mr. Wordsworth's decease, some extracts were published from Mr. Quillinan's journal, descriptive of the bard's last moments. Mr. Quillinan was an accomplished scholar, more especially in Portuguese literature, and was a critical writer of no mean ability. Precision of style and pungency of remark, wholly untinctured by ill-nature, characterized the compositions which he now and then contributed to the periodical press.

He had for many years past taken up his abode in the beautiful valley between Ambleside and Rydal, near the residence of the late Mr. Wordsworth, in whose recently-published biography will be found frequent and honourable mention of his name. His remains were interred in Grassmere Church, in that romantic and grief-hallowed spot where repose the remains of Mr. Wordsworth and his daughter.

8. In Bedford-place, aged 70, Sir John Augustus Francis Simpkinson, knt., one of Her Majesty's Counsel, a Bencher of Lincoln's Inn, M.A. and F.R.S. This gentleman was a member of Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 15, 1806; and became a King's Counsel in Trinity Term, 1831. He formerly enjoyed an extensive practice in tithe causes, which before the Act of 1841 were heard on the Equity side of the Exchequer. Being Treasurer of the Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1845, he received the honour of knighthood when Her Majesty opened the new hall on the 30th of October in that year.

9. At Plymouth, Rear-Adm. James Lillicrap. He was made lieutenant and commander in 1801, in reward for his distinguished conduct as first Lieutenant of the *Venerable*, 74, in an action with a Spanish squadron in the Aix Roads.

— Maria Louisa, daughter of John Jolliffe Tufnell, esq., of Langleys, Essex.

— At York-gate, Regent's Park, Lucy Henry Kingston, esq., second son of the late John Kingston, esq., M.P. for Lymington.

— In Upper Woburn-place, aged 80, Joseph Vernon, esq., formerly Receiver of the Fees at the Treasury.

— At Brompton, aged 57, Caroline, relict of the Rev. Richard Harris Barham, Minor Canon of St. Paul's.

— At Southampton, Col. William Roberts, late Royal Artillery. He served in the Peninsula from May, 1810, to Oct., 1812, and again from May, 1813, to the end of the war in 1814, including the defence of Cadiz, battle of Barossa, and capture of Seville. He received the gold medal for Barossa, having commanded a field battery.

10. Aged 93, Constantia Maria Burgoyne Wren, eldest and last surviving great-granddaughter of Sir Christopher Wren.

10. In Bryanston-square, Marianne, relict of John Henry Burges, esq., of Parkanaur, Tyrone, and sister of the late Sir William Johnstone, bart., of Gilford, Downshire.

— At Stonehouse, the Rev. Robert Francis Stapylton Bree, Vicar of Tintagel, and a magistrate for the county of Cornwall.

11. At Rankeilour House, Fifeshire, aged 50, David Maitland Makgill Crichton, esq.

— While on a visit at the house of her son-in-law, Mr. Joshua Wilson, of Highbury-place, aged 80, Mary Peard, wife of Thomas Bulley, esq., of Liverpool.

— At Dover, aged 65, Col. Robert Thompson, K.H., Royal Engineers. He entered the service 1804, served in Nova Scotia in 1808–11, and at the capture of Martinique in 1809, for which he received the silver war medal with one clasp. He was commanding engineer with the expedition on the north coast of Spain, at the blockade of Santona in 1812. He served in Holland and the Netherlands in 1813-15, and in 1814 was commanding engineer in the expedition under Major Gibbs, for the reduction of Fort Batz in South Beveland. From 1830 to 1836 he was commanding engineer at the Cape of Good Hope, including the Kafir war of 1835, during which he received the repeated thanks of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the Commander-in-chief, in general orders.

12. At Brighton, aged 89, Mrs. Elizabeth Story, widow of Col. John Story.

13. At Hornby, near Lancaster, in his 82nd year, the Rev. John Lingard, D.D. and LL.D., the Roman Catholic Historian of England. Dr. Lingard was born on the 5th of February, 1771, in the city of Winchester. He prosecuted his early studies at Douay, and experienced a narrow escape from the destruction to which the fury of the populace had destined all the clergy on the outbreak of the French Revolution. Dr. Lingard revisited France when Bonaparte was First Consul. The Consul was very civil, and ordered that Dr. Lingard should have access to the documents he wanted. His first appearance as an author was in the year 1805, when he wrote a series of letters in the *Newcastle Courant*, which was afterwards collected under the title of "Catholic Loyalty Vindicated," 1805,

12mo. He was then resident as a priest at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. He continued for some years after to write works on controversial or doctrinal subjects connected with his faith. He was also the author of "Catechetical Instructions on the Doctrines and Worship of the Catholic Church," of which there have been several editions. An anonymous English version of the New Testament, which was published by Dolman in 1836, was the work of Dr. Lingard. It is said to be accurate and faithful in many passages where the Douay translation is faulty. In 1809 Dr Lingard published his "Antiquities of the Anglo-Saxon Church;" a work which Southey pronounced to be not more full of erudition than of Catholic sophistry and misrepresentation. This was followed by his great work, "The History of England from the first Invasion of the Romans to the year 1688;" printed first in 1819–25 in 6 vols. 4to.; for the second time in 1823–31, in 14 vols. 8vo.; and in 1849–50, with the last corrections of its author, in 10 vols., being the fifth edition of the work. Dr. Lingard has been characterized by Mr. Hallam, in his "Constitutional History," as "a late writer whose acuteness and industry would raise him to a very respectable place among our historians, if he could have repressed the inveterate partiality of his profession;" while Mr. Macaulay has spoken of him in his essays as "undoubtedly a very able and well-informed writer, but whose fundamental rule of judging seems to be that the popular opinion on an historical question cannot possibly be correct." Dr. Lingard was offered a cardinal's hat, and gave the following account of the manner in which the dignity was offered to him by Pope Leo XII.:—"Cardinal Litta called on me one morning at the English College (Rome), and told me it was the Pope's wish that I should be a Cardinal. Now, this was not at all in my way, so I said I could not accept it, as it was my intention to return to England, and go on with my History. He said that probably his Holiness might overcome that resolution, and that I was to go to the Vatican the following day. I did so, and, after going through many large apartments, was shown into a smaller one, where, seated in such a position with respect to the door that I did not perceive him on the first entering, was His Holiness Leo XII. He received me very kindly, seemed amused at my walking into the middle of the room, and then suddenly turning round and perceiving him, and immediately broached the subject. He said he wished me to become Cardinal Protector of the English missions. I told him I could not undertake anything of the sort, that I possessed none of the qualifications necessary for such an office, and that it would quite put a stop to the progress of my History. His Holiness replied that I must live in Rome, that whatever could only be got in England might possibly be procured, perhaps without much difficulty, and that whatever influence he possessed in other countries should be at my service in procuring MSS., &c., for my purpose. I then said I did not possess the means that were, in my opinion, necessary properly to maintain that dignity; to which he replied that that objection could be easily obviated. Still I remained obstinate, but even at our parting interview he returned to the subject, and said I should be a cardinal *in petto*. This I did not care about, so long as it was to remain there (*i. e.* a secret in the Pope's breast)." Had Dr. Lingard desired any ecclesiastical dignity, he might easily have been gratified; but a life of "illustrious obscurity," as it has been well termed, was more consonant to his taste and disposition, and he never at any time would consent to meddle in ecclesiastical government. His opinion may have been occasionally asked, and when given could not fail to be received with respect; but it was well known and understood that he did not wish to be consulted on these subjects, nor that his general occupations should receive any interruption. In his personal character and demeanour he was most gentle, kind, and obliging, and in the quiet village and neighbourhood to which he had retired he was a universal favourite, totally independent of his literary reputation.

14. In Portland-place, aged 50, John Barnard, esq., of Ham Common, Surrey, and of Cornhill, banker.

— At Northfield, aged 51, John Meredith, esq., a magistrate for the counties of Worcester and Stafford.

— At Rackheath Hall, near Norwich, in his 83rd year, Sir Edward Hardinge John Stracy, the second baronet of that place (1818), a deputy-lieutenant and

magistrate of Cheshire, a magistrate of Norfolk and Suffolk, and a barrister-at-law. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, May 3, 1793. He was for some years one of the principal Committee Clerks of the House of Commons, and also Clerk of the Engrossments; and he succeeded his uncle, Mr. Hardinge Stracy (who had also previously held those offices), as counsel to the Chairman of Committees of the House of Lords. He succeeded to the dignity of Baronet, on the death of his father in 1829. For several years Sir Edward held the honourable position of Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Cheshire. He married, in 1810, Anne, daughter and sole heiress of William Brookbank, esq., of The Beech, Cheshire; she died in 1832, having had no issue.

14. In the neighbourhood of London, aged 50, the Right Hon. Charles William Bury, second Earl of Charleville (1806), Viscount Charleville (1800), and Baron Tullamore of Charleville Forest, King's County (1797), a Representative Peer of Ireland, and Major of the King's County Militia. His Lordship was born on the 29th of April, 1801, and was the only son of Charles William, the first Earl, by Catharine Maria, widow of James Tisdall, esq., and only daughter and heir of Thomas Townley Dawson, esq. When Lord Tullamore, the late Earl was elected to Parliament for the town of Carlow in 1826; and again in 1830 and 1831. In 1832 he was returned for Penryn and Falmouth. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Oct. 31, 1835; and was elected a Representative Peer of Ireland in 1838. In both Houses he was a supporter of the Conservative party. The Earl of Charleville married, Feb. 26, 1821, Beaujolais Harriet Charlotte, third daughter of the late Colonel John Campbell, of Shawfield, and had issue.

15. At Hampstead, aged 58, Miss Mary Ann Gibson, daughter of the late William Gibson, esq., of Pentonville.

16. At Bridgetown, Totnes, aged 61, Lieut. Edward Luscombe (1810). He was in Lord Gambier's flag-ship at Copenhagen, and was in the *Implacable*, 74, in the successful action with the Russian 74-gun ship *Lelwood*. He saw much boat service in the Baltic.

17. In William-street, Lowndes-square, aged 27, Mary Clementina Marion, wife of Capt. Sir Frederick Nicolson, bart., R.N.

17. At Edinburgh, aged 88, Sir Roger Hale Sheaffe, of Edswale, co. Clare, bart., a General in the Army, and Colonel of the 36th Foot. He was born at Boston in North America, on the 15th of July, 1763, and was the third son of William Sheaffe, esq., deputy collector of H.M. Customs at that port. He served in Ireland from Jan., 1781, to May, 1787; and in Canada from July following, to Sept., 1797. In 1794 he was employed on a public mission, to protest against certain settlements made by the Americans on the south shore of Lake Ontario. He served in Holland from Aug. to Nov., 1799, and in the Baltic, under Sir Hyde Parker and Lord Nelson, from March to July, 1801; and in Canada from Sept., 1802, to Oct., 1811. He attained the brevet rank of Colonel 1808, and the rank of Major-General 1811. He again served in Canada from the 29th of July, 1812, to Nov., 1813. The Americans having invaded Upper Canada at Queenstown on the 13th of October, 1812, and Gen. Brock, commanding in the province, having fallen in a gallant effort with an independent force to oppose them, Major-Gen. Sheaffe, on whom the command devolved, assembled some regular troops and militia, with a few Indians, and the same day attacked them on a woody height which they occupied above the town, and completely defeated them, though far exceeding his own followers in number, their commander delivering his sword, and surrendering his surviving troops on the field of battle. In acknowledgment of this important service he was created a baronet by patent dated Jan. 16, 1813. Sir Roger Sheaffe defended the town of York in Upper Canada, on the 27th of April, 1813, when the loss of the Americans exceeded the number of those opposed to them. He continued to command in the Upper Province and to administer its government until June, 1813; and on quitting it he received from the resident members of the Executive Council an address expressive of their sense of "that display of candour, justice, and impartiality which had marked his administration, and the urbanity and confidence of his official intercourse." They further acknowledged their conviction that they owed the salvation of the whole pro-

vince to his military talents, on the memorable day when he succeeded to the command. He has left no surviving issue.

17. At Trosy Park, Denbigh, aged 58, Aneurin Owen, esq., one of the Assistant Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales, and a Commissioner for the Inclosure of Commonable Lands.

— At Albury, Surrey, aged 16, the Hon. Edward Addington, youngest son of the Rev. Viscount Sidmouth.

— Aged 70, Edmund Walker, esq., of the Exchequer Office, Lincoln's Inn, and Clifton Villas, Paddington.

18. In Upper Bedford-place, aged 84, the Dowager Lady Mackworth, relict of Sir Digby Mackworth, bart.

19. At Dublin, aged 86, the widow of Capt. J. O'Beirne, brother to Lucius Thomas, Lord Bishop of Meath.

— In Upper Wimpole-street, aged 59, Francis James Newman Rogers, esq., of Rainscombe, Wilts, M.A., Q.C., Recorder of Exeter, Deputy Judge Advocate General, and a Bencher of the Inner Temple. He was a member of Oriel College, Oxford, was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, May 21, 1816, and went the Western circuit, practising also in the Common Law Courts, and as a special pleader. Mr. Rogers was elected Recorder of Exeter, by the Corporation, in 1835; and nominated a Queen's Counsel in 1837. In 1842 he was appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General, on the death of Mr. Serjeant Arabin. Mr. Rogers was the author of several professional works, amongst them one on the "Law and Practice of Elections and Election Committees," which is in high estimation.

— On his passage home from Halifax, aged 22, John Cadwalader Pugh, Lieutenant Royal Regt., youngest son of David Pugh, M.P., of Llanerchydol, Montgomeryshire.

— At Pentre, Pembroke, Elizabeth Maria, wife of D. A. Saunders Davies, esq., M.P. for Carmarthenshire.

— At Ludlow, the Rev. Arthur Willis, Head Master of King Edward the Sixth's grammar school, and evening lecturer at St. Lawrence's Church, in that town.

20. At Leicester, aged 75, the Rev. John Jerard, of Coventry. In early life he accompanied Lord Macartney's Embassy to China; and soon after, devoting himself to missionary work in connection with the London Missionary Society, embarked on board the *Duff*, in 1798, and, with other missionaries and their wives, was taken prisoner by the French, off Rio Janeiro.

20. At Cambrai, aged 83, Monseigneur de Latour d'Auvergne Laurauguais, Cardinal Bishop of Arras (1802). He was born at Auzeville, in the diocese of Toulouse; created a cardinal of the order of priests in 1829, and was the senior Bishop in France.

— At Paris, in his 80th year, Marshal Sebastiani. Horace Sebastiani was born Nov. 11, 1771, at Porta, in Corsica, of an ancient family, connected with that of the Bonapartes. He entered very young into the army, and won his first grades in the campaigns of Italy. He was made colonel in 1799, after which he was employed by the First Consul in several diplomatic missions, in which he displayed great talent, particularly at Constantinople and in Egypt. His observations in the latter country paved the way for Napoleon's Egyptian campaign. He was made a general of division after the battle of Austerlitz, where he was severely wounded, and was one of those who surprised the bridge at Vienna. In 1805, when the Emperor formed the design of excluding the British fleet from the Dardanelles, he selected General Sebastiani as his ambassador to animate and sustain the courage of the Sultan Selim. The general gained a great ascendancy in the councils of the Porte, and induced the fatal rupture with Russia, in 1806. When, in 1807, the British fleet entered the Dardanelles, under Sir J. Duckworth, the dismissal of Sebastiani was one of their principal demands; and it was by his energy and skill that that expedition was frustrated. The general afterwards took part in the campaigns of Spain, with great ability and success. He defeated Albuquerque at Ciudad Real; commanded a corps at the battle of Talavera, in 1809; utterly routed the Spaniards at the battle of Almonacid, and had a principal share in the great victory of Ocana; and in 1811 reduced under the French power the provinces of Granada and Malaga. In Spain he was notorious for having ransacked the convents with merciless avarice, and for mutilating or destroying the airy tracery in the time-honoured halls of the Alhambra. The glorious building

was converted by Sebastiani into stables for his horses, and barracks for his debauched dragoons. He served under Murat in the disastrous Russian campaign, and distinguished himself at the battle of Borodino; but was surprised and defeated at Winkowo, when the Russians resumed the attack and compelled the French to evacuate Moscow. He was again distinguished in the Dresden campaign, in 1813, and was present at the great victories of Lutzen and Bautzen; but at the disastrous battle on the Katzbach, his corps, with Macdonald's *corps d'armée*, was almost entirely destroyed. At the great battle of nations at Leipsig, Sebastiani commanded a corps of cavalry, and did great service in that tremendous conflict; and at Hanau his cavalry were the first to burst through the barrier which the Bavarians had opposed to the defeated Emperor. On the invasion of France he had a command in Champagne, defended Chalons, and was present at the battle of Arcis-sur-Aube. On the 10th of April, 1814, he sent to M. Talleyrand his adhesion to the Provisional Government, and on the 1st June received from the King the cross of St. Louis. On the vacancy caused by the death of General Foy, he was elected by the department of the Aisne to the Chamber of Deputies, where he sat on the benches of constitutional opposition. After the second abdication of Napoleon, he was named as one of the commissaries to treat of peace with the Allies. He afterwards visited England, and on returning to France retired upon half pay. In 1819 he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies by the Island of Corsica, and in that character was a staunch supporter of constitutional liberty. After the revolution of July he was called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Louis Philippe, and was subsequently ambassador successively at Naples and London. On the 21st Oct., 1840, he was created a marshal of France. A dangerous illness, from the consequences of which he never recovered, compelled him to retire prematurely from public affairs. The terrible catastrophe of his daughter, the Duchesse de Praslin's, death, cast a dark shade over the latter years of the marshal's life. He died suddenly whilst sitting at his breakfast table. The funeral of the marshal was solemnized at the church of the Invalids; and was attended by the President of the Republic, the Marshals of France, all the principal generals, the corps diplomatique, and a great number of the principal inhabitants of Paris.

21. At Frogmore Lodge, Herts, aged 93, William Hudson, esq.

— At Lahore, aged 63, Major-Gen. William Battine, C.B., commanding the Cis-Jhelum division of the army. This gallant officer served in the Doab in 1808; Bundulcund, 1809–10; the siege of Kalingur, 1812; the command of the Foot Artillery at the siege of Kalingur, in 1814; taking Nahud and Jeytuck, 1814–15; in Kumaon, 1815–16; Mahratta war, 1817–18; siege and taking of Hattrass, 1819; and siege and capture of Bhurtpore, 1826, for which last he received his brevet of Lieut.-Colonel.

— Aged 19, Henry Hawarden Gillibrand Fazakerley, esq., of Gillibrand Hall, and Fazakerley House, Lancashire; also, aged 18, Tempest Willoughby Skrimshire, youngest son of Rear-Adm. Sir Andrew P. Green, of James-street, St. James's Park. They were inspecting a coal mine at Chorley, Lancashire, in which was a good deal of foul air, in company with the underlooker of the works, Mr. Billinge, and a sinker named William Taylor, taking with them a blazing tar-rope to give light. Shortly after their descent, a boy at the mouth of the pit observed a rush of air up the shaft, as if an explosion had taken place. The son of Mr. Billinge and others went down in search of the parties, but the air was so foul that it was some hours before they could venture to the bottom, when the result was that the whole of the party, four in number, had perished. Mr. Fazakerley had succeeded his father in his estates only four weeks before.

— At Bedgebury Park, the Right Hon. Louisa Viscountess Beresford. She was the youngest daughter of the Most Rev. William Beresford, Lord Archbishop of Tuam. She was first married, in 1806, to Thomas Hope, esq., of Depedene, Surrey, the author of "Anastasius," and had issue three sons, the present Henry Thomas Hope, esq., M.P. for Gloucester; Capt. Adrian John Hope, late of the 4th Dragoon Guards; and Alexander James Beresford Hope, esq., M.P. Mr. Hope died on the 3rd of February, 1831, and his widow was remarried in 1842 to her cousin, Wil-

liam Carr Viscount Beresford, G.C.B., Duke of Elvas, in Portugal.

21. At Kentish Town, Harriet, widow of Sir Charles Wentworth Burdett, bart., and daughter of the late William Hugh Burgess, esq.

— Aged 78, Benjamin Brame, esq., for many years one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for Ipswich, and the senior Portman of the borough. He was the first Mayor of Ipswich after the passing of the Municipal Corporations Reform Act, and was a man of unbending firmness and uncompromising integrity. He has bequeathed to the town a very large sum for charitable purposes. By a deed of trust made in 1846 he has vested the sum of 60,000*l.* Consols. in trust to pay 13*l.* a year to the vicar and churchwardens of St. Peter's, to be distributed in bread amongst the deserving poor every Sunday, and a like sum of 13*l.* to be distributed in coals in the same parish on the day after Christmas; the surplus to be paid by the trustees and the incumbent of St. Mary Key, with four of the trustees of Torley's Charity, to be chosen by his trustees and T. B. Ross, esq., in sums of 7*s.* a week, to poor belonging to the several parishes of Ipswich not being in receipt of parish relief. He has also left small sums to other charities.

— In the wreck of the *Pacha*, on his passage from Hong Kong to Calcutta, aged 27, William Briscoe, esq., M.D., Assistant-Surgeon 61st Regt., youngest son of the late John Briscoe, esq., of Bathford, near Bath.

22. Aged 69, Commander John Fisher (1814), late principal harbourmaster of the port of London.

23. Of brain fever, aged 12, the only son of Henry Grattan, esq., M.P.

— At Enfield, aged 52, the Right Hon. Mary Countess of Lisburn. She was the second daughter of the late Sir Lawrence Palk, bart. She was married to her cousin, the present Earl of Lisburne, in 1835.

24. At Hudcott, Chittlehampton, aged 93, Miss Lucilla Rolle, sister of the late Lord Rolle.

— At Peachfield, Great Malvern, aged 71, Phillis Bown, relict of Sir Edward Thomason, of Birmingham and Warwick.

25. In Burton-street, after 56 years' service in the General Post Office, aged 71, William Milliken, esq.

26. At Bilboa Park, Aberdeenshire, aged 82, Margaret Auldjo, the last surviving daughter of John Auldjo, esq., of Portlethen, Kincardineshire, and of Aberdeen.

26. In Gloucester-terrace, Regent's Park, aged 92, Isabella Anne, Dowager Viscountess Hawarden. She was the only daughter of Thomas Monck, esq., and sister to Charles Stanley, 1st Viscount Monck.

— At Penrith, Lieut.-Col. George Frances Macleod, C.B., late Royal Engineers. He served the campaign in Calabria under Sir John Stuart, and was present at the battle of Maida; afterwards in the Peninsula, and at the sieges of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz. He received the silver war medal with three clasps.

27. At Tobago, in his 55th year, his Excellency David Robert Ross, esq., Lieutenant Governor of that island. Mr. Ross was formerly of Rosstrevor, in the county of Down, and a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county, for which he served sheriff in 1837. He was elected M.P. for the town of Belfast in 1842. Mr. Ross was at this time a large Irish landed proprietor; but, as usual, his property was encumbered beyond relief, and was sold under the recent act. He was gazetted to the government of Tobago on the 14th of February, 1851; but was unfortunately killed almost before he had entered upon the duties of his post. His death was occasioned by his being precipitated, with his horse and gig, from the side of the road into a ravine about 30 feet deep, whilst returning with his servant from a public ball, given at the Court House, on Friday, the 27th of July, in honour of the Queen's coronation. Mr. Ross married, in 1819, Harriet Anne, second daughter of the Right Rev. Edmund Knox, Lord Bishop of Limerick.

27. In London, aged 81, Sir Page Keble Dick, of Port Hall, near Brighton, Sussex, 9th baronet of Braid, Scotland.

— In Scotland, Lieut.-Col. James Oliphant Clunie, C.B., 44th Regt. He served with the Royals in the second American war, and was present at the siege and attack of Fort Erie in 1814. Afterwards he served in India with the 3rd Buffs, which he commanded at the battle of Punniar, in December, 1843. For his services on this occasion he received the medal, and was, in 1844, nominated a Companion of the Bath.

28. In Albany-street, Regent's Park,

in his 49th year, Mr. Benjamin Phelps Gibbon, engraver. The most celebrated of Mr. Gibbon's engravings are from the works of Sir Edward Landseer; and, among them, may be named "The Twa Dogs," "Suspense," "The Jack in Office," "The Fireside Party," "There's no Place like Home," and "The Wolf and the Lamb," after Mulready.

28. At Southsea, aged 76, Major-Gen. William Riddall, K.H. He entered the army in 1798, and was actively employed with the 62nd Regiment in Sicily, Egypt, Calabria, Italy, Spain, and North America from 1806 to the end of the war. He was detached with the Grenadier company of his regiment to retard the advance of the French in their march to invest Scylla Castle and invade Sicily; and served at the Faro in Sicily for several weeks, under the fire of the French batteries erected in Calabria. He was afterwards second in command to General Blommart, in a Grenadier battalion sent from Sicily to Spain; and was advanced with his company and two field pieces in the attack on and expulsion of the French from the heights before Genoa. Afterwards he served in North America, and was second in command with detachments up the Penobscot River; he also commanded the advance in forcing a position at Hampden, defended by treble our numbers. He attained the rank of colonel in 1837, and that of major-general in 1846; and was, in 1832, nominated a K.H.

30. In Portland villas, aged 72, Capt. Abel Wantner Thomas, R.N. He entered the navy as midshipman on board the *Argo*, 44, in 1793. In 1796 he was in the *Victorious*, 74, when, together with the *Arrogant*, of the same force, she fought six French frigates off Sumatra, and had a loss of 17 killed and 57 wounded. He was made lieutenant 1800, and in 1803 commanded the *Grappler*, gun-brig, which was destroyed near Granville, and her crew carried prisoners to Verdun. Mr. Thomas himself was severely wounded in the mouth. On his return at the peace he was promoted to the rank of commander, and allotted by the Patriotic Society a pension of 150*l.* per annum.

— At Pallinsburn, Northumberland, in his 73rd year, Richard Craster Askew, esq., barrister-at-law.

31. In Gray's Inn, aged 37, Compton Reade, esq., only son of Sir John Chandos Reade, bart., of Shipton Court, Oxfordshire.

Lately. At Linden, aged 83, Count Von Kielmannsegge, the Hanoverian general. He was born at Ratzebourg, in the duchy of Lauenburg, in the year 1768, entered the army in 1793, and served against the French at Nieuport, in Holland, at Hamburg, at Quatre Bras, and Waterloo, where he commanded a brigade.

Lately. At Berlin, aged 75, Christian Frederick Tieck, director of the Sculpture Gallery of the Royal Museum. This excellent sculptor, who was a brother of the celebrated poet, Ludwig Tieck, was born at Berlin. He was first apprenticed to a stone-cutter; subsequently entered the Academy of Fine Arts, under Schadow, and, impelled by his brother, soon began to seek after the ideal and poetic in art. Having obtained a grant from the Academy, he went to Paris, and studied in the atelier of David the painter. A relievo, published in the "Annales du Musée," representing Priam asking Achilles for the corpse of Hector, attracted great notice. Thence Goethe called him, in 1801, to Weimar, where he executed several relievos and busts for the ducal palace. Amongst the latter, that of Goethe himself, and that of F. A. Wolf, the philologist, are of great merit. In 1808 C. F. Tieck visited Italy, until Madame de Stael summoned him to Copet to make the relievos of the Necker family vault. Later he executed at Carrara the life-size statue of M. Necker. When King Ludwig of Bavaria had conceived the idea of the Walhalla, Tieck was selected to make several of the busts of the great men there to be exhibited. These were made in the solitude of the little town of Carrara, where Tieck and Rauch worked together, the former at the fine candelabrum with the dancing Horus, now placed in the Mausoleum of Charlottenburgh, near Berlin. From his return to Berlin in 1819, up to his late demise, a vast number of sculptures have been executed by Tieck himself, as well as from his models, among which were the sculptures of the concert-hall of the great theatre, and the large relievos of the pediment made after antique patterns; the colossal angels before the Cathedral of Berlin; the horse-tamer on the projecture of the Royal Museum; the bronze door of the Werder Church, &c.

Having been appointed, in 1830, director of the sculpture-gallery of the Royal Museum, he continued the restoration of the antiques of that establishment. He was one of the chief founders of the Society of Art-Friends of Prussia, and exerted a large influence over the whole artistic movements of his country.

Lately. At Lausanne, on his way home from India, aged 49, John Fergusson Cathcart, of the Bengal Civil Service, youngest son of the late Lord Alloway, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

Lately. At the house of her foundation in the Rue St. Jaques, at Paris, Madame Javouhey, the venerable mother of the order of St. Joseph Cluny. Within the boasted unity of the Church of Rome, new sects and rules of religion are continually arising, and with no less success than among more tolerant branches of the Catholic Church. The rapidity of the establishment of the order of St. Joseph of Cluny is not surpassed in the religious stories of earlier ages. In 1832 Madame Javouhey was a poor herdswoman, tending the cows of Monsieur de St. Hilaire upon his estate in Lorraine. In 1842 we find her the superior of the most flourishing religious order in France—an order of which she herself alone and unaided was the foundress—the guide and counsel of the highest dignitaries of the Church, the patroness of those who so few years before were her masters—bestowing by her influence pensions, places, dignities on those who once bestowed on her the hard-earned morsel of daily bread. She began by forming amongst her own class of hard-working peasant women an order of working nuns which had never existed before in France. The admirable discipline of the association soon attracted the notice of Monsieur de St. Hilaire, whose brother was then in office as Minister of Marine. He perceived at once how wonderfully adapted for hard service in the colonies would be an institution such as the one founded by Madame Javouhey. The Minister lost no time in examining into the affair, was delighted with all that met his observation, and immediately made overtures to the reverend mother to secure her services in French Guiana, a colony which, from its frightful climate, had been regarded with horror by the most self-sacrificing orders—even by the Sœurs de Charité themselves. Madame Javouhey closed at once with the proposition of the Government, and departed, taking with her 60 nuns, all chosen from the same class of society as that to which she herself belonged. She founded in the colony the first of her houses. With admirable perspicuity she had prepared her followers, by instruction in every species of labour, for the life of hardship and self-reliance to which they were destined. Thus they were gardeners, vine-dressers, tillers of the earth, washerwomen, ironers, seamstresses, cooks, spinners, grooms, herdswomen, schoolmistresses—in short, no foreign aid was needed for the prosperity of the little community, which soon grew to be the prime mover and master spirit of the colony. Once fairly established, the superior returned to France, under pretence of carrying more sisters to Guiana, but in reality to lay the foundation of her order in the mother country. From the first it was evident that her intention had been to spread it throughout the kingdom, and well has she succeeded. There is not a burgh, scarcely indeed a village, where a *succursale* of Joseph de Cluny does not exist, and all the while the reverend mother was busy increasing the order in numbers and influence, she was busy, too, in augmenting its wealth; and she has died, leaving her immense riches and a commercial connection unrivalled throughout the kingdom. Her talent for business was so remarkable that she even managed to trade with Brother Jonathan and make a profit. Her ships were known all over the world, and her credit universal.

AUGUST.

1. Aged 41, the Hon. Charles John Murray, brother to the Earl of Mansfield.

— At Clifton, in her 95th year, Mrs. Harriet Lee, one of the authors of "The Canterbury Tales." Sophia and Harriet Lee were the daughters of Mr. John Lee, a performer at Covent Garden Theatre. Soon after their father's death they opened a school, called Belvidere House, in Bath, which they carried on for many years with considerable success. Sophia was the author of

the "Chapter of Accidents," a comedy performed at the Haymarket, in 1780, of other plays, and of "The Recess," said to have been the first historical romance in English, 1783, and of other works. She died in 1824. Harriet appeared on the literary stage a few years after her sister. Her first work was "The Error of Innocence," a novel in 5 vols., 1786. In 1787 she produced "The New Peerage; or, Our Eyes may Deceive Us," a comedy. She was the principal author of "The Canterbury Tales," published in 5 vols., 1797–1805; her sister's only contributions being the Young Lady's Tale and the Clergyman's. Though harmonizing in mind the two sisters were unlike in style, and one did not usually assist in the writings of the other. The tale of "Kreutzner," by Harriet, suggested to Lord Byron his tragedy of "Werner," and in its preface he acknowledged that "the germ of much he had written was discernible in that popular romance." Mrs. Harriet Lee's other works were "Clara Lennox," a novel, in 2 vols., 1797; and "The Mysterious Marriage; or, the Heirship of Roselva," a play, 1798. She was the friend of another literary sisterhood—Jane and Anna Maria Porter, who were her neighbours at Bristol. More intimate friends she mourned years ago in the elder portion of the Kemble family—Mrs. Siddons and John Kemble. Mrs. Harriet Lee was remarkable for her lively conversational talents, her clear judgment and powerful memory, and not less for her benevolence and kindly disposition.

1. At Monkton Farley, Wiltshire, aged 55, Wade Browne, esq., M.A., a justice of the peace for that county and Somerset.

— At Stourscombe House, near Launceston, aged 70, Capt. Samuel Burgess, R.N. He was one of the sons of Comm. Wm. Burgess, R.N. He was with his father (the first lieutenant) in the *Impregnable*, 98, in the battle of the 1st of June, 1794; in 1805 he was in the *Prince*, 98, at Trafalgar; in 1815 he was appointed to the *Boyne*, 98, the flag-ship of Lord Exmouth, in the Mediterranean; and in 1816 he became flag-lieutenant of the *Queen Charlotte*, 100, in which he served at the reduction of Algiers. He was in consequence made commander, 1816, and appointed to the *Alert*, 18. In 1829 he was posted into the *Warspite*, 29; and in Nov., 1830, he assumed the command of the *Thetis* frigate, at Rio Janeiro, which a few days after was wrecked on a rock at Cape Frio.

3. William Willshire, esq., British Consul at Adrianople. He was formerly attached to the settlement of Mogador, in Barbary.

— Aged 78, William Underwood, esq., of Castle-hill, Bakewell, a magistrate for Derbyshire.

4. At Gloucester-place, aged 94, Lady Louisa Stuart, youngest daughter of John, Earl of Bute, K.G., the Prime Minister, and the granddaughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montague. To this lady we owe the charming "Introtroductory Anecdotes" prefixed to the late Lord Wharncliffe's edition of Lady Mary's works. Lady Louisa remembered to have seen her grandmother, Lady Mary, when at old Wortley's death that celebrated woman returned to London, after her long and still unexplained exile from England. Lady Louisa herself was a charming letter-writer, and her correspondence with Sir Walter Scott fully sustains the Wortley reputation for wit and beauty of style, while it exhibits the poet in a very different character from that in which another poet figures in his celebrated correspondence with her grandmother, Lady Mary. Some of Scott's letters to Lady Louisa are included in Mr. Lockhart's life of Sir Walter.

— At Madras, Surgeon Samuel Crozier Roe, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals.

— At St. Andrew's-place, Regent's Park, aged 79, Mrs. Charlotte Pepys.

— At Alphington, Devon, aged 71, the Rev. Richard Ellicombe, Rector of that parish, and Prebendary of Exeter.

— In Cadogan-place, in his third year, Frederick Wellesley, youngest child of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Augustus Liddell.

— Aged 81, Harry Dobree, esq., of Beau Séjour, late President of the Royal Agricultural Society of Guernsey, of which he was one of the founders.

6. At Paris, in his 89th year, the Baron de Silvestre, a member of the Academy of Sciences, and Perpetual Honorary Secretary of the Central National Society of Agriculture. He was one of the founders of the Philomathic Society.

— At Dublin, the Rev. Samuel O'Sullivan, D.D., for 30 years Chaplain of

the Royal Military School in the Phœnix Park.

6. At Victoria, Hong Kong, aged 48, the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff, D.D., Chinese Secretary to the Hong Kong Government, and also to his Excellency the Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of British Trade in China. Dr. Gutzlaff was by birth a Pomeranian. He was sent to the East by the Netherlands Missionary Society in 1827; and, after spending four years in Batavia, Singapore, and Siam, he came to China in 1831. Being of an adventurous disposition, within that and the next two years he made three voyages along the coast of China, then comparatively unknown. His journals of these voyages were afterwards published. Disregarding all the luxuries and comforts of civilized life, he not only landed at various places formerly unknown to Europeans, but, adopting the dress, habits, and the language of the people, he associated with them on a familiar footing, and obtained a more intimate knowledge of the Chinese than any other European. On the death of the elder Morrison, in 1834, Mr. Gutzlaff was engaged by the British Superintendency as an interpreter, and he was employed in that capacity during the war. He afterwards received the appointment of Chinese Secretary to the British Plenipotentiary and Superintendent of Trade, in which office he died. His researches into the history of China have been published in various forms, but the principal works are:—"Journal of Two Voyages along the Coast of China, in 1831 and 1832; with Notices of Siam, Corea, and Loo Choo Islands." "Journal of Three Voyages along the Coast of China, 1831–33; with an Introductory Essay by the Rev. W. Ellis;" London, 1834. "A Sketch of Chinese History, Ancient and Modern." "China Opened; or, a Display of the Topography, History, &c., of the Chinese Empire; revised by Andrew Reed." "Dr. Gutzlaff," says an Indian writer, "was generally known throughout the world as the indefatigable and zealous disseminator of Christian knowledge among the inhabitants of the great heathen nation with whom he had such a lengthened intercourse. Possessed of a highly sanguine disposition, his every leisure moment was given to the work in which he was heart and soul engaged. The dawn of day found him deep in study, or earnest in prayer with the Chinese converts he had drawn about him. The hours in which it was necessary for him to attend the Government offices being concluded, with hardly a moment's rest his remaining energies were immediately bent to the all-glorious work of spreading Christian truth." Another describes this zealous missionary:—"A chief feature in his character was his pre-eminent love, that sweetest of all the Christian graces. He never expected to convert the heathen—he expected God to do it in answer to prayer; and therefore when his people stumbled (and we know the early Christians stumbled also) he thought it rather a cause for increased prayer on their behalf, than for resentment at the fruits of the corruption of their nature. He taught three classes of Chinese converts daily, besides preaching out of doors himself, and all this after the labours of his official duties, totally unrewarded, except by the peace resulting in his own heart, and his happiness in the good work; and largely and liberally did he contribute of his own substance to the same cause. When losses came, 'God's work must not suffer,' he said; when all extraneous funds failed his own purse supplied all defects. His chief error appears to have been that one with which every minister of the Gospel must surely sympathise—hoping too well—believing too much of his people; and this must be said, that, whatever was his success, the attempt which he made, and carried out till his death, was the most gigantic ever yet made to evangelize *en masse* a great nation." Dr. Gutzlaff's funeral was attended by his Excellency the Governor, and the Hon. Mr. David Jardine, as chief mourners; the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor, the Hon. the Secretary to the Plenipotentiary, the Colonial Secretary, and all the principal Government functionaries.

6. Aged 77, Amelia, relict of W. G. Daniel Tyssen, esq., late of Foley House, Foulden Hall, Norfolk, and Farleigh House, Sandgate.

— At Parville, Isle of Man, aged 66, George Quirk, esq., Her Majesty's Receiver General and Water Bailiff for the Island. He had also been private secretary successively to three lieut.-governors of the Island.

— In Grove-road, St. John's Wood, aged 80, retired Capt. Edward Hutchin-

son, R.N. He was acting lieutenant of the *Inconstant*, 36, in Adm. Hotham's action of the 13th of March, 1796, when she captured the *Unité*, 34, on the 20th of April. From June, 1803, to Nov., 1814, he was agent for prisoners of war at Chatham; and from June, 1815, to Feb., 1816, he occupied the same position at Plymouth.

6. At Windsor, aged 69, Joseph Arthur Stanford, M.D. Dr. Stanford served with the expedition to Hanover, in 1805; at the capture of Madeira, in 1807; and subsequently in the Peninsula, with the Buffs and the 29th. He was present in Sir John Moore's retreat to Corunna; in the battles of Talavera, Busaco, and Albuera; in the retreat to and defence of the lines of Torres Vedras, the pursuit of Massena, the actions of Pombal, Redinha, and Campo Mayor, and first siege of Badajoz. In 1814 he accompanied the expedition to America, and was present at the attack and capture of the forts of Castine and Machins. He served also in the campaign of 1815, including the capture of Paris. He received a medal and clasps for the battles of Talavera and Albuera.

8. At Bury St. Edmunds, Frances, relict of Robert Rushbrooke, esq., of Rushbrooke Hall, Suffolk, and M.P. for the western division of that county.

— At the residence of the Right Hon. John Nicholl, in Belgrave-square, aged 42, Horatia, wife of Thomas Gaisford, esq.

— At Bafford House, Charlton King's, near Cheltenham, the residence of her uncle, Sir David Leighton, Clara Mary, youngest daughter of A. Fletcher Davidson, esq., on the Revenue Survey, Ahmednugger, Bombay.

— In Mansfield-street, Lieut.-Col. James Ballard Gardiner, late of the 1st Life Guards. He entered the army in 1803; served with the 50th in the expedition to Copenhagen, in 1807; in the campaigns in Portugal and Spain, in 1808-9; and was present at the battles of Roleia, Vimiera, and Corunna. In 1809 he also served in the expedition to Walcheren. From 1810 to 1813 he again served in the Peninsula, and at Vittoria, in the latter year, was very severely wounded. He had received the war medal with four clasps.

— In Charles-street, St. James's-square, in his 58th year, Henry Broadley, esq., of Welton House, near Howden, M.P. for the East Riding of Yorkshire, and a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of the same. He was first returned to Parliament for the East Riding at the general election of 1837. He was rechosen without opposition in 1841 and 1847. In politics he was a Tory, and one of strong Protectionist feeling, having voted on all occasions in favour of protection to British industry.

9. At Islington, at an advanced age, Thomas Robertson, esq., surgeon, R.N. He entered the service as assistant surgeon, June 20, 1794, and served in the *Europa* and *Flying Fish* at the capture of Port-au-Prince, in 1794; in the *Dædalus*, in the attack on Goree; and in the *Sirius*, in Calder's action and at Trafalgar. While in the *Leopard* he had the charge of the hospital at Mocha, and he was the principal founder of the Seamen's Hospital Ship in the Thames.

— At Kensington Gore, Lucy, wife of Major Mayne, and only surviving daughter of the late J. Ives, esq., of St. Catharine's Hill, near Norwich.

10. At Petit Brie, near Paris, in his 63rd year, M. Daguerre, the inventor of the Daguerreotype. He first distinguished himself as a scene painter by the happiness of his effects of light and shade. The Chapel of Glenthorn, at the Ambigu, and the Rising of the Sun in "Les Mexicains," were saluted by the audience with enthusiastic applause. His inventive genius then erected the Diorama. Every one remembers the series of enormous pictures of cathedrals, and of Alpine scenery, producing almost the effect of illusion upon the spectator, and diversified by magical changes of light. These were brought to London, and the present Diorama in the Regent's Park was erected for their exhibition. The Daguerreotype process was published by him in the autumn of 1839, specimens of the results obtained having been exhibited in Paris in January of the same year. The whole of Europe were astonished at their beauty, and every one applauded the liberality of the French Government in granting to Daguerre a pension of 6000 francs for his discovery. His system of opaque and transparent painting was published by the French Government along with the processes of the Daguerreotype. It is probable that the chemist Niepce had contributed much to the results of M. Daguerre's investigations, and certainly more recent expe-

rimenters have greatly advanced the art. When Daguerre published his process it required twenty minutes to take a view, now a portrait can be taken in five seconds.

11. At Sulham House, near Reading, Anne Frances, youngest daughter of the late Archdeacon Heathcote.

— At Belleville Lodge, Newington, Edinburgh, aged 85, Sir Henry Jardine, knt., formerly King's Remembrancer of the Exchequer in Scotland. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. John Jardine, Dean of the Order of the Thistle, and of the Chapel Royal in Scotland. He was admitted a Writer to His Majesty's Signet in 1790; was appointed King's Remembrancer in 1820, and resigned that office in 1837. He was knighted by King George the Fourth on the 20th of April, 1825. He married the youngest daughter of George Skene, esq., of Rubieslaw, co. Aberdeen. Sir Henry Jardine was long an active member and one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, also a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

— Aged 69, Thomas Henney, esq., of Cheltenham, a magistrate for the county of Gloucester.

— While on his journey from Fort William to Allahabad, to which place he had been directed to be conveyed for safety, a plot for his liberation from the former place having been detected, the ex-Dewan Moolraj of Mooltan, whose desperate defence of Mooltan is recorded in the Annual Register for 1848 and 1849.

12. At Calcutta, aged 50, the Hon. John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune, of Balfour, fourth ordinary (or Legislative) member of the Supreme Council of India, and President of the Council of Education. Mr. Bethune was the elder son of the late Lieut.-Col. John Drinkwater Bethune, C.B. and F.S.A., the author of the "History of the Siege of Gibraltar." His mother was the sister of Gilbert Congalton, esq., who had taken the name of Bethune as representative, through his grandmother, of the ancient family of Bethune of Balfour, co. Fife; and on whose death in 1837 Col. Drinkwater took the name of Bethune. Mr. Bethune was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, May 4, 1827, and became a member of the Northern circuit. In the early days of the Whig ministry he was employed by the Government on several important commissions, especially the Factory Commission, the Commission on the Boundaries of Boroughs and Corporate Towns, and the commission which prepared the way for municipal reform. The efficient manner in which he discharged these duties led to his appointment as counsel to the Home Office, a situation which he held for nearly fourteen years. In this office it was his duty to prepare all the English bills introduced into Parliament by the Government, except those connected with the Treasury. The Municipal Reform Act, and the Tithe Commutation Act, were bills which called forth all his energies at an early period. The last great measure, all the details of which he worked out, had employed him, at intervals, during several years before it was carried through Parliament: this was the County Courts Bill. Soon after the passing of this Act he resigned his situation, and in the beginning of 1848 he was appointed to the office in India which he held at the time of his death. His official career in India was too short to have many results; but he followed in the East the same career of legal reform he had adopted at home. If a reformer in England is met by the opposition and enmity of those who are affected by his measures, it may readily be conceived that in India, where there are such wide distinctions of race, religions, and prejudices, the interference of Mr. Bethune raised a perfect storm. But the obloquy with which he was assailed was the reward of efforts which will be viewed with a very different judgment by persons removed from the influence of local feelings. On the one hand his name was associated with a measure proposed in Council by which Europeans in India would have been brought under the criminal jurisdiction of the Company's courts throughout the country, like the Company's native subjects, instead of enjoying the privilege of having their felonies and misdemeanors reserved for the special jurisdiction of the supreme courts in the three presidencies. His measure was highly distasteful to the less respectable portion of the European residents, to many of whom it would be very inconvenient if a Hindoo had a remedy for an assault by an Englishman in the court of his own district instead of

being referred to a tribunal some hundreds of miles off. The measure, however, was postponed till the criminal code, drawn up by Mr. Macaulay, should receive its final amendments, and be enacted as the uniform law of British India. But, while this project of law called down on Mr. Bethune the abuse of European journalists in India, on the other hand another proposition, which actually became law, excited great dissatisfaction in the native community. Converts from Hindooism to Christianity had hitherto, according to Hindoo law, lost their rights of inheritance. Mr. Bethune's tenure of office is marked by an enactment by which, notwithstanding a change of religion, the rights of inheritance are preserved unimpaired. To these public causes of unpopularity were added private enmities, which arose out of the uncompromising and conscientious manner in which Mr. Bethune discharged his high functions as President of the Council of Education, charged with the supervision of all the Government colleges and schools. In more than one instance he thought it necessary to insist upon the retirement of persons whom he considered to have disqualified themselves by their conduct for the offices which they held in places of education. But notwithstanding the temporary unpopularity thus honourably earned, Mr. Bethune's wise benevolence and unstinted munificence won for him, within little more than three years, the admiration of all classes, and, in particular, the love and veneration of all that part of the native community which had the improvement of their nation really at heart. The grand achievement which will immortalise his name in India, and which all other public men there, past and present, would have treated as a hopeless vision, was the actual establishment of a school, in European hands, for native females of the higher classes. Implicitly trusted when he pledged his word that no attempt should be made to influence the religious faith of the pupils, he succeeded in inducing several native gentlemen of rank to enter warmly into the project, and, having fortunately secured an excellent European schoolmistress, Mr. Bethune opened school with a few pupils, who increased, with some fluctuation, till the numbers amounted to more than 50;—but the visits of female natives contributed much to fill the ranks of the school. The success which attended Mr. Bethune's efforts, which hitherto had been strictly private, and in no way connected with his public functions, added to the fact that his example had been followed by natives of intelligence and influence, and similar schools established in five or six other places in Bengal, induced the Government to sanction, not merely his peculiar institution, but female education in general; and an official letter was issued, by which "the Governor-General in Council requests that the Council of Education may be informed that it is henceforth to consider its functions as comprising the superintendence of native female education; and that whenever any disposition is shown by the natives to establish female schools it will be its duty to give them all possible encouragement." It is not easy to estimate, prospectively, the effects on our Indian Empire of this first successful attempt to elevate the Indian mind by sound secular education given to women. If, as Madame Campan said in answer to a question by Napoleon, "Mothers must educate the people of France," how powerful must the same agency be on the ignorant, prejudiced, superstitious Hindoos. If, moreover, as is well known at home, the most promising pupils of the religious teacher are those who have been previously well taught by the secular, how much must the missionary's labour be in future abridged, at present so arduous and little successful! The most anxious care of Mr. Bethune in his last few hours, which were tranquil, pious, and resigned, was to leave the work he had so auspiciously begun, in hands, both European and native, most likely to carry it on in his own spirit. The day after his funeral his friends in Calcutta assembled, under the presidency of the Chief Justice of Bengal, Sir Lawrence Peel, who resolved, unanimously, in honour of his memory, to provide a permanent endowment for his school, and to make *that* his monument.

13. At the Baths of Lucca, aged 40, Mr. Benjamin Gibson, sculptor, of Rome, and brother of the more celebrated artist John Gibson, to whom he was an invaluable assistant.

— At the Ankerhill, near Monmouth, aged 53, the Rev. Matthew Henry Jones, D.D., Rector of Llanthewy Skerrid, a magistrate for the counties of Mon-

mouth and Hereford, and for many years chairman of the Monmouth Board of Guardians.

14. At Glenville, co. Cork, the Very Rev. Edward Gustavus Hudson, M.A., Dean of Armagh, to which dignity he was preferred in 1841.

15. At Ufford, near Woodbridge, Suffolk, aged 82, David Elisha Davy, esq., a gentleman well known for his large topographical and genealogical collections for the history of the county, of which he was formerly an active magistrate.

16. At Ingouville, near Havre, aged 74, Admiral Sir Henry Heathcote, knt. He was born in 1777, the fourth son of Sir William Heathcote, bart., of Hursley Park, Hants, M.P. for that county, and entered the navy in 1790. Whilst attached to the *Egmont*, 74, he served on shore at the reduction of Corsica in 1794; and on the 14th of March and 13th of July, 1795, he was present, as midshipman of the *Princess Royal*, and master's mate of the *Cyclops*, in Adm. Hotham's partial actions. He saw much active service, and was promoted to post rank in 1798. In this rank he commanded several ships. In Feb., 1808, he received the command of the *Lion*, 64, in which he made two voyages to India, and conveyed to Persia their Excellencies Sir Gore Ouseley and Mirza Abdul Hassan, the Persian Ambassador, at whose joint request he subsequently received the honour of knighthood, July 20, 1819. In 1811 he contributed to the subjugation of Java. On the 28th of April, 1812, he was appointed to the *Scipion*, 74, and joined the fleet in the Mediterranean, where, in the autumn of 1813, he assumed the command of the inshore squadron off Toulon; and participated, on the 5th of November, in Sir Edward Pellew's skirmish with the enemy's fleet. On the conclusion of the war he was sent with four sail of the line to Marseilles, for the purpose of thence conveying the British prisoners of war to Port Mahon. He became a Rear-Admiral in 1825, a Vice-Admiral in 1837, and a full Admiral in 1846. Sir Henry Heathcote was the inventor of some valuable improvements in naval matters. He married, Nov. 10, 1799, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Guscott, esq., Naval Storekeeper at Sheerness, and has issue.

16. In his 85th year, the Rev. William Field, of Leam, near Warwick, an eminent Dissenting minister of Warwick. He was descended from an old Puritan family long resident in Hertfordshire. His mother's grandfather was Major Cromwell, the fourth son of the Protector Oliver.

16. In Sloane-street, at an advanced age, Lieut.-Gen. Nathaniel Forbes, of the Madras army.

18. At Brighton, aged 59, the Right Hon. John FitzGibbon, second Earl of Clare (1795), Viscount FitzGibbon of Limerick (1793), and Baron FitzGibbon of Lower Connello, co. Limerick (1789), in the peerage of Ireland; Baron FitzGibbon of Sidbury, co. Devon (1799); K.P., G.C.H., a Privy Councillor of Great Britain, and M.A. His Lordship was born on the 10th of June, 1792, the elder son of John the first Earl, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, to whose titles he succeeded on Jan. 28, 1802, being then in his 10th year. He was a member of Christ Church, Oxford. He was appointed Governor of Bombay in 1830, and sworn a Privy Councillor. He remained at Bombay until 1834. He was nominated a Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1835, and a Knight of St. Patrick in 1845. He married, April 14, 1826, the Hon. Elizabeth Julia Georgiana Burrell, third daughter of Peter, first Lord Gwydir, but had no issue.

19. At Upper Holloway, aged 82, Mary, relict of Charles Barrow, esq., and grandmother of Charles Dickens, esq.

20. At Hill House, Newbury, aged 73, George Money, esq., formerly Master in Equity, Accountant-Gen. and Keeper of the Records in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta.

— At the Grove, Watford, the infant daughter of the Earl of Clarendon.

— At Wickham, Hants, Capt. William Burnaby Greene, R.N., an active magistrate for that county. He had seen some active service towards the close of the war.

21. In Cambridge-terrace, aged 94, Charles Boldero, esq.

— At Plymouth, aged 72, Denis Kingdon, esq., of Petherwyn Barton, formerly a Major of the 80th Regiment.

— In St. John's-wood, aged 74, Edith, widow of Christopher Harrison, esq.

22. At Sandford, near Prees, Salop, in her 30th year, Alexina Nisbet, wife

of Thomas Hugh Sandford, esq., daughter of the late Hon. Charles Lindsay, and niece of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres.

22. At Lucca, Henry, son of the late Major-Gen. Henry Dunbar Tolley, C.B., and nephew to Lord Viscount Midleton.

— At Park-place, Regent's Park, aged 81, Major George Langlands, 13th Royal Veteran Battalion, and formerly of the 74th Foot, in which he served under the Duke of Wellington in India and the Peninsula.

23. At Ronco, near Genoa, Francis, third son of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Fothergill, of Ringthorp, Yorkshire.

— In Grosvenor-street, aged 7, Francis Holford, only son of Lieut.-Col. Henry Daniel, Coldstream Guards.

24. At Edinburgh, aged 75, Gen. Sir Alexander Halket, knt. and K.C.H. He was the fifth son of Sir John Wedderburn Halket, the fourth baronet, of Pitfirrane, co. Fife, and was brother of Adm. Sir Peter Halket, K.H. Sir Alexander served at the capture of the French West India islands in 1794, and at St. Domingo until 1796; and in 1804, he was aide-de-camp to Sir Ralph Abercromby at the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. He received the honour of knighthood in 1837, and was in the receipt of a pension for distinguished services.

— At Langport, aged 84, Richard Pople Caines, esq., coroner for the Western District of Somerset.

— At Bath, in her 83rd year, Lady Maria Rembertina Keith, second daughter of Anthony Adrian, sixth Earl of Kintore.

24. At Walworth, aged 66, Capt. William Grint, R.N. He was at the battle of Copenhagen in the *Amazon*, 38; in the *Courageux*, 74, he witnessed the surrender of St. Lucia; in the *Britannia*, 100, he was at the battle of Trafalgar, and was acting lieutenant at the capture of Curaçoa.

25. At Edgware, aged 75, Thomas Lyttleton Holt, esq., of Guildford-street, Russell-square, and Edmonds-town, Louth, Ireland, one of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for Middlesex.

— Assassinated at Newtown, near Ballyroan, Mr. Edward White, of Abbeyleix, Queen's County, where he had been an extensive trader for nearly 40 years, universally esteemed as an employer, and an active and benevolent guardian of the Abbeyleix Union. Having retired from trade, he had purchased land under the Encumbered Estate Sales Act, and his life is supposed to have been sacrificed to a dispute respecting rights of turbary.

25. At Bombay, aged 53, Capt. John Croft Hawkins, a Commodore of the first class, Assistant Superintendent and Captain of the Flag in the Indian navy. Captain Hawkins was lineally descended from Elizabeth's celebrated Admiral Sir John Hawkins. Perhaps his disposition for a sea life was hereditary, for he entered the Royal Navy when thirteen years old. He was admitted in 1812, through the interest of Sir Evan Nepean, to the marine service of the Hon. the East India Company, in which he was ever after actively engaged. In 1816, when serving in the *Aurora*, in the Persian Gulf, he took part in an action with thirteen piratical vessels; and in 1818, in another with three other such vessels on the coast of Gandel. In 1819 he was employed in the gun-boats and batteries at the reduction of Ras al Khyma, and in 1821 he served with the land force at the reduction of Beni Boo Alee. In 1823 he was employed on a survey of the straits of Dryon, leading into the straits of Singapore and Malacca, and received the thanks of the Penang Government. He obtained his lieutenancy, May 23, 1824. In 1829, while at Muscat, he took an active part in saving the city from fire, and was in acknowledgment thereof presented with a sword by his Highness the Imaum. In 1829 he received the thanks of the Bombay Government for having recovered from Arab pirates two ships, of the value of sixteen lacs of rupees, belonging to the merchants of Bombay, which had been wrecked on the coast of Arabia. He was promoted to be Commander on the 21st May, 1831. In 1832 he was employed by the President of the Board of Control to carry overland dispatches to India on the prospect of a Dutch war; which he accomplished in the depth of winter, by way of Vienna, Constantinople, Tabriz, Tehran, Shiraz, and Bushire, surmounting many difficulties, and his service was acknowledged by the Commissioners for the Affairs of India. In 1834 the clipper *Sylph*, of Calcutta, was wrecked at the entrance of the China seas, having on board a cargo of opium, valued at 130,000*l.* sterling, and a crew

of 60 men. Captain Hawkins ultimately succeeded in saving the whole of the crew and cargo; for which he received the thanks of the Supreme Government, the Bombay Government, and the Government of the straits of Malacca. By order of the Supreme Government his right of salvage was waived, but the parties assigned the sum of 8000*l.* in lieu thereof, and afterwards presented Capt. Hawkins with a gratuity of 1500*l.* for his personal risk and exertions. In 1838 Capt. Hawkins was employed in a survey of the Euphrates; and upon that service reached Hit, 500 miles from Bussorah. He was promoted to the rank of Captain on the 22nd of January, 1839; and in 1840 he came to England on sick certificate. He returned to India in 1844. In 1846 he made a cruize round the Persian Gulf, where he stormed the stronghold of a piratical chief named the Sheikh Hammeid bin Moguddel, by which the barbarian's confidence in the presumed inaccessibility of his coast was effectually destroyed; and in the same year, by another act of personal daring, he assisted in extricating from the perils of a coral reef H. M. ship *Fox*, on board which was Commodore Sir Henry Blackwood, then suffering from illness. Capt. Hawkins was Commodore of the Persian Gulf squadron when the death of Sir Robert Oliver, in August, 1848, made him for a time Acting Superintendent and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian navy, an office he continued to hold until relieved by Commodore Lushington, in Feb., 1849. His energy and skill in fitting out the flotilla dispatched to Mooltan commanded not only the approbation of the Indian Government, but also the thanks of the British Parliament. During his period of command he endeared himself to the service by his kindness and considerate demeanour towards every one, by his anxiety to exalt the juniors of the navy and embue them with a becoming self-respect, by the fairness of the administration of his patronage, and the liberality of his hospitalities. After having braved so many personal dangers, Capt. Hawkins was finally cut off by an accident, having been thrown from his curricle and killed on the spot. His funeral was attended by nearly all the members of the civil, military, and naval services, and the members of the legal and mercantile communities then at the Presidency, and by a large concourse of natives.

26. At Canterbury, aged 44, Capt. Henry Bremer, R.M.

27. In the Close, Lichfield, in his 60th year, the Rev. Spencer Madan, M.A., Canon Residentiary of that Cathedral Church. He was born at the Friary, Lichfield, Oct. 6th, 1791, being the eldest son of the Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D., Rector of Ibstock, Leicestershire, and grandson of the Rev. Spencer Madan, D.D., Bishop of Bristol and afterwards of Peterborough. In 1810 Mr. Madan was elected from the foundation of Westminster to Trinity College, Cambridge; but he preferred to avail himself of an offer of a studentship at Christ Church, Oxford, made to him by one of his father's oldest and best friends, the Rev. Canon Hay, and attained first-class honours in mathematics and second in classics. From Christ Church he was recommended as tutor to the sons of the Duke of Richmond, with whose family he resided at Brussels for a year and a half. In the summer of 1816, having taken holy orders, Mr. Madan entered upon the curacy of Seale, Leicestershire, where he continued until 1824. His earnest exertions for the welfare of those for whom he laboured are still remembered there with gratitude. It was his rule, by visiting the poor in various parts of the parish, never to allow a week to pass without giving the inmates of almost every house an opportunity of speaking to him; and with his steady and persevering activity in the discharge of his pastoral duties he combined a faithful maintenance of the doctrines of the Church. In the year 1817 he was collated by his relative, Bishop Cornwallis, to a canonry in Lichfield Cathedral, which preferment was resigned in his favour by his father. In 1824 Mr. Madan, as student of Christ Church, was presented by the Dean and Chapter to the vicarage of Batheaston cum St. Catherine, Somersetshire. The following year he was inducted also to the vicarage of Twerton, Somersetshire, and appointed one of the domestic chaplains of his relative James Mann, Earl Cornwallis. These preferments he held till his death. Mr. Madan married, July 26, 1825, Louisa Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. William Gresley, Rector of Seale, Leicestershire, and sister of the late Rev. Sir W. Nigel Gresley, bart.

By her he had a numerous family. Mr. Madan's death was sudden. His mortal remains were committed to the earth in a grave on the west side of the north transept of Lichfield Cathedral.

27. At Stoke, near Plymouth, aged 58, Lord John Hay, C.B., K.C.H., and K.C.IIId., Rear-Admiral of the Blue, Captain-Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Haddington. He was born in 1793, the third son of George, seventh Marquess of Tweeddale. He entered the navy Dec. 4, 1804, as first-class volunteer on board the *Monarch*, 74, Capt. Charles Searle, bearing the flag in the Downs of Lord Keith, whom he followed in Aug., 1805, into the *Edgar*, 74. He was afterwards, still on the home station, in the *Egyptian* frigate, *Revenge*, 74, *Phœbe*, 36, and *Puissant*, 74; and in Dec., 1806, joined the *Seahorse*, 42, in the Mediterranean, where he continued until June, 1811, and saw much active service. At the cutting out of some vessels in Hyères Bay, he lost his left arm. On the night of the 5th of July, 1808, he contributed to the capture, after a furious engagement, of the Turkish man-of-war *Badere Zaffer*, mounting 52 guns, with a complement of 543 men, of whom 170 were slain and 200 wounded; and the *Alis Fegan*, 26, was at the same time put to flight. Lord John's commission as Lieutenant was dated May 1, 1812; Commander, 1814; post rank, 1818; and during this period he saw much service. He was appointed in 1837 to the *North Star*, 28, and had charge of a battalion of marines, and acted as Commodore of a small squadron on the north coast of Spain, where the importance of his services as connected with the civil war, especially at the siege of Bilboa, procured him, in 1837, the Grand Cross of the order of Charles III., and the Companionship of the Bath. From the 17th of August, 1841, until Oct., 1845, Lord John Hay commanded the *Warspite*, 50, on the coast of North America, whither he conveyed Lord Ashburton, and in the West Indies. In 1846 he was appointed Acting Superintendent of Woolwich Dockyard, Chairman of the Board of Naval Construction, and a Lord of the Admiralty; which latter office he retained until his appointment, on the 9th of February, 1850, to be Captain Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard. He was also one of the Naval aides-de-camp to the Queen. His flag on his promotion as Rear-Admiral of the Blue, had been hoisted on the *St. George*, 120, only two days before his death. His Lordship sat in Parliament for the county of Haddington in the Parliaments of 1826 and 1830, and for Windsor in 1847, for which he sat until his appointment to Devonport. Lord John Hay married, Sept. 2, 1846, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Daniel Cameron, esq., of Lochiel, but had no issue. Having died in active service, his remains were interred at Plymouth, with public solemnity.

27. At Vienna, aged 65, Ferdinand George Augustus, Duke of Saxe Coburg Kohary, elder brother of the King of the Belgians and H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent, and uncle to Her Majesty Queen Victoria and H. R. H. Prince Albert. His Highness was born March 28, 1785, and was the second son of Francis Frederick, reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Saalfield, by Augusta Caroline Sophia, eldest daughter of Henry, 24th reigning Count Reuss von Ebersdorf. On the 2nd of January, 1816, he married the only daughter and heiress of the Hungarian Prince of Kohary, and on that occasion conformed to the faith of the Church of Rome. By this princess, who survives him, he had issue three sons and one daughter. The eldest son is King Consort of Portugal, having married Queen Maria da Gloria, in 1836, by whom he has now six sons and two daughters. Prince Augustus, his second son, married, in 1843, the Princess Clementina of Orleans, third daughter of Louis Philippe, King of the French, and has issue two sons and two daughters. The Princess Victoria was married, in 1840, to the Duc de Nemours, second son of King Louis Philippe, and has issue Louis Count d'Eu and Ferdinand Duc d'Alençon, and one daughter. The Prince Leopold, the youngest son of the deceased, is unmarried. The Prince was a General of Cavalry in the Austrian service, and Colonel of the 8th Regt. of Hussars.

— At Cheltenham, aged 60, Eliza Pulleyn, relict of Col. Crowder, K.H., of the 23rd Fusileers, and formerly of Brotherton, York.

— At Ryde, Isle of Wight, in his 70th year, the Hon. Edward Richard Stewart, formerly Deputy Chairman of the Board of Customs; uncle to the

Earl of Galloway. He was the seventh son of John, seventh Earl of Galloway, K.T., and served some years in the army. In 1806 he was returned to Parliament for the Wigton district of burghs; was re-elected in 1807; and resigned his seat in Feb., 1809, on being appointed one of the Commissioners for victualling the navy. He subsequently became Deputy Chairman of the Board of Customs, which office he resigned in 1846.

27. Aged 75, Col. Thompson Aslett, recently Commandant of the Royal Marine Corps at Portsmouth. He served in the *Montagu* at Camperdown.

— In his 72nd year, John Hearle Tremayne, esq., of Heligan in Cornwall, and of Sydenham, co. Devon, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of Cornwall, and formerly M.P. for that county. He was the only son of the Rev. Henry Hawkins Tremayne, by Harriet, daughter and coheir of John Hearle, esq., of Penryn, some time Vice-Warden of the Stannaries. His father became the representative of the very ancient family of Tremayne on the death, in 1808, of Arthur Tremayne, esq., who devised the family estates to him, although a very distant cousin, their common ancestor having been John Tremayne, of Callacombe, who lived in the reign of King Edward the Fourth. Being of a distinguished Cornish family, at the general election of 1806, when he was only 26 years of age, he was chosen one of the members for Cornwall; and he continued to represent the county in Parliament for the period of 20 years. During this period he so ably represented the interests of the county in Parliament, and there enjoyed such high respect and esteem, that his re-election was never opposed. After his retirement from Parliament, Mr. Tremayne served the office of High Sheriff of Cornwall in 1831. In his private capacity he was a gentleman of the highest estimation, and took a leading part in all the affairs of the county: as a magistrate, whether as chairman of the county sessions, or on less conspicuous occasions, he enjoyed the confidence and pre-eminence to which his legal intelligence and impartiality entitled him. In his public charities he was munificent; in his private most kind and judicious. He dropped down suddenly and expired at the railway station at Dawlish, on his return to the residence of Sir Henry F. Davie, bart., at Creedy House, after visiting some relations at the vicarage of Dawlish. He married, Jan. 11, 1813, Caroline Matilda, youngest daughter of Sir William Lemon, of Carclew, bart., M.P. for Cornwall, and has left issue.

28. At Strathmore, Canada West, Arnold Robinson Burrowes, esq., of Benarth, N.W., late Captain in the Coldstream Guards, and Aide-de-Camp to Viscount Beresford during the Peninsular war.

29. Of apoplexy, aged 77, Charles König, esq., K.H., F.R.S., F.L.S., Keeper of the Mineralogical Collections in the British Museum. Mr. König was a native of Brunswick, and educated chiefly at Göttingen, where he was contemporary with the Duke of Sussex, with Gauss, and with Dr. Thomas Young. He came to England towards the end of 1800, in order to arrange the collections in natural history belonging to Her Majesty Queen Charlotte. He was soon after engaged as an assistant to Dryander, in the charge of the library and herbarium of Sir Joseph Banks. At this time his studies were almost exclusively directed to botany, which he cultivated with much success; editing, in conjunction with Dr. John Sims, then editor of the *Botanical Magazine*, the *Annals of Botany*, an extremely well-conducted periodical, containing several valuable papers from his own pen. In 1807, on the death of Dr. Gray, he succeeded Dr. Shaw as Assistant Keeper of the Natural History department in the British Museum; and on the demise of Dr. Shaw in 1813, he became head of the department. In these offices he chiefly devoted himself to the study of mineralogy and fossil remains. At the period of his appointment the Museum was extremely poor in these departments; but the purchase of the Greville Collection of Minerals, soon afterwards, laid a fine foundation for the magnificent display brought together under his direction, which now adorns the galleries. The enlargement of this collection, and its scientific arrangement, occupied him for some years, when he turned his attention to the comparatively new study of fossil organic remains, and since that time exerted himself greatly in the increase of the noble collection which the Museum has acquired in this important branch of natural science.

29. At Clapham, aged 86, James Smith, esq., formerly Chief Clerk in the Comptroller of Army Accounts' Office.

— At Dublin, aged 91, Lady Mary Knox, widow of Arthur Knox, esq., of Castle Rea, Mayo, and Woodstock, Wicklow. She was the eldest child of Anthony, eighth Earl of Meath.

— At Widcombe House, Bath, aged 70, Major-Gen. William Clapham, of the Madras army.

30. At Southsea, aged 12, Emily Sarah, youngest daughter of Lord George Lennox.

31. In Portland-place, aged 69, Major-Gen. Sir Henry Watson, knt., K.T.S. and C.B., Colonel of the 15th Foot. He was the son of the late Christopher Watson, esq., of Westwood House, Essex, Colonel of the 3rd Dragoons. He entered the army as Cornet in the 3rd Dragoon Guards in May, 1795. He served in the Peninsula, and was present at the passage of the Douro and battle of Oporto, the capture of Campo Mayor, siege of Olivença, the actions of Los Santos and Usagre, the battle of Albuera, in which he commanded the 7th regiment of Portuguese cavalry, that of Fuentes d'Onor, and that of Salamanca, where, at the head of the 1st Portuguese cavalry, he was severely wounded in a charge on the leading regiment of Thomière's division formed in square, which the Portuguese succeeded in routing and dispersing. At Toulouse he commanded all the Portuguese cavalry excepting the 4th Regiment. He became a Major-General in 1838, was made Colonel of the 63rd Regiment in May, 1847, and was removed to the 15th in Nov., 1850. Sir Henry Watson had a gold medal for Salamanca, and the silver war medal with two clasps for Albuera and Toulouse. He was created a Knight Bachelor by patent in the year 1817. In 1831 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath. He married a daughter of William Thoyts, esq., of Sulhampstead House, Berks.

Lately. At Zurich, aged 73, Dr. Lorenz Oken, Professor of Natural History in the university of that city. Oken was originally intended for the medical profession, and commenced his studies at the time when the philosophical views which were first broached by Schelling were attracting universal attention in Germany. In early life he published treatises on Natural Philosophy and on Vegetable Physiology, which, though wild and speculative in the extreme, yet contain germs of many ideas now generally adopted into natural science. In 1805 Oken published a work on Generation; in which, though mixed up with a good deal that was hypothetical, he first propounded the doctrine which now lies at the foundation of all modern physiology—that all parts of an animal or plant must originate in cells or vesicles. Subsequently, he published several valuable observations on the development of the embryo in the higher animals, in which we discover the germs of those truths which have since been established by further experiments and investigation. But the work which has most largely contributed to the reputation of Oken, and which has been most fruitful in practical results, is his "Essay on the Signification or Nature of the Bones of the Skull." In this work he showed that the complicated bones of the skull are only so many modified vertebræ. This view — subsequently taken up by Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, and condemned by Cuvier — has at last, through the labours of Professor Owen, become the key to the explanation of a thousand facts in the structure of the skeletons of animals, and has opened the path in which for the future all discoverers in natural history must tread. The laws which regulate the form of plants and animals are the highest which natural history as a science contemplates, and science is indebted to Oken for first pointing out the way in which these laws must be studied. In 1810 Oken published his "Physio-Philosophy," his greatest work, which has been translated by Mr. Tulk for the Ray Society; and Oken has published numerous other works, on Mineralogy, Zoology, and Botany, besides a large series of papers in the *Isis*, a Natural History journal, which he edited with great ability for many years. Early in life Oken obtained the appointment of Professor of Natural History at Jena, and subsequently at Munich; and during his latter years he was Professor of Natural History in the University of Zurich. Latterly he did little more than edit the *Isis*. He, however, took a warm interest in the progress of natural history; and while he was regarded as a mystic and a dreamer by the collectors of facts in natural science, he allowed none of their labours to

escape his vigilant eye, or to be disregarded in presence of his favourite system of philosophy.

Lately. At Heidelberg, aged 90, Dr. Paulus, an eminent theologian and orientalist; for 37 years Professor of Church History and Biblical Exegesis in that University. His wife was the daughter of Wilhelm Schlegel.

Lately. At Halle, John Godfrey Gruber, a voluminous German writer, founder and principal editor of the "Universal Encyclopedia of Arts and Sciences," and a large contributor to the *Literatur Zeitung* and the *Conversations Lexicon.*

SEPTEMBER.

1. At his seat, Dunally, co. Sligo, in his 73rd year, Sir William Parke, knt., a deputy-lieutenant and justice of the peace for the county of Sligo, formerly lieut.-colonel in the army. He served with his regiment, the 53rd Foot, during the rebellion in Ireland; afterwards in the expedition to the Helder, in 1799, and the Duke of York's campaign in North Holland; also in the expedition to Egypt, where he was present in several actions; after which he was in garrison for two years in Gibraltar. Having proceeded to the Peninsula he was present in the battle of Vimiera, and was wounded at the battle of Corunna. He served in the expedition to Walcheren and siege of Flushing. In 1811 he again accompanied his regiment to the Peninsula, and was made major in it on the 27th of July in that year. He attained the brevet rank of lieut.-colonel in 1819. He received a gold medal for his services in Egypt; and the war medal with three clasps, for Corunna, Vimiera, and Egypt. He twice filled the office of High Sheriff of the county of Sligo, and was knighted by the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in 1836.

— Executed in the public square at the Havannah, Gen. Narciso Lopez, commander of the piratical invasion of Cuba by a few Spanish desperadoes and a hired band of American "sympathizers." Narciso Lopez was born of wealthy parents in Venezuela, in 1799. His father had a commercial house in Caraccas, a branch of which at Valencia, in the interior, was placed under the charge of Narciso at an early age. During the troubles of 1814 young Lopez sided with the popular party, but afterwards enlisted in the Spanish army when fortune turned in its favour, and at the end of the civil war he was made a colonel when only 23 years of age. After the Spanish army evacuated Venezuela, Lopez went to Cuba, where he remained and established himself in life, soon making himself conspicuous by his advocacy of liberal principles. During the first Carlist troubles he chanced to be in Madrid on private business. Having joined the Royalist party he was made aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Valdez, and received several military decorations. While in command of a corps he was surprised, defeated, and taken prisoner by the Carlist Gen. Gomez, and was not again entrusted with military command. It is thought that the mortification Lopez experienced from this defeat was the ground of his inveterate hatred to the Spanish Government. He was, nevertheless, honoured with several important offices by the Queen, and finally was made Governor of Madrid. Afterwards, as senator from Seville, he is said to have made the condition of Cuba his especial study, and the expulsion of the Cuban deputies from the Cortes induced him to resign his office and return to the island. There he held several posts under the Captain General Valdez. Finally, he undertook the reworking of an abandoned copper mine in the central department, where he is said to have employed his time in instilling liberal principles into the minds of the populace. In 1849, when he thought things seemed ripe for a revolution, Lopez came to the United States, and got up the ridiculous attempt at an invasion known as the Round Island expedition. Early in 1850 he suddenly occupied the town of Cardenas, and as suddenly evacuated it. In August, 1851, he again landed in Cuba, at Bahia Honda, with a force of about 500 men, chiefly American adventurers. The Spanish troops, the inhabitants, and the negroes proved loyal to their Government, and bitterly hostile to the invaders. Lopez threw himself into a village in the interior, where he withstood several attacks of the troops; but his stores were exhausted, his ammunition spent, his men desperate, and the

whole force considered themselves deceived and betrayed. They threw away their arms, and sought shelter in the woods and fastnesses; but after suffering fearful hardships from starvation and the inclemency of the weather, they were all either killed or captured by the faithful natives. Lopez himself wandered away alone, and was captured and delivered up to the authorities by the very persons he had come to "liberate." A few days afterwards he justly received that severity of punishment for himself and his followers which he had repeatedly provoked, and of which he had previously received a deliberate warning. On the 1st of September, 1851, he suffered the ignominious death of the garrote, at Havannah.

2. At Waterford, suddenly, Miss Sheil, sister of the late Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil.

3. At Leamington, John Lee Allen, esq., of Errol Park, Perthshire.

4. At Edgbaston Hall, near Birmingham, in his 94th year, Edward Johnstone, M.D., an eminent physician of that town, formerly physician to the General Hospital, and one of the founders and first Principal of the Queen's College.

— At Woolwich Common, Cordelia Winifreda, wife of Capt. the Hon. Montagu Stopford, R.N., second daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Whitmore, K.C.H.

— Aged 43, the Rev. Herbert Charles Marsh, M.A., Rector of Barnack and Canon of Peterborough, son of the late Right Rev. Herbert Marsh, Lord Bishop of Peterborough.

— In London, Catharine, second daughter of the late Sir Alexander Purves, of Purves, bt.

— At Madras, Surgeon Samuel Crozier Roe, M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals. Dr. Roe served at Corunna, in the expedition to Walcheren, in the Peninsula, from May, 1811, to the end of the war, and received the war medal with ten clasps.

5. At Dieppe, in his 57th year, Sir Thomas Pelham Hayes, the second baronet (1797), a distinguished officer of the Bengal Civil Service.

— In Fort George, Bombay, aged 35, Mary Isabel, wife of Capt. Robert Croft Wormald, R. Art., and daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Mayne, C.B.

— At Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 70, William Medley, esq., one of the oldest magistrates for the counties of Middlesex and Bucks.

5. At his villa of Canonmills, near Edinburgh, in his 75th year, Patrick Neill, LL.D., F.R.S.E., F.S.A. Scot., a distinguished naturalist.

6. At Cheltenham, aged 68, Col. David Harriott, C.B., of the 6th Bengal Light Cavalry.

— At Tan-y-Bwlch, North Wales, William Thomson, esq., late Quartermaster of the Scots Fusilier Guards. He served with the Guards at Waterloo.

— At Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 62, Mrs. Eleanor Umfreville, one of the last descendants of that once great family.

— At Ashley Park, near Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, in his 44th year, Sir Henry Fletcher, the third baronet (1782) of that place, and of Clea Hall, Cumberland.

— At Ilfracombe, the wife of Sir James Meek, C.B., lately Comptroller of the Victualling of the Navy.

— At his seat, Flowerhill, co. Galway, at an advanced age, William Thomas Nugent, generally called Lord Riverston. He was the eldest son of Anthony Nugent, Lord Riverston, by Olivia, his first wife, daughter of Arthur French, esq., of Tyrone House, co. Galway; and great-grandson of the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, in Ireland, on whom that peerage was conferred by King James the Second, after his abdication.

7. At Reading, Robert Francis Jameson, esq., late Her Majesty's Commissioner of Arbitration at the Havannah.

— At Dover, aged 84, Harriet Arabella, relict of the Rev. Dr. Goodall, Provost of Eton and Canon of Windsor.

— In Upper Park-street, Liverpool-road, aged 64, Major Kemp.

8. At Homburg, the Rev. Joseph John Freeman, one of the secretaries of the London Missionary Society. He was settled for some time at Kidderminster, and for several years of his very useful life was a missionary at Madagascar, where he acquired a knowledge of the native tongue. About sixteen years since he became one of the secretaries of the London Missionary Society, since which time he has visited the stations connected with the Society in the West

Indies, and more recently in the Mauritius and South Africa.

10. Aged 74, the Ven. Anthony Hamilton, Archdeacon of Taunton, Canon of Wells, Rector of St. Mary-le-Bow, London, and of Loughton, Essex.

— At Bath, aged 63, Richard Calthrop, esq., late of Swineshead Abbey, Lincolnshire.

11. Near Saharunpore, aged 35, Lieut. Archibald S. Galloway, 3rd Bengal Light Cavalry, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Galloway, K.C.B.

— In Bury-street, St. James's, after a protracted illness, aged 78, William Busfeild, esq., of Upwood, Yorkshire, M.P. for Bradford, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of the West Riding. This gentleman was the eldest son of Johnson Atkinson, M.D., of Leeds, by Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of William Busfeild, esq., of Ryshworth Hall, in the parish of Bingley. Dr. Atkinson assumed the name of Busfeild after the death of his wife's uncle, Thomas Busfeild, esq., and afterwards resided at Myrtle Grove, in the parish of Bingley, where he was an active magistrate and Registrar of the West Riding. Having professed himself "for the last forty years a staunch Whig and Reformer," he offered himself a candidate for the borough of Bradford, at the general election in 1837, and was elected after a sharp contest. At the general election in 1841 Mr. Busfeild lost his seat, but another election taking place in September of the same year, by the death of one of the members, Mr. Busfeild was elected; and at the last general election in 1847 he was returned at the head of the poll. Mr. Busfeild married, May 13, 1800, Caroline, eldest daughter of Capt. Charles Wood, R.N., of Bowling Hall, but had no issue.

— At Southsea, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of Capt. Charles Otter, R.N.

— At Plymouth, Capt. Francis Ormond, R.N. He was midshipman of the *Prince of Wales* at Copenhagen, in 1807; of the *Implacable* at the capture of the Sewolod, and was in her boats at the capture of a Russian flotilla in the Gulf of Finland, in 1809; was a lieutenant in gun-boats at the defence of Riga, in 1812; commanded a division of boats at the capture of Hamden and Bangor, in America; was at the attack on the American privateer *Prince of Neufchatel*; lieutenant of the *Endymion* at the capture of the United States' frigate *President*; and of the *Impregnable*, 104, the flag-ship of Sir David Milne, at Algiers. He received for his services a medal with five clasps.

12. At Berechurch Hall, Essex, aged 72, Eve, wife of Sir George Henry Smythe, M.P. for Colchester.

13. At Chester, Mary, relict of Col. Desbrisay, R.A.

— At Bath, in her 80th year, Martha, third daughter of Rear-Adm. Jahleel Brenton, and sister of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Jahleel Brenton, bart.

14. At Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, aged 74, Samuel Steele Perkins, esq., second son of the late Samuel Steele Perkins, esq., of Orton Hall, co. Leicester.

— At Palmerston House, Dublin, in his 64th year, the Right Hon. John Hely-Hutchinson, third Earl of Donoughmore and Viscount Suirdale (1800), Viscount Donoughmore (1797), and Baron Donoughmore of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary (1803), in the peerage of Ireland; Viscount Hutchinson of Knocklofty, in the peerage of the United Kingdom (1821); K.P., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tipperary, a Privy Councillor for Ireland, and Senior Grand Warden of the Freemasons of Ireland. He was the eldest son of the Hon. Francis Hely-Hutchinson, M.P. for the University of Dublin, and Collector of the Customs in that city. He entered the army Sept. 28, 1807, served in the Peninsula with the Grenadier Guards, and received the war medal with one clasp for the battle of Corunna. In the year 1816, shortly after the restoration of the Bourbons, he attained considerable notoriety in consequence of assisting in the escape of Count Lavalette, who had left his prison disguised in the clothes of his wife, when under sentence of death as an accomplice in the second usurpation of Bonaparte. On the 29th of June, 1832, Captain Hutchinson succeeded to the peerage on the death of his uncle, John, the second Earl, who had been created a peer of the United Kingdom, with a special remainder in his favour. He was nominated a Knight of St. Patrick in 1834, and appointed one of the Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland in 1844. The Earl was twice married; first, in 1822, to the Hon. Margaret Gardiner, seventh

daughter of Luke, first Viscount Mountjoy; and, secondly, in 1827, to Barbara, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. William Reynell, of Castle Reynell, co. Westmeath, and by this lady has left issue one son.

14. At Cooperstown, New York, aged 62, James Fenimore Cooper, esq., the American novelist. Mr. Cooper was born at Burlington, New Jersey, on the 15th of September, 1789. His father was the late Judge William Cooper, a descendant of an English ancestor of the same name, who settled at Burlington in 1679. The family migrated into Pennsylvania, but in 1785 the judge removed to a settlement then commenced on Otsego Lake, in the state of New York, to which the name of Cooperstown, in honour of him, was afterwards given. An interesting description of this early settlement, and the character of his father, the founder of the village, are given in Mr. Cooper's novel of the "Pioneers," one of his most popular works. Judge Cooper passed his time alternately at Cooperstown and Burlington, from 1785 to 1790, in which latter year he removed his family, including his infant son, to the new settlement, where he had erected the mansion in which both father and son successively resided, and where both passed their last hours on earth. His son, the novelist, was early placed at school in Burlington, and was partially fitted for college at Albany, by the Rev. Mr. Ellison, an Episcopal clergyman. He completed his studies at Newhaven, where he entered Yale College, in 1802. As yet, however, he had not manifested a vocation for a literary life. A love of adventure led him to solicit admission into the American navy, at that time in its infancy, and in 1805 he entered the service as a midshipman. He remained in the navy for six years. The influence of this period of his life is indelibly stamped upon his subsequent productions. It enabled him to describe the minutiæ of nautical affairs with that breadth and boldness of touch which could be commanded by no writer who had not himself been rocked on the giddy mast, and to whom the taste of salt water was not more familiar than the fountains of Helicon. With the vivid impressions of experience obtained in the fresh and wondering age of boyhood, with a creative imagination singularly alive to the impulses of external nature, and with a freedom and energy of delineation which is imparted only by the possession of actual knowledge, he had a store of materials for the production of "tales of the sea," which, had he written in no other department of fiction, would have decided his reputation as a consummate master. In January, 1811, he married Miss de Lancey, a sister of Bishop de Lancey, of the Western Diocese of New York, and of one of the oldest and most conspicuous families of that state. After his marriage Mr. Cooper resided for some time near White Plains, Westchester county, but at a subsequent period removed to Cooperstown, the former residence of his parents. In 1821 Mr. Cooper commenced his career as an author, in his first novel, called "Precaution." It was issued anonymously; but Mr. Cooper was soon known as the author, and the discovery assisted the sale of a work which, being simply a tale of domestic life in England, although finely drawn, was not peculiarly calculated to attract attention. In this country it passed for an English novel. The foundation of Cooper's fame as a novelist was permanently laid in "The Spy, a Tale of the Neutral Ground," which soon followed "Precaution," and immediately became extremely popular, both in his own country and in Europe, where it was republished in English, French, and other languages. It is, doubtless, one of the most powerful historical tales ever written, and is regarded, by many, as the best work of its author. The charming novel of "The Pioneers, or the Sources of the Susquehanna," followed "The Spy," and was eminently successful. It is the first of "The Leatherstocking Tales," so called, the others being "The Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Pathfinder," and "The Deerslayer," which followed; but not in regular succession—some of his other works intervening. The novel of "The Pilot" was the first of Mr. Cooper's tales of the ocean, which added much to his popularity. To this class belong also "The Red-Rover," "The Water-Witch," "The Sea-Lions," "The Two Admirals," and some others. The following is, we believe, a complete list of the various romances and novels of which Mr. Cooper was the acknowledged author:—"Precaution," "The Spy," "The Pioneers," "The

Pilot," "Lionel Lincoln," "Last of the Mohicans," "The Prairie," "The Red-Rover," "The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish," "The Water-Witch," "The Bravo," "The Heidenmauer," "The Headsman of Berne," "The Monikins," "Homeward Bound," "Home as Found," "The Pathfinder," "Mercedes of Castile," "The Deerslayer," "The Two Admirals," "Wing - and - Wing," "Wyandotte," "Autobiography of a Pocket Handkerchief," "Ned Myers" (a genuine biography), "Ashore and Afloat," "Miles Wallingford," "Satanstoe," a tale of the Colony, "The Chainbearer," "The Red Skins," "The Crater, or Vulcan's Peak," "Oak Openings, or the Bee-Hunter," "Jack Tier, or the Florida Reef," "The Sea Lions, or the Lost Sealers," "The Ways of the Hour" (published in 1850): 34 in all. Though very unequal in point of talent and interest, they have, with few exceptions, been well received by the public, and have proved a source of great profit to the author. Mr. Cooper was also the author of a "History of the United States Navy," in 2 vols.; "Notions of the Americans, by a Travelling Bachelor;" "Gleanings in Europe," in 6 vols.; "Sketches of Switzerland," 4 vols.; a small political work, called "The American Democrat," and "A Letter to his Countrymen." About the year 1827, Mr. Cooper visited Europe, where his fame had then been already established. He was welcomed into the most refined literary and aristocratic circles, but always sustained the character of an American by placing before the European public the truth with regard to his native country, in his conversation, and by his contributions to the press, when required to defend the institutions and character of the United States from attacks and misrepresentations. Among others whose friendship he enjoyed was General Lafayette. At Paris he met the author of "Waverley," as is related by Sir Walter Scott in his diary. In the attractive circles of the Old World Mr. Cooper lingered ten years; on his return to the States he was supposed to have contracted aristocratic tendencies —a suspicion which greatly injured his popularity. In truth, however, in his politics, he professed democratic notions. In religion he was a zealous Episcopalian, and often represented the church of his village in the stated conventions of that denomination. One of his daughters has appeared as an authoress, particularly of a popular work called "Rural Hours." "Deficient in humour and grace," says the *New York Literary World*, "the writings of the author of 'The Spy' rarely want for good sense, substance, and adventure. In character he is happiest in the type nearest to his own: a bold, persevering, self-relying man, who strikes out a path for himself, can follow it alone, and will pursue it to the end whether the multitude fall in or not. He relies on a faithful statement of all that relates to his story, delivered in as if under a sworn obligation—to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. There is no play of fancy, no riot of fun in his works. All is downright earnest description and steady application to the business in hand. Mr. Cooper is the least of a *belles lettres* penman of any of our elder writers: he is a practical author: there is something in his works always to be done, and he sets about it as if he meant to do it. The result is, that, not employing the canvass allowed by the large culture of the scholar and the artist, his romances are of necessity limited in their range and monotonous in tone. Of the 34 or 35 romances, the spirit, the heart, and motive of all are essentially the same: there are no radically new characters: the only difference of one from the other is, that similar events in the one case occur on land, in the other on water."

15. At Warrungul Deccan, Thomas Maling Warre, 9th N.I., a captain in the service of his Highness the Nizam, eldest son of Major.-Gen. Sir Wm. Warre, C.B., commanding the N.E. District.

16. At Cape Coast, aged 38, Henry Smith, esq., eldest son of the late John Hope Smith, esq., formerly Governor-in-Chief of Cape Coast Castle and its dependencies on the Gold Coast.

— At Bath, in her 80th year, Susannah, eldest surviving daughter of Sir Thomas Crawley Boevy, the second bart.

— At Bytown, Canada East, aged 57, the Hon. Mary Frederica, wife of Col. Dyneley, C.B., Colonel commanding the Royal Artillery in Canada. She was the daughter of Edward, first Lord Ellenborough.

16. At Hardway, Hants, aged 61, Col. John Ross, late commandant of the garrison at St. Helena. This gallant officer entered the army in 1803, served with the 51st Regt. in the Peninsula, under Sir John Moore, and was present in the action at Lugo and the battle of Corunna, in January, 1809. Immediately afterwards he proceeded with the expedition to Walcheren, and was present at the siege of Flushing. He returned to the Peninsula in January, 1811, and was present in the battles of Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Nivelle, and Orthes. Col. Ross also served in the campaign of 1815, and was present at the battle of Waterloo, where he was seriously wounded on the field, and lost five brothers. He had received the war medal with five clasps.

17. At Spring Hill House, Southampton, aged 77, the Rev. James Crabb, a Dissenting Minister of the Wesleyan form, of great piety and eminence. By his exertions some excellent institutions have been founded in the county of Hants. He was, however, best known for his exertions in behalf of the gipsy tribe. He was the first to call public attention to the spiritual destitution of these people, and commenced an institution in Southampton which has now grown into fruition in Dorset under the management of ministers of the Established Church. It was owing to his exertions that the gipsy school was established at Farnham, in Surrey. Once every year he used to assemble the gipsy race from the New Forest and other parts at his house, to impart religious instruction to them, to tempt the younger members to enter into service, and to give them food and clothing. These gipsy festivals, as they were termed, were attended by the neighbouring nobility and gentry, partly to exercise charity, and partly from curiosity, to see a race singular for their erratic habits and wandering life, and remarkable for the physical comeliness and beauty which some of them display.

— At his residence, St. Giles's, Oxford, aged 76, John Kidd, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians, Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Oxford, Master of Ewelme Hospital, Librarian of the Radcliffe Library, and Honorary Physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, F.R.S. and F.G.S. Dr. Kidd was educated at Westminster School, from whence, at the age of seventeen, he was elected student of Christ Church in May, 1793. In 1803 he was appointed Professor of Chemistry. In 1808 he was elected physician to the Radcliffe Infirmary, and in 1822 to the office of Regius Professor of Medicine, to which is annexed Tomline's Prælectorship of Anatomy and the Aldrichian Professorship of Anatomy. In 1826 he resigned the office of physician to the Infirmary, and was appointed honorary physician to that institution, and in 1834 he succeeded Dr. Williams as librarian to the Radcliffe Library. His publications were—"The Outlines of Mineralogy," 1809, 2 vols. 8vo; "A Geological Essay on the imperfect Evidence in support of the Theory of the Earth, deducible either from its general Structure, or from the Changes produced on its Surface by the Operation of existing Causes," 1815, 8vo; "An Introductory Lecture to a course on Comparative Anatomy, illustrative of Paley's Natural Theology," 1824, 8vo; "On the Adaptation of External Nature to the Physical Condition of Man," 1833, 8vo, being one of the Bridgewater Treatises, and perhaps one of the most popular of the series; "Observations on Medical Reform," 1841; "Further Observations on Medical Reform," 1842; besides several papers in the "Philosophical Transactions," the "Transactions of the Geological Society," "Nicholson's Journal," the "Philosophical Magazine," &c. By the death of Dr. Kidd the University of Oxford has lost one of the most active of its men of science. He did good service in his time, as his writings in various departments of mineralogical, chemical, and geological research, abundantly testify.

18. At Brighton, aged 54, Elizabeth Mary, widow of Sir Henry Meux, of Theobalds Park, Hertford, bart.

— At Tunbridge Wells, Frances Mellish, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Martin White, Bengal Establishment.

19. At Winchester, Major George Pitt Rose, son of the Right Hon. Sir George Henry Rose.

— At Eastry Court, Kent, aged 39, Capt. John Allen Wade, of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Wade, of the Rifle Brigade.

— At Bishop's Stortford, Herts, aged 74, Frederick Van der Meulen, esq.

20. At Blundeston, near Lowestoft, aged 36, Charles William Henry Steward, esq., late of the 3rd Light Dragoons.

21. At Pisa, Catherine Emily, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. D'Aguilar, Hon. E.I.C. Service.

— At Ootacamund, Nielgherry Hills, Lauderdale Hay, 39th Madras N.I., third son of Rear-Adm. James Hay, of Belton, East Lothian.

— At Yarmouth, I. W., aged 77, Elizabeth Mary, wife of Capt. Sir William Symonds, R.N., knt., C.B., F.R.S., eldest daughter of the late Adm. Philip Carteret, of Trinity Manor House, Jersey, and sister to the late Sir Philip Carteret Silvester, bart., R.N.

22. At Twickenham, in her 77th year, Mary Martha, widow of Capt. Henry Sherwood. This old and valued writer, whose tales have long been favourites with youthful readers, was the daughter of Dr. George Butt, Chaplain to George III., Vicar of Kidderminster, and Rector of Stanford, co. Worcester, the representative of the family of Sir William Butt, physician to Henry VIII. She was born at Stanford on the 6th of May, 1775. In 1803 she married her cousin, Henry Sherwood, of the 53rd Foot, and accompanied her husband to India in the same year, where her zealous labours in the cause of religion amongst the soldiers and natives dwelling around her, gained her the friendship of Henry Martyn and Dr. Corrie, the late Bishop of Madras. Her principal works were —that exceedingly favourite tale of "Henry and his Bearer," "The Lady of the Manor," "The Church Catechism," "The Nun," "The Fairchild Family," and, more recently, "The Golden Garland of Inestimable Delight," and many other popular tales. Her mental faculties never failed her, and she preserved a religious cheerfulness of mind to the last.

— At Sidbury, aged 79, Sarah, widow of Sir John Wilmot Prideaux, bt.

— At Cambeltown, Argyleshire, N.B., aged 71, Anne, relict of E. H. T. Heard, esq., of the 21st Light Dragoons.

— At Guy Harlings, Chelmsford, John Carr Badeley, esq., M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians.

— At Hammersmith, at a very advanced age, Mary, widow of G. H. Clapp, esq., of Parke, Devon, barrister-at-law, and Bencher of the Middle Temple.

22. At Aswarby Park, Lincolnshire, Lady Sophia, wife of the Hon. W. C. Evans Freke, brother to Lord Carbery, and sister to the Earl of Harborough.

— At Worthing, aged 21, Jane, youngest daughter of Dr. Addams, D.C.L.

— At Bradfield Hall, near Bury St. Edmunds, aged 84, Mary, daughter of the late Arthur Young, esq.

23. In York-street, Portman-square, aged 89, Elizabeth, widow of Major-Gen. Sir Thomas Bligh St. George, C.B., K.C.H.

— Aged 42, Lieut.-Col. Henry S. Davis, late 52nd Light Infantry.

24. At Chudleigh, aged 72, Col. Thomas Alston Brandreth, C.B., of the Royal Artillery. He served at the blockade of Malta in 1800, at the bombardment of Havre de Grace in 1803, in the Corunna campaign, on the expedition to Walcheren and siege of Flushing, and was present at the Peninsular campaigns from Sept., 1812, to the end of the war in 1814, including the battles of the Pyrenees, Nivelle, and Toulouse. He had received the gold medal and one clasp.

— Aged 70, Dr. Thomas Wingard, Archbishop of Upsal and Primate of Sweden. He had for nine years occupied the chair of Sacred Philology at the University of Lund, when, in 1819, he succeeded his father in the see of Götheborg. In 1839 he was promoted to the archbishopric of Upsala. He has left to the University of Upsal his library, consisting of upwards of 34,000 volumes, and his rich collections of coins and medals, and of Scandinavian antiquities.

— At Kensington, Anna, relict of Lieut.-Col. Robert Campbell, of the Bombay Army.

25. At Truro, aged 82, Rear-Adm. John Tancock. This officer entered the navy in 1793, as midshipman on board the *Crescent*, 42, Capt. James Saumarez, and was present in the following October at the capture, after two hours' action, of *La Réunion*, of 36 guns, for which Capt. Saumarez was knighted. Having accompanied Sir James into the *Orion*, 74, he also was present in Lord Bridport's action of the 23rd of June, 1795, and in those of Cape St. Vincent and the Nile. On the 3rd of July, 1797, he commanded the *Orion's* launch in the

attack on the Cadiz flotilla. In June, 1801, he was appointed as lieutenant to the *Cæsar*, 80, bearing the flag of Sir James Saumarez off Cadiz. He was present on the 6th and 12th of July following, in the actions fought off Algeciras and in the Gut of Gibraltar. In the *Cerberus*, 50, he co-operated at the bombardment of Granville, in Sept., 1803. On the 15th of August, 1806, he was made commander into the *St. Christopher* sloop, in which he took several Spanish vessels in the West Indies, and on the 25th of December, 1807, was present at the surrender of the Danish island of St. Croix, and subsequently saw much service. He attained post rank, Feb. 1, 1812; the rank of Rear-Admiral, Oct. 1, 1846; and in 1848 he received a naval medal with five bars.

25. At Acomb, aged 67, Edwin Smith, esq., of Acomb, formerly of Roundhay, near Leeds, and for many years a magistrate for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He took an active part in the management of several of the public institutions of his neighbourhood.

— At Port Looe, Cornwall, Capt. Charles Walcott, R.N. He was present at the bombardment of Algiers.

27. At Surbiton Hill, Surrey, Charles Julius Roberts, esq., M.D., of Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

— At Pentonville, aged 73, Thomas Julians, esq., Chief of the Surveyor General Examiners' Office, Inland Revenue.

— At Sands, near Sedgefield, aged 67, Richard Wright, esq., for many years a magistrate for the county of Durham.

— At Athlone, aged 68, Capt. Robert Bluntish, Paymaster of the 9th Foot from 1809. He served with the regiment at the Mauritius, and afterwards in Bengal; was with it in the campaign in Affghanistan in 1842, and in the Sutlej campaign in 1845–6, including the battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshah, and Sobraon.

— At North Tuddenham, Norfolk, in his 96th year, the Rev. Thomas Peacock, rector of that parish, father of the Very Rev. Dr. Peacock, Dean of Ely.

28. At Brighton, aged 72, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Piper, esq., of Denmark Hill.

— At the Royal Palace, Berlin, aged 68, Prince Frederick William Charles of Prussia, and uncle of the present King. This prince was the youngest son of Frederick William the Second, and was born at Potsdam, on the 3rd of July, 1783. He served actively during the war with France, which terminated so disastrously at the battle of Jena. In the action at Auerstadt, which preceded that battle, the Prince led an attack of cavalry, and had his horse killed under him. In 1808 he undertook a mission to Paris, to endeavour to procure from Napoleon some diminution of the heavy burdens he had imposed on Prussia by the terms of the treaty of Tilsit. The Russian campaign of 1812 broke the yoke; the Prussian population, at the appeal of Frederick William the Third, rose enthusiastically. The struggle lasted through 1813 and 1814, and closed with the destruction of the French Empire by the battle of Waterloo. In these campaigns Prince William was present at the battles of Katzbach and Leipsic; and in the action of Gross-Gorschen, the Prince, at the head of the Brandenburg Cuirassiers, repulsed a French detachment, and again had a horse shot under him. He afterwards commanded a brigade; then a division under Marshal Yorck; and was present at the battle of Laon, during the advance of the Allies on Paris, and the last conflict before the French capital. At Waterloo he commanded the reserve cavalry of the 4th corps of the Prussians. During the long period of peace that followed 1815, Prince William was three times commandant of the fortress of Mayence. In 1830 he was Governor-General of the Rhine provinces. He married, Jan. 12, 1804, Amelia, daughter of Frederick Lewis, Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. His younger son, Prince Waldemar, distinguished himself by his travels in India, and by his presence in the Sikh campaign under Sir Henry Hardinge.

28. At Barbados, W. I., Benjamin Walrond, esq., only surviving son of the late George Walrond, esq., descended from Col. Humphrey Walrond, Deputy Governor of Bridgewater for King Charles the First, and some time Governor of Barbados.

29. At Blackheath, aged 71, Margaret, widow of Sir Henry Nelthorpe, of Scawby, Lincolnshire, the seventh baronet.

30. In Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, in his 73rd year, Richard Jones, esq.

This favourite comedian of the last generation was a native of Birmingham. He commenced his histrionic performances at a private theatre in Birmingham, and first appeared on the public stage in tragic characters, as Hamlet, Romeo, and Douglas; but having accidentally been called upon to play Gossamer, in Reynold's comedy of "Laugh when you can," he was so completely successful, that he thenceforward devoted himself to comedy. He was next invited to Dublin, and became a very popular actor in Ireland. His fame having spread, he was offered an engagement at Covent Garden, where he made his first appearance in 1807, as Goldfinch, in the "Road to Ruin;" and followed up his success by sustaining several of the characters which had belonged to the late favourite Lewis. He also became a valuable member of the summer corps at the Haymarket, where he took the lead in personifying the fashionable and frivolous butterflies of the day, or those more noxious insects who unite a vacuity of head with an apathy of heart. One of his most masterly and effective performances was Puff in the "Critic" of Sheridan. As Mercutio he was the rival of Charles Kemble. Among his last parts was Charles the Second, in Jerrold's comedy of "Nell Gwynne." Mr. Jones relinquished the stage in the year 1833, without taking a formal leave of the public. He was himself the author of some successful pieces—"The Green Man," a play, in three acts; the excellent farce of "Too late for Dinner;" "Peter Fin's Trip to Brighton," a farce; and "The School for Gallantry," a petite comedy. In private life he was distinguished for his ready wit and polished demeanour. He was always careful of his purse and his person, and was generally known among his professional brethren by the deferential *sobriquet* of "Gentleman Jones." After his retirement from the stage Mr. Jones employed himself as a teacher of elocution, particularly for the pulpit, in which he was very successful.

Lately. Mrs. Findlay, relict of Mr. Robert Findlay, of the Excise, Greenock, in her youth intimately acquainted with Robert Burns, in the first flush of his genius and manhood, and by whom her name and charms have been wedded to immortal verse. Sixty-five years have elapsed since Burns wrote the lines in which this lady is noticed; and of the six "Mauchline belles" who were then in the pride of opening womanhood, two still survive.

Lately. At Lyons, in his 64th year, the Right Hon. George Gough Calthorpe, third Baron Calthorpe, of Calthorpe, co. Norfolk (1796), and the fourth baronet (1728).

Lately. At the Castle, Holborn, aged 56, Thomas Winter, the pugilist, commonly known by his fighting name of "Tom Spring." This distinguished champion of "the Ring," was born at Witchend, near Fownhope, Herefordshire, in 1795, and being remarkable for his activity in rustic sports, met and defeated a provincial pugilist of the name of Henley. His next victory was over a gigantic Yorkshireman, Stringer, whom he smote on Moulsey Hurst. His other battles were with Ned Painter, whom he vanquished at Mickleham Downs, in April, 1818; in August following he met Painter again, with a different result, sustaining on this occasion his only defeat; Carter, in May, 1819; Bob Burn, in May, 1820; Joshua Hudson, in the following month; Oliver, in Feb., 1821; Neate, in May, 1823; Langan, in Jan., 1824; and again in June of the same year. From this period Spring retired from the ring, carrying with him an unstained and untarnished character. As usual, the chosen retreat of the stalwart gladiator was a tavern, the Weymouth Arms, near Portland-square; then the Booth Hall Tavern, Hereford; and lastly, succeeding the great pugilist, Tom Belcher, the Castle Tavern, in Holborn.

Lately. At St. Petersburgh, aged 69, Dr. Fraehn, a distinguished Oriental and numismatic scholar, and the oldest member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences. He was a native of Rostock; and at the early age of 25 filled the chair of Arabian Language and Literature in the University of Kasan. In 1815 he became Keeper of the Imperial Asiatic Society of St. Petersburgh. He has bequeathed his scientific wealth—a large library and upwards of 20,000 Eastern coins—to various institutions in his native country.

OCTOBER.

1. At the residence of his daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Shawe, near Elgin, N.B.,

aged 65, the Right Hon. Henry St. John, fourth Viscount Bolingbroke, co. Lincoln, and Baron St. John, of Lydiard Tregose, co. Wilts (1712), fifth Viscount St. John and Baron St. John of Battersea, co. Surrey (1716), and the seventh Baronet of Lydiard Tregose (1611). His Lordship was born in 1786, and succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Dec. 18, 1824. His Lordship married, in 1812, Maria, second daughter of the late Sir Henry Paulet St. John Mildmay, bt., and has left issue.

1. At Wykeham Abbey, Yorkshire, aged 74, the Hon. Marmaduke Langley, uncle to Lord Viscount Downe. He assumed the name and arms of Langley by royal sign manual in 1824, on succeeding by bequest to the estates of the Hon. Mrs. Langley.

2. At Basildon, Berks, Louisa, widow of Lord Douglas Hallyburton, brother to the Marquis of Huntly.

3. At Buxted Park, Sussex, aged 67, the Right Hon. Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, third Earl of Liverpool (1796), and Baron Hawkesbury, of Hawkesbury, co. Gloucester (1786), and the seventh baronet (1661), G.C.B., a Privy Councillor, a Governor of the Charter House, Prothonotary of the County Palatine of Lancaster, and D.C.L. He was born on the 29th of May, 1784, the younger son of Charles, first Earl of Liverpool. At the general election of 1807 he was returned to Parliament for Sandwich; at the election of 1812 he was chosen for Bridgnorth; in 1818 he was returned for East Grinstead, and continued to sit for that borough until his accession to the peerage. At the opening of the session of 1828 he moved the address. His brother died on the 4th of December in the same year, when he succeeded to the honours of the family. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred upon him by the University of Oxford on the 15th of June, 1841. On the 3rd of September, 1841, he was appointed Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, and on that occasion was sworn of the Privy Council. He was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, Dec. 11, 1845. The Earl married, on the 19th of July, 1810, Julia Evelyn Mary, only daughter and heiress of Sir George Augustus William Shuckburgh Evelyn, bt.; and by that lady, who died April 8, 1814, he had issue three daughters. From the failure of male issue of the first peer the peerage has become extinct; but the baronetcy has devolved on Charles Jenkinson, esq., formerly M.P. for Dover, elder brother of the late Lord Bishop of St. David's.

3. At Clapham Common, aged 72, William Leveson Gower, esq. He was the second son of Adm. the Hon. John Leveson Gower (fifth son of John, first Earl Gower), by Frances, daughter of Adm. Edward Boscawen, brother to Hugh, second Viscount Falmouth. He married, in 1804, Catharine Maria, daughter and heir of the late Sir Thomas Gresham, bt., of Titsey Park, Surrey, and has left issue.

4. In London, aged 94, Lady Louisa Stuart, youngest daughter of the Minister Earl of Bute, and granddaughter of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, the lady to whom we owe the charming "Introductory Anecdotes" prefixed to the late Lord Wharncliffe's edition of Lady Mary's works. Lady Louisa remembered to have seen her grandmother, Lady Mary, when, at old Wortley's death, that celebrated woman returned to London after her long and still unexplained exile from England.

— At the residence of the Marchioness Wellesley, in Hampton Court Palace, aged 80, the Right Hon. Sir George William Stafford Jerningham, Baron Stafford (1640), and a baronet (1621), F.S.A. He was born in 1771, the eldest son of Sir William Jerningham, the sixth baronet, and succeeded to that title in 1809. The attainder of William Howard, Viscount Stafford, beheaded in 1678, having been reversed by Act of Parliament in 1824, Sir George Jerningham, as the son of Mary, daughter and sole heir of Francis Plowden, esq., by Mary Stafford, sister and eventually sole heir of John Paul, fourth and last Earl Stafford, became entitled as heir general to the barony which in 1640 was conferred jointly on Sir William Howard, K.B. (afterwards the Viscount above named), and Mary his wife, sister and sole heir of Henry, Lord Stafford, and representative of the ancient Barons and Earls Stafford, some time Dukes of Buckingham. Sir G. W. Jerningham, having presented his claim to the House of Peers, was declared, on the 6th of July, 1825, to have established his right to the barony created by letters patent bearing date 12th Sept., 16 Car. I. In 1826 he

assumed the additional name of Stafford before his own. Lord Stafford was twice married: first, in 1799, to Frances Henrietta, youngest daughter and coheir of Edward Sulyarde, esq., of Haughley Park, Suffolk, and Wetherden, Essex, who died in 1832, leaving numerous issue; and secondly, in 1836, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Richard Caton, esq., of Maryland, in the United States of America, and sister to the Duchess of Leeds and the Marchioness Wellesley.

5. At the Rectory, Ewhurst, Sussex, Anne Frances Laura, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Edward Hawtrey, Fellow of Eton, and sister of the Rev. E. C. Hawtrey, D.D., Master of Eton School.

— In her 60th year, Jane Sarah, wife of H. N. Burroughes, esq., M.P. for East Norfolk.

— At Ditchingham Hall, Norfolk, in her 6th year, Annie Catherine, youngest daughter of J. L. Bedingfeld, esq.

— At his house in Bedford-square, aged 62, the Rev. James Endell Tyler, B.D., Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, and Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's. Mr. Tyler was a native of Monmouth, and was a member of Oriel College, Oxford; and took a first class in classics, and a second in mathematics. He gained a Michel scholarship at Queen's College, but was soon after elected Fellow, and, subsequently, Dean and Tutor of Oriel. Having been appointed one of the Whitehall preachers, he gained the favour of the Earl of Liverpool, then Prime Minister, upon whose recommendation Lord Eldon, then Lord Chancellor, appointed him to the living of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, in 1826; Sir Robert Peel presented him, in 1845, to a stall in St. Paul's Cathedral. Mr. Tyler published "Henry of Monmouth; or, Memoirs of the Life and Character of Henry the Fifth, as Prince of Wales and King of England," 1838, 2 vols. 8vo, and many excellent works in theology.

6. At Merton Rectory, aged 34, the Rev. Charles Ross de Havilland, curate of that parish; and on the same day, aged 19 months, Constance Gore, his daughter. Mr. De Havilland was of a distinguished Guernsey family.

— At the Star Hotel, Glasgow, His Excellency Count Reventlow, Ambassador from the King of Denmark to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain. Count Reventlow was sprung from one of the most illustrious families of the Scandinavian peninsula, and he carried with him in all the relations of life the spirit and deportment of a high-born gentleman. He had served his Court with distinction in the capacity of Minister Plenipotentiary in Brazil, in Portugal, at Vienna, and lastly in this country, where he found a people entirely congenial to his tastes, and a reception suited to the natural cordiality of his own character. He laboured, with complete success, to improve the relations between Denmark and Great Britain. His unflinching assiduity and patriotism were incessantly engaged in providing for the defence of his country, whilst his firmness and just pride in her national rights would admit of no compromise in the sovereignty of her territories. He united in a singular degree a manly impetuosity and frankness of character with a perfect mastery of the details of his profession, and an exact attention to the rules and observances of diplomatic life more common in the last century than in our own. He had gone, for the usual relaxation of autumn, on a visit to Sir James Matheson, in the Island of Lewis, to enjoy those field-sports for which he retained the characteristic attachment of youth. On his return journey to London he was seized at Glasgow with a spasmodic affection of the heart, and died suddenly. His body was conveyed from this country in a Danish vessel of war.

6. At Braelangwell, co. Cromarty, aged 78, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Hugh Fraser, K.C.B., Colonel of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Cromarty. He received the Order of the Bath in 1832, in consequence of having commanded the troops at the assault of Copaul Droog. He was appointed a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Cromarty in 1842.

7. At Millards Hill House, Frome Selwood, aged 78, Carolina Amelia, widow of Adm. the Hon. Sir Courtenay Boyle.

8. At Munich, aged 75, Isaac Cookson, esq., of Meldon Park, Northumberland, a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county. This gentleman was of a family of antiquity and consideration in the north. He entered into business at an early age, and was for many years successfully engaged in

the manufacture of glass, by which he realized a large fortune. He served the office of sheriff of Newcastle in 1801; was chosen an alderman, Sept. 22, 1807; and was mayor in 1809. When the Trustees of Greenwich Hospital sold, in 1832, several of the old Derwentwater estates, Mr. Cookson bought Meldon Park. He served the office of high sheriff of Northumberland in 1838. He married, in 1805, Jane, only child of the late Edward Cooke, esq., of Togstone, in the same county, by whom he had issue.

8. At Segrave Rectory, Leicestershire, aged 74, the Rev. Robert Gutch, M.A., Rector of Segrave.

9. At Castletown, Isle of Man, Eliza, wife of Major Backhouse, late of the 47th Regiment.

— At Blackheath Park, advanced in years, Capt. Richard Bourne, R.N., a director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

— Mr. Alexander Lee, the well-known and popular ballad composer.

— At Southampton, aged 53, Archibald Gibson Bulman, esq., Comm. R.N. (1844.)

10. Aged 11, Harry Calvert, second son of Sir Harry Verney.

12. At his residence, Mare Fair, Northampton, aged 70, George Baker, esq., one of the magistrates of the borough, and the historian of the county.

— At St. James's Palace, aged 68, the Hon. Augusta Mary, widow of George Leigh, esq., and half sister to George Gordon, sixth Lord Byron, the poet. Her mother was Amelia Darcy, Baroness Conyers, the divorced Duchess of Leeds. In 1807 she married her cousin, Lieut.-Col. George Leigh, of the 10th Light Dragoons, who died in May, 1850, leaving several children. Her name is remembered as that of the only relative of Byron for whom he retained any affection, and several of his poems are addressed to her.

— At Tunbridge Castle, in his 66th year, Samuel Beazley, esq., architect. Mr. Beazley was born at Whitehall, in the city of Westminster, in 1786, the son of Mr. Samuel Beazley, an army accoutrement maker, and was the nephew of Mr. Charles Beazley, an architect, who built the beautiful church at Feversham. In the early part of his life Mr. Beazley served as a volunteer in the Peninsula, where his adventures were of a very singular character. On one occasion he awoke and found himself in the dead-house at Lisbon, laid out for burial. To facilitate the escape of the Duchesse d'Angoulême he was 60 hours in the saddle, and crossed the Pyrenees at the head of her horses, with sometimes a bayonet at his breast. From his childhood his tastes were dramatic and artistic. When only twelve years old, and at school at Acton, he wrote a farce, and put together the theatre in which it was acted. Since then he has written or arranged more than 100 dramatic pieces. Amongst the dramas may be mentioned, "Is He Jealous?" "Gretna Green;" "The Boarding House, or Five Hours at Brighton;" also the English words for the operas of "Robert the Devil," "The Queen of Cyprus," and "Somnambula." The last was written mostly by the bedside of Madame Malibran, in the mornings, to adapt the words to her pronunciation. As an architect, also, Mr. Beazley's practice was considerable in connection with the stage, having built more theatres probably than any other modern practitioner. Amongst them are the St. James's Theatre, the Lyceum, the City of London, the Birmingham, and two in Dublin. He gave drawings also for one in the Brazils (similar to St. James's), and one in Belgium—thirteen or fourteen in all. The interior of Drury Lane Theatre, the external colonnade there, and the Strand front of the Adelphi Theatre, are also by him. His other works were numerous, and include Studley Castle, the seat of Sir Francis Goodricke; a castle in Inverness; some additions to the University of Bonn; the works on the South-Eastern Railway, especially at London Bridge; the Warden's Hotel and the Pilot House, at Dover; the stations on the North Kent line; and the new town at Ashford.

12. Aged 71, Slingsby Duncombe, esq., youngest and last surviving son of the late Charles Slingsby Duncombe, esq., of Duncombe Park, and uncle of Lord Feversham.

— At the Observatory, Kensington, Dame Anne, wife of Sir James South, and niece of the late Joseph Ellis, esq., of South Lambeth.

13. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 21, Henry, youngest son of Robert Barclay, banker, of Leyton, Essex.

— Lieut.-Col. James Loftus Elrington, late of the Coldstream Guards, son

of Major Elrington, Major of the Tower of London.

13. At Bagshot, aged 73, Lady Griselda Tekell. Her Ladyship was daughter of Charles, third Earl Stanhope, by the Lady Hester Pitt, eldest daughter of William, first Earl of Chatham. In 1800 she married John Tekell, esq. She was a sister of the celebrated Lady Hester Stanhope, and the last surviving granddaughter of the celebrated Earl of Chatham.

14. At Brighton, aged 61, Mrs. Elizabeth Lindley Bowen, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, relict of Capt. John Bean Bowen, R.N.

— At Stainton, in Cleveland, aged 81, Lieut.-Col. William Gooch, late of the 4th Dragoons, second son of the late Sir Thomas Gooch, of Benacre Hall, in the county of Suffolk, bart.

— At New London, Canada West, aged 20, William Richard Chivers Kingdon, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusileers. He was accidentally shot by one of his comrades.

15. At Eastcombe, aged 74, the Right Hon. Eleanor Agnes, dowager Countess of Buckinghamshire. She was the eldest daughter of William, first Lord Auckland, by Eleanor, second daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Gilbert Eliot, and sister to the first Earl of Minto. She was married to Robert Hobart, fourth Earl of Buckinghamshire, in 1799.

— In Pratt-terrace, Camden-town, aged 51, Mr. George Stephens, author of the tragedy of "Martinuzzi, or the Hungarian Daughter," performed at the Lyceum Theatre in the year 1840, in defiance of the then existing law which limited the performance of five-act dramas to the patent houses and the Haymarket. By the introduction of songs, "Martinuzzi" was, legally speaking, converted into a musical drama, and thus escaped the prohibition affecting a formal tragedy; partly from these circumstances, and partly from flashes of real genius which it exhibited, the work attracted much attention. Besides "Martinuzzi," Mr. Stephens was the author of "The Manuscripts of Erdely," 3 vols., 1836, and other works. "The Manuscripts of Erdely" was a work which, in addition to its imaginative qualities, displayed great erudition, and received much critical discussion at the time of its appearance.

— Of a wound received in action with the Kafirs, Lieut. Robert Provo Norris, 6th Royal Regiment, eldest son of the Rev. D. G. Norris, Kessingland, Norfolk.

15. At St. Peter's, Thanet, aged 73, Jane, widow of Lieut.-Col. Isaac Blake Clarke.

— At the Forelands, near Bromsgrove, John Chatfield Tyler, esq., upwards of 30 years a deputy-lieutenant for the county of Gloucester, and formerly of Cheltenham.

16. At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. David Williamson. He served in the Peninsula in the 4th Regiment, and was senior major with it in the battle of Salamanca in 1812, for his services on which occasion he was promoted to the brevet rank of Lieut.-Col., and received the gold war medal. He commanded the 92nd (Highland) Regiment from 1821 to 1828, in which year he retired from the service.

— In Montagu-square, aged 70, Major-Gen. Herbert Bowen, C.B., Colonel of the 19th Bengal Infantry. He had seen many years of active service in India, and was present at the capture of Java in 1811, for which he received the silver war medal. In 1838 he was nominated a Companion of the Bath.

17. At Torpoint, aged 67, Mrs. Baker, widow of Capt. Baker, R.N.

18. In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 76, Michael Jones, esq., F.S.A. This gentleman was the second son of Michael Jones, esq., of Caton, in Lancashire. His immediate family claim to be entitled to the barony of Scrope of Bolton, which fell into abeyance on the death of Emanuel Scrope, Earl of Sunderland, in 1630. Mr. Michael Jones was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, Feb. 17, 1803; and was a frequent attendant at its meetings. He was an accomplished scholar and good linguist, and well acquainted with the provincial dialect of the north.

— At York, aged 62, Mary Ann, wife of John Farquharson, esq., of Haughton, co. Aberdeen. She was the eldest daughter of Sir Archibald Grant, bart., of Monymusk.

— At Rossie Priory, aged 11, the Hon. Victor Alexander, Master of Kinnaird, eldest son of Lord Kinnaird.

— At Kussowlie, in the north-western provinces of India, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Bradshaw, C.B., 60th Rifles. He commanded the 1st battalion of Rifles at

the second siege operations at Mooltan, which commenced 28th of December, 1848, and again at the battle of Goojerat. Afterwards he accompanied the field force on special service in pursuit of the fugitive Sikh army, until its final surrender at Rawul Pindee. He commanded a brigade during the operations against the Hill tribes in the Eusofzye country, on the 11th and 14th of December, 1849, when the enemy, five times the strength of the British force, were routed with great loss. In Feb., 1850, he again commanded the advanced guard both in going to and returning from Kohat, in the expedition against the Affreedi tribe. Col. Bradshaw was, in 1849, appointed a Companion of the Bath, and had received the war medal for Goojerat.

19. At Ipswich, aged 50, Jane, widow of the Rev. Robert Tunney, Chaplain to the Forces in Upper Canada.

— Agnes-Scarth, Lady Kelly, wife of Sir FitzRoy Kelly, Q.C., late H.M. Solicitor-General. She was the eldest daughter and coheir of Capt. Mason of Leith, and was married in 1821.

— At Glazenwood House, Essex, aged 26, Frederick Wood, esq., eldest surviving son of the Rev. Sir John Page Wood, bart.

— At Bahia, aged 35, Lieut. Roger Lucius Curtis, commanding H.M. steamer *Locust*, second son of Vice-Adm. Sir Lucius Curtis.

— At Ryde, aged 77, Janette Sarah, relict of Major-Gen. Young.

20. In Hyde-park Gardens, aged 67, Dame Clementina Otway, relict of Adm. Sir Robert Waller Otway, bart., G.C.B. She was the eldest daughter and coheir of Adm. John Holloway, of Wells.

— At Florence, aged 18, Lady Maria Howard, youngest daughter of the Earl and Countess of Wicklow.

21. At Buxton, Mrs. Edith Shaw, of Bath, widow of Lieut.-Col. Thomas Shaw, H.E.I.C.S.

— At his lodgings, at Lincoln College, Oxford, the Rev. John Radford, D.D., Rector of that college, and Rector of Twyford, Bucks, and one of the trustees of Lord Crewe.

— At Birkhill, Fifeshire, Mary Turner Maitland, relict of Henry Wedderburn, of Wedderburn, esq. She was the eldest daughter of the Hon. Fred. Lewis Maitland, Captain R.N. (sixth son of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale), by Margaret Dick, heiress of Rankeilour and Lindores, co. Fife.

22. Aged 66, Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardiner, the third baronet (1783), of Roche Court, Hampshire. He served the office of sheriff of Hampshire in 1810.

23. In Grosvenor-square, aged 91, Katharine Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Mornington. She was the elder daughter and coheir of Adm. the Hon. John Forbes, a member of the noble house of Granard, by Lady Mary Capel, fourth daughter of William, third Earl of Essex. She was married to the late Earl of Mornington, for many years known as Lord Maryborough, in 1784. By that nobleman, who died in 1845, the deceased had issue the present Earl of Mornington; the Hon. Mary, married to the Hon. Sir Chas. Bagot; the Hon. Emily, married to Lord Fitzroy Somerset; and the Hon. Priscilla, married to the Earl of Westmoreland. Her Ladyship's only sister was Maria Eleanor, Countess of Clarendon.

24. At his residence in London, in his 78th year, James Noble, esq., Vice-Admiral of the Red. He was the second son of a distinguished American loyalist, who sacrificed considerable property in the royal cause during the war with America, and was killed by a party of rebels while holding the appointment of assistant commissary, under Sir Henry Clinton. James Noble entered the navy in July, 1787, as first-class volunteer, on board the *Impregnable*, 98. Having joined in January, 1793, the *Bedford*, 74, he was employed on shore with a party of small-arm men, at the occupation of Toulon; and shared also in the partial actions of March the 14th and July the 13th, 1795, with the French fleet; on the former of which occasions the *Bedford* came into close contest with the *Censeur*, 74, and *Ca Ira*, 80, whose fire killed nine and wounded seventeen of her people. After serving a short period with Adm. Hotham, in the *Britannia*, 100, he was nominated, Oct. 5, 1795, acting lieutenant of the *Agamemnon*, 64, Commodore Horatio Nelson; to which ship the Admiralty confirmed him by a commission bearing date March 9, 1786. A short time prior to the latter event he had been taken prisoner while conveying dispatches to the Austrian camp, near Savona. On the 25th of the following April, having rejoined

his ship, he served in her boats, with those of the *Meleager*, *Diadem*, and *Petrel*, at the bringing off of four vessels, laden with corn, rice, wine, powder, eight brass guns, and 1600 stand of arms, from under a heavy fire from the enemy's batteries and musketry at Loana. "It is with the greatest grief I have to mention," says Nelson, in his report of this affair to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Jervis, "that Lieut. James Noble, a most worthy and gallant officer, is, I fear, mortally wounded." In July of the same year Lieut. Noble, who had by that time recovered and been transferred with the commodore to the *Captain*, 74, was invested with the temporary command of *La Génie*, otherwise *Vernon*, gun-brig. Rejoining his heroic chief in the ensuing October, he continued to serve with him as his flag-lieutenant in the *Captain*, and *Minerve* of 42 guns and 286 men, *Captain* again, and *Irresistible*, 74, until March 20, 1797. In the *Minerve*, besides witnessing, among other services, the capture of Porto Ferrajo and the island of Capraja, together with the evacuation of Corsica, he assisted, Dec. 20, 1796, at the capture and defeat, in presence of the Spanish fleet, of the *Sabina*, of 40, and *Matilda*, of 34 guns. The former ship struck her colours after a combat of three hours, and a loss, out of 286 men, of 14 killed and 44 wounded; the other was compelled to wear and haul off at the close of a sharp action of half an hour; the collective loss of the *Minerve* on both occasions amounting to 7 men killed and 44 wounded. Among the latter was Lieut. Noble, severely; in regard to whom Commodore Nelson, in his letter to Sir John Jervis, thus a second time expresses himself:—"You will observe, too, I am sure with regret, amongst the wounded, Lieut. James Noble, who quitted the *Captain* to serve with me; and whose merit and repeated wounds, received in fighting the enemies of our country, entitle him to every reward which a grateful nation can bestow." In the action fought off Cape St. Vincent, Feb. 14, 1797, being again in the *Captain*, he occupied a conspicuous position in the brilliant part enacted by Nelson and his gallant companions, with whom he boarded and assisted in carrying in succession the *San Nicolas*, of 80, and *San Josef*, of 112 guns. On the 27th of the same month his continued meritorious conduct was rewarded with a commander's commission. His last appointment was to the Sea Fencible service in Sussex, in which he remained from May 29, 1798, until November, 1802. His promotion to post rank took place on April 29 in the latter year. He was placed on the retired list of rear-admirals, Jan. 10, 1837, but was removed to the active list, Aug. 17, 1840. At last, though the "Noble" spoken of by Nelson when in his dispatches he refers to "those fine fellows, Hardy, Gage, and Noble," he has died the plain "James Noble" of the "reserved half-pay list."

25. At the seat of Sir Thomas Woollaston White, bart., of Wallingwells, near Worksop, aged 57, Capt. Thomas Taylor Worsley, esq., of Easby, near Richmond, late of the Rifle Brigade, in which corps he was for several years actively employed in the war in the Peninsula. He was wounded at the siege of Badajoz under one of his ears—the ball (musket) made the circuit of the neck, and was taken out on the opposite side. He was again wounded at Waterloo, under the other ear, the ball, as before, making the circuit of the neck. He had a medal for Waterloo, and a Peninsular medal with nine clasps.

— At Redland, near Bristol, in his 21st year, Richard Davies Williams, esq., of Oriel College, Oxford, second son of the Ven. the Archdeacon of Llandaff.

26. At Anstey, co. Warwick, aged 68, the Rev. Thomas Coker Adams, Vicar of Anstey and Foleshill, and Perpetual Curate of Shelton, Warwickshire, Rector of Saxelby, Leicestershire, and a Rural Dean. He was the second son of Simon Adams, esq., of East Haddon, co. Northampton, Recorder of Daventry, and Deputy-Recorder of Northampton, and was an elder brother of Mr. Serjeant Adams. He had for many years been an active magistrate of the county, and deputy-chairman of the Quarter Sessions, and had also been actively engaged as president of the Divisional Petty Sessions at Anstey for more than 40 years, where his decisions gave almost universal satisfaction. He was the founder of the Asylum for Juvenile Offenders at Stretton-upon-Dunsmore. He also promoted the formation of the first National Schools at

Coventry, which have now been the means of educating thousands of poor children.

26. At his residence in Philadelphia, U.S., Richard Cowling Taylor, esq., Fellow of the Geological Society of London, Member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of the Albany Institute, New York, and of various other Scientific Societies in Europe and America. Mr. Taylor was born at Hinton, in Suffolk, in 1789. He was articled to a land surveyor, and, on the expiration of his term, executed surveys of some extensive properties with such skill that he was employed on the ordnance survey of Buckingham and Bedford shires. He then settled in Norwich, and, in partnership with Mr. J. Brown, executed the surveys for the Diss and Bungay Navigation, and for the projected harbour at Lowestoffe. While resident at Norwich he became distinguished for his antiquarian researches, and published, in 1821, his "Index Monasticus; or, the Abbeys and other Monasteries, Alien Priories, &c., of the Diocese of Norwich and the Ancient Kingdom of East Anglia," illustrated with accurate maps. This is a folio volume of great labour, and diligent research. From the establishment of the "Magazine of Natural History," in 1829, to its last volume, published in 1836, Mr. Taylor was a frequent contributor, not only during his residence in this country, but after he had left England for America. In 1827 Mr. Taylor published an 8vo volume "On the Geology of East Norfolk." In this work he points out with remarkable clearness the facts, which admit of positive proof, respecting the successive formations of the strata. The business at Norwich not proving sufficiently lucrative, Mr. Taylor embarked with his family for the United States, in 1830. In that country he met a larger field for his talents, and we are indebted to his exertions for an accurate knowledge of many extensive districts of the New World. Mr. Taylor's most important work was that which he published in 1848, "The Statistics of Coal," an 8vo vol. of 754 closely-printed pages, with numerous illustrative maps and diagrams, containing a mass of facts, brought together with marvellous labour, and mostly from personal observation. Mr. Taylor's death was owing to an illness caught when surveying near Chagres.

27. At Craighall Rattray, co. Perth, in his 56th year, Robert Clerk Rattray, esq., a magistrate for Mid-Lothian and Perthshire, and deputy-lieutenant of the latter county. He was the son and heir of James Clerk, esq., a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland, who assumed the name of Rattray, on inheriting, through his grandmother, the estates of that family.

29. At Otford Castle, Kent, aged 52, James Selby, esq.

— At the Hague, Sir Edward Cromwell Disbrowe, G.C.H., Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Court of Great Britain; a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Derby. He was descended from an old Derbyshire family, and was the son of Colonel Edward Disbrowe, of Walton, in that county, by Lady Charlotte Hobart, fourth daughter of George, third Earl of Buckinghamshire. He was for some time Secretary of Legation in Switzerland, and had subsequently passed through other grades of diplomatic employment at the courts of Russia, Wirtemberg, and Sweden. He had for some years resided as Envoy Extraordinary at the Hague. Sir Edward was nominated a Knight Grand Cross of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1831.

— At his residence, Quarry-place, Shrewsbury, after a few days' illness, aged 49, John Thomas Smitheman Edwardes, esq., a magistrate of the county of Salop. This gentleman was descended from an ancient and respectable Shropshire family, Hugh Edwardes being distinguished as having solicited and succeeded in obtaining from King Edward the Sixth, in the year 1551, a grant for the foundation of the Royal Free Grammar School in Shrewsbury. He was the only son of the late Major Benjamin Edwardes. Mr. Edwardes was an alderman of Shrewsbury, and served mayor in that town in 1843. He was also a trustee of Shrewsbury School.

— At Brighton, in his 57th year, William Wyon, the celebrated medallist and die-sinker, a member of the Royal Academy. Mr. Wyon was of German descent. He came of a race of die-sinkers and metal-chasers of much eminence. His father was Peter Wyon, a die-sinker at Birmingham, in partner-

ship with his elder brother Thomas. William Wyon was born in 1795, at Birmingham, and was apprenticed to his father in 1809. When a boy he met with a copy of Flaxman's "Dante." Of Flaxman he knew nothing, but he was so enraptured with his works that he begged permission to study them, which being granted, he copied many, if not most, of the outlines. To these studies he always attributed his advancement in art, and called Flaxman his real instructor. In the year 1811 William Wyon engraved a head of Hercules, which was shown to Nathaniel Marchant, R.A., then the best English gem-engraver, who was so struck with its merit that he recommended that the youth should be employed upon objects of higher art than those which his father was accustomed to receive from the tradesmen of Birmingham. This advice was not lost sight of. Among Wyon's other youthful works were an Antinous, which his father set in gold for his own seal; and a copy of Westall's Woodman, which, when employed in stamping gilt brooches, obtained so large a sale that the manufacturers were anxious to have other similar designs executed by the same hand. In 1812 he visited London, on the invitation of his uncle, Thomas Wyon, and executed a die to compete for the premium offered by the Society of Arts. The subject was a head of Ceres; it obtained the prize, and the Society purchased and used it as their gold agricultural medal; as, previously, they had adopted his cousin Thomas Wyon's head of Isis for a similar purpose. He also received another prize from the same Society for a die designed for a naval medal, being an original composition of Victory in a marine car attended by Tritons. In 1815 his uncle Thomas again invited him to London, to assist in engraving the new great seals which were then required. His cousin Thomas had engraved the Great Seal for England; William engraved those for Scotland and Ireland, and also assisted in the execution of many colonial seals. In the same year Mr. Thomas Wyon, jun., was promoted to be chief engraver of the Mint, the number of engravers being then limited to two. It was arranged that a second engraver should be elected by competition, and as the Master (Lord Maryborough) had expressed some objection to the prospect of both engravers being of the same family, William Wyon determined to compete anonymously. He consequently submitted, without a name, a head of the King, which, upon the judgment of Sir Thomas Lawrence, to whom the decision was referred, obtained for him that appointment, he being then in the twentieth year of his age. Mr. Wyon had now a fair field and an honourable career before him; but his hopes were darkened, first by the untimely death (in 1817) of his cousin, the chief engraver, and secondly by the appointment to that office of Mr. Pistrucci. Mr. Pistrucci was a skilful artist, but an indolent one; and much of his work devolved on Mr. Wyon. In 1823 Mr. Pistrucci wholly withdrew his services, in consequence of the King commanding that his portrait on the coinage should be taken only from his bust by Chantrey. From that period Mr. Wyon became, in fact, the chief engraver, though the title was retained by Mr. Pistrucci, with the salary of 500*l.*, Mr. Wyon's being only 200*l.* This injustice remained without a remedy until 1828, when by an arrangement Mr. Wyon became actually the chief engraver, but the salary of that and his former office were directed to be equally divided; so that, from that time, Mr. Wyon and the non-operative, Mr. Pistrucci, each received 350*l.*—the sum of 500*l.* having been awarded to Mr. Wyon as a compensation for his extra services from 1823 to 1828. From that time until the present, all the coinage of this country and of the colonies has been executed by Mr. Wyon, or under his superintendence. His attention was not limited to the discharge of his official duties. His ardent zeal for the improvement of the coinage of his country induced him to submit numerous patterns of new coins from time to time for approval. Mr. Wyon's works may be classified under the several heads of coins, pattern-pieces not coined, medals, and seals. His coins of George the Fourth and William the Fourth are from the models of Chantrey; his Queen Victoria coins from models by himself. Excepting Simon, the engraver of the Commonwealth, Mr. Wyon is undoubtedly the first of English medallists; and the current coins of the English sovereigns, especially those of the Queen, executed from his own models, are immeasurably

superior to those of any other State in Europe. The five-sovereign piece of Queen Victoria, bearing on its reverse Her Majesty in the guise of Una directing the lion of Great Britain by her sceptre, is held by good judges to be the noblest coin in the English series, and as defying the competition of any coin of any continental mint. In 1846 Mr. Wyon designed and engraved a pattern crown of the Queen in the mediæval style, which received the Royal approbation, and, by Her Majesty's commands, was issued as a coin in 1847. Eight thousand crowns were coined and divided among the London bankers, by whom they were distributed to their customers; but so highly and universally were they prized by the public, that scarcely any strayed into general circulation, and they were sold by coin dealers at the price of 30*s.*, or six crowns. On the reverse of this fine coin the ancient "windmill" arrangement of the shields is restored with good effect. The great triumph of art, however, is the obverse. The relief is extremely low, that severe test of an artist's ability to produce effect, while the diadem is placed on Her Majesty's brows with unequalled taste and skill. By keeping in its rim, the facial line ascends, without interruption, to the spring of the arch, giving increased intellectuality of countenance; and from the same elevation, at the back, a continuous graceful outline descends to below the shoulders. For the two-shilling piece, or florin, Mr. Wyon engraved several patterns, one of which was a reduction of his mediæval crown, obverse and reverse, and this was finally issued as the coin. The most undoubted testimony to the superiority of Mr. Wyon's portraits of Queen Victoria is afforded by the fact, that Her Majesty's bust, *by no other artist* but Mr. Wyon, has been copied in the countless medals and tradesmen's tokens which have been engraved and issued for sale and circulation since the Queen came to the throne. Mr. Wyon's skill and taste as a medallist obtained him a high reputation on the Continent as well as at home. In 1835 he was invited to Lisbon to make a medallic portrait of Queen Donna Maria, and he received a commission to engrave dies for a series of coins of Her Most Faithful Majesty. At home his talents were so highly appreciated, that he was elected, in 1831, an Associate, and in 1836 a Member, of the Royal Academy; an honour never before conferred upon this department of art. About the year 1839 Mr. Wyon visited the Mint of Paris, on the subject of their mode of hardening the dies; and, the English Mint having been most unreservedly thrown open to the officers of the French Mint some years before, he received the most courteous attention in return. When he was about to leave Paris it was intimated to him that the King expected to be waited on by him. His interview with this able but unfortunate Sovereign, whose coinage is a fine example of the state of the arts in his reign, was most cordial; an interesting conversation on art ensued; Mr. Wyon presented to the King some of the finest examples of his own skill, and received in return a fine medallion portrait of the Royal Family, of gold, whose intrinsic value was 50*l.* Mr. Wyon's medals include the recent war medals of the Peninsula, Trafalgar, Jellalabad, and Cabul; the medals of the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, the Royal Institution, the Geological Society, the Geographical Society, the Bengal Asiatic Society, and indeed of almost every learned society, home and colonial. Mr. Wyon was married, in 1821, to Catherine Sophia, third daughter of John Keele, esq., of Southampton. This amiable lady died on the 14th of February in the present year. Mr. Wyon was much shaken by this loss; but his engagement to produce the prize medal for the Great Exhibition for a time diverted his thoughts. The complete success of his own work produced for this occasion—the magnificent obverse busts of Her Majesty and Prince Albert for the Exhibition medals—and his son Leonard's reverse of one, which also obtained great approbation, had naturally gratified him as an artist and a father; but it is to be feared that they also created an excitement which, in its revulsion, had a baneful effect on his physical powers. He was attacked by paralysis, which deprived him of the use of his left side, at Brighton, and died there after a month's illness. Mr. Wyon's eldest son, Charles Leonard, is already an artist of great fame; and while yet very young, won the appointment of second engraver of Her Majesty's Mint.

30. In Moray-place, Edinburgh, in

his 89th year, the Right Hon. Charles Hope, of Granton, Lieut.-General of the Royal Archers of Scotland, and a Member of the Honourable Board of Trustees for Manufactures, Member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Mr. Hope was the eldest son of John Hope, esq., a merchant in London, and M.P. for co. Linlithgow, and grandson of the first Earl of Hopetoun, and was the elder brother of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hope, G.C.H., and the late Vice-Adm. Sir William Johnstone Hope, G.C.B. The family have been chiefly distinguished as lawyers, from the time of their famous ancestor Sir Thomas Hope, the covenanting Lord Advocate of Charles I., who pleaded in court with two of his sons as judges on the bench. Following this hereditary bias, Mr. Charles Hope was admitted a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1784. In 1786 he was appointed Deputy Judge Advocate of Scotland; in 1791, Sheriff of the county of Orkney and Zetland; and in 1801, His Majesty's Advocate. At the general election in 1802 he was returned to Parliament for Dumfries. He resigned that seat at the close of the same year, in order to stand as a candidate for the city of Edinburgh, when the Right Hon. Henry Dundas was created Viscount Melville. Mr. Hope was elected without opposition, and sat for Edinburgh during two sessions. On the 20th of November, 1804, he was appointed a Lord of Session and Lord Justice Clerk. In 1822 he was advanced to the offices of Lord Justice General and Lord President of the Court of Session, and was sworn a Privy Councillor. He retired from his judicial functions in 1841. On the formation of the Edinburgh volunteers, Mr. Hope was appointed, by commission dated 26th of May, 1803, one of the Lieut.-Colonels of the First Regiment, which proved a very efficient corps. Mr. Hope married, Aug. 8, 1793, his cousin, Lady Charlotte Hope, eighth daughter of John, second Earl of Hopetoun, and had numerous issue.

30. At Geneva, aged 36, the Hon. James Fitzroy Henry William Wellesley, younger son of the Earl of Mornington.

— At Hyde-park Corner, Lady Cockerell, of Sezincote, Gloucestershire, widow of Sir Charles Cockerell, bart., and sister of Lord Northwick. She was the second daughter of John, first Lord Northwick, and became the second wife of Sir Charles Cockerell in 1808, and was left his widow in 1837.

31. At Dover, Mary, second daughter of the late James Dease, esq., of Turbotston, and of the Lady Teresa Dease, and niece of the late Earl of Fingall.

Lately. At Paris, M. de Savigny, a member of the Zoological Section of the Academy of Sciences, well known for his labours during the French expedition into Egypt, and for his researches into the anatomy of insects and crustacea.

Lately. At Moscow, M. de Saint Priest, member of the French Academy, and formerly a Peer of France; author of several historical works.

NOVEMBER.

1. At Christchurch, in consequence of being thrown from her carriage, Lady Huddart. She was second daughter of Andrew Durham, esq., of Belvidere, co. Down, and was married to Sir Joseph Huddart in 1808.

— In the skirmish at Waterkloof, Lieut. A. Carey, 74th Highlanders.

— At Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park, aged 77, Dame Eliza Lydia, mother of Sir J. Y. Buller, bart., M.P. for South Devon. She was the only daughter and heir of John Holliday, esq., of Lincoln's Inn and Dilhorne Hall, co. Stafford; was married in 1791, and left a widow in 1834.

— At Poonah, aged 26, the Hon. Henry Lysaght, youngest son of Lord Lisle, and late Ensign 86th Foot.

— In Torrington-square, aged 55, Thomas Galloway, esq., F.R.S. and F.R.A.S., Registrar of the Amicable Life Assurance Office.

— Aged 24, Elinor Mary, second daughter of Capt. Edridge, R.N., of Pockeridge House, Wilts.

2. In Hyde-park Place West, aged 72, Colin Alexander Mackenzie, esq.

— In Warwick-square, Belgrave-road, aged 11, Edith, second daughter of Sir James Emerson Tennent.

— Aged 66, Mary Magdalene Ann, relict of Joseph B. Wilks, esq., of Chesterford Park.

— At Madrid, the Hon. Urania Caroline, widow of the Hon. Lieut.-Gen. John Meade, and youngest daughter of the late Hon. Edward and Lady Arabella Ward.

3. At Stokesley, aged 58, Robert Farrer, esq., late of Dromonby Hall, Yorkshire.

— At Broughton Hall, Staffordshire, the Rev. Sir Henry Delves Broughton, the eighth baronet (1660) of that place.

— At Bathwick, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Way, esq., of Denham Place, Bucks.

4. At Augher Castle, co. Tyrone, aged 70, Sir James Mervyn Richardson Bunbury, the second baronet (1787). He was the second son of Sir William Bunbury, the first baronet, by Miss Eliza Richardson, whose name he assumed by royal sign manual, April 20, 1822.

— At his residence, Pradoe, co. Salop, aged 71, the Hon. Thomas Kenyon, third son of the first Lord Kenyon, Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. Having married into a wealthy Shropshire family, he became an active and useful magistrate of that county. For nearly 20 years he filled the important office of Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions in a manner which won universal honour and respect. Mr. Kenyon took a most prominent interest in all that concerned the welfare of his county. He was high steward of Oswestry, and served the office of treasurer of the Salop Infirmary in 1818, and was also a trustee of the Royal Free Grammar School, and other public institutions in Shrewsbury. Mr. Kenyon was for many years an officer of the Volunteer and Yeomanry corps of the county, and on two occasions received valuable tokens of the esteem in which he was held by that constitutional force; and the inhabitants of Oswestry were not behind in offering their acknowledgments of the services of their high steward. Mr. Kenyon married, April 12, 1803, Louisa Charlotte, second daughter of the Rev. John Robert Lloyd, of Aston Park, Salop, by whom he had a numerous family.

— At Dublin, aged 70, Susanna, relict of Cæsar Colclough Duffery Hale, esq., Chief Justice of Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland.

— Anne Catherine, widow of the Hon. D'Arcy Godolphin Osborne, and second daughter of the late Rev. William Douglas, Chancellor and Canon Residentiary of Salisbury.

— At Newington-place, Kennington, aged 77, Ann, relict of Emanuel Silva, esq., justice of the peace for Surrey.

5. At Rise (the seat of his brother, R. Bethell, esq.), aged 76, James Bethell, esq., of Brighton.

6. At the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, brevet Major Johns, R.M.

— At the Hall, Darley-in-the-Dale, Derbyshire, aged 77, Benjamin Potter, esq.

— In the action of Waterkloof, in Caffraria, Lieut.-Col. John Fordyce, commanding H.M. 74th Highlanders. This gallant officer was the eldest son of the late Thomas John Fordyce, esq., of Ayton, co. Berwick. Having entered the army in 1828, he went through the duties of peace service in a manner to acquire great reputation. In 1844 he became major of the 74th Highlanders. In 1846 he became lieut.-colonel and commanding officer of this regiment, in which important position he gained the esteem of the military authorities and the affection of all who served under him. In March, 1851, he embarked with his regiment for the Cape of Good Hope, where, after months of severe and harassing warfare, he fell at the head of his gallant and beloved Highlanders, in the prime of his manhood. In a division order announcing his death, Major-Gen. Somerset paid the following tribute to his merits:—"From the period of the 74th Highlanders having joined the 1st division their high state of discipline and efficiency at once showed to the Major-General the value of Lieut.-Col. Fordyce as a commanding officer; the subsequent period during which the Major-General had been in daily intercourse with Lieut.-Col. Fordyce, so constantly engaged against the enemy in the field, had tended to increase, in the highest degree, the opinion which the Major-General had formed of Lieut.-Col. Fordyce as a commander of the highest order, and one of Her Majesty's ablest officers, and whom he now so deeply laments (while he truly sympathizes with the 74th Highlanders in their irreparable loss) as an esteemed brother soldier."

— Of wounds received in action with the Kafirs on the heights above the Waterkloof, Lieut. John Gordon, 74th Regt., eldest son of the late Sir Charles Gordon, of Drimnin, knt.

7. In the Harrow-road, aged 55, Capt. Edward Foord, H.C.S., and one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity Corporation.

— At Albano, Rome, aged 5, Con-

stance Mary Dolores, daughter of William Vavasour, esq., and niece of Lord Clifford.

8. At Wyfordby Rectory, aged 9, George; and on the 12th, aged 8, William Latrobe, sons of the Rev. W. H. Oakley.

— Aged 55, Robert Little Hooper, esq., M.D., of High-street, Newington Butts.

— At Ashley Park, Surrey, in her fifth year, Alice, third daughter of the late Sir Henry Fletcher, bt.

9. Aged 64, at Ardenconnal House, Dumbartonshire, John Wilson, esq., of Dundyvan, one of the largest iron manufacturers in Scotland.

— At Bryn-y-gwin, co. Merioneth, aged 79, Hugh Reveley, esq., a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant of that county. He was secretary to Sir John Mitford (to whom he was distantly related), whilst Speaker of the House of Commons; and afterwards, when that learned person was appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and created Baron Redesdale, he went with his Lordship to that country. He served the office of high sheriff of Merionethshire in 1811.

10. At Holme Field, near Wakefield, aged 76, Thomas Foljambe, esq., last surviving son of John Foljambe, esq., of Rotherham.

— In Jersey, aged 80, Major Philip Patriarche, R.M., brother of the late Capt. C. Patriarche, R.N., of Gloucester. He was first lieutenant in the *Lion*, 64, in her action with four Spanish frigates in 1798, one of which, the *Dorotea*, was captured, and at the capture of *Guillaume Tell*, 84, in 1800; and captain of the marines of the *Superb*, 74, in Sir John Duckworth's action off St. Domingo, in 1806.

— At Brighton, aged 10, Helen Stuart, youngest daughter of William Hutchins Callcott, esq., of the Mall, Kensington Gravel-pits.

— At Post Retief, on the Cape Frontier (of a wound received in action with the Kafirs, on the 15th of October), Euridge Ricketts, of the 91st Regt., second son of Frederick Ricketts, esq., of Surbiton Hill.

— At Thoresby Park, Notts, the seat of his brother, Earl Manvers, aged 71, the Right Hon. Henry Manvers Pierrepont, of Conholt Park, Hampshire. He was the third but second surviving son of Charles, first Earl Manvers. He was formerly envoy to Stockholm, and he enjoyed a diplomatic pension of 1200*l*. Mr. Pierrepont married, May 12, 1818, Lady Sophia Cecil, only daughter of Henry, first Marquess of Exeter, and had issue an only daughter, Augusta Sophia Anne, married in 1844 to Lord Charles Wellesley, younger son of the Duke of Wellington.

10. At St. John's Wood, Comm. Samuel Sparshott, Deputy Inspector General of the Coast Guard. He was in the actions off Cape Finisterre, 1805, and in the Basque Roads, 1809, where he was signal mate in the *Caledonia*. He was appointed Deputy Inspector General of the Coast Guard May 16, 1827.

11. At Bath, the Hon. Mary Anne Agnes Southwell, widow of Hon. Lieut.-Col. Southwell.

— At Pull Court, Worcestershire, in his 80th year, John Edmund Dowdeswell, esq., M.A., a Bencher of the Inner Temple, formerly a Master in Chancery, and M.P. for Tewkesbury. Mr. Dowdeswell was the youngest of the fifteen children of the Right Hon. William Dowdeswell, M.P. for Worcestershire, who was Chancellor of the Exchequer during the Administration of the Marquis of Rockingham, in 1765 and 1766, and inherited his Worcestershire and Gloucestershire estates. He was educated at Westminster School, and at Christ Church, Oxford. Having chosen the profession of the law, he became a pupil of the late Sir Samuel Romilly, and was called to the bar by the Society of the Inner Temple, May 6, 1796. After long and assiduous study in the Court of Chancery he obtained considerable eminence in the profession. Mr. Dowdeswell was for some time a Commissioner of Bankrupts; and in 1820 he was appointed to the office of Master in Chancery, by Lord Chancellor Eldon, which high judicial office he filled with the greatest ability to the great satisfaction of the solicitors of the court. In 1798 Mr. Dowdeswell was chosen Recorder of Tewkesbury, an office which he resigned in 1833. He was first chosen a representative in Parliament for the borough of Tewkesbury, in 1812; was re-elected the five succeeding Parliaments, and continued its representative for upwards of 20 years. He gave his general support to the Administrations of Mr. Perceval, Lord Liverpool, and the Duke of Wellington; voted in favour of the repeal of the

Test and Corporation Acts, and against the claims of the Roman Catholics, and though he opposed the Reform Bill was nevertheless returned to the Reformed Parliament. After relinquishing his official duties Mr. Dowdeswell sought retirement in the country, where he enjoyed to the last social intercourse with his neighbours, by whom he was, as he justly merited, highly beloved. Mr. Dowdeswell married Miss Carolina Brietzcke, who died in 1845, and has left one son and one daughter.

11. At West Coates House, Edinburgh, Archibald Campbell, esq., of Jura.

— At Camla Vale, co. Monaghan, aged 3, the Hon. Anne Douglas Challoner Westenra, eldest surviving child of Lord Rossmore.

— At his residence on Dulwich Hill, in his 72nd year, Matthias Attwood, esq., late M.P. for Whitehaven. He was the eldest son of Matthias Attwood, esq., of Hales Owen, who realized a large fortune by a monopoly of Swedish iron, and founded the house of Attwoods, bankers, in Birmingham, and in Gracechurch-street, London. Mr. Matthias Attwood joined the banking business at the commencement of active life, and at once entered with ardour into the financial and political questions of his profession, and much distinguished himself by his opposition to the resumption of cash payments. Mr. Attwood took the earliest opportunity after this to pursue his financial conflict within the walls of the senate. At the general election of 1820 he procured a seat as one of the members for Callington. He was re-elected in 1826; but in 1830 he contested Boroughbridge, in conjunction with Sir Charles Wetherell, and was elected. They were the last representatives of this famous borough. After the passing of the Reform Bill the new borough of Whitehaven chose Mr. Attwood for its representative, and again in the subsequent elections in 1835, 1837, and 1841. At the last dissolution in 1847 he retired from Parliament. Mr. Attwood was considered by his friends to have made one of his most successful efforts during the debates on the currency in the session of 1830, and his speech on that occasion is still referred to as a clear and able exposition of the history and merits of the question. Besides this leading object of his attention Mr. Attwood took an active part in the formation and direction of many public companies, among which was the Provincial Bank of Ireland, an institution which has exercised a very beneficial influence on the affairs of the sister kingdom. He also contributed to the establishment of the General Steam Navigation Company, of which he was for some years chairman, until succeeded by his son, Mr. Wolverley Attwood, late M.P. for Greenwich. He was a director of the Pelican and Phœnix Assurance Companies, and of the Imperial and Continental Gas Association.

12. At Norwood, in his 74th year, the Right Hon. William de Blaquiere, third Baron de Blaquiere, of Ardkill, co. Londonderry (1800), a baronet of Ireland (1784), a General in the army, and Great Almager of Ireland. His Lordship was born Jan. 27, 1778, the second son of John, first Lord de Blaquiere, by Eleanor, daughter of Robert Dobson, esq., of Anne Grove, co. Cork. His Lordship succeeded to the peerage April 7, 1844, on the death of his elder brother, John, the second Lord. He married, Sept. 16, 1811, Lady Harriet Townshend, fifth daughter of George, first Marquess Townshend, and by that lady he had issue two sons—John, his successor; and the Hon. William Barnard de Blaquiere, a lieutenant R.N.; and one daughter, Rose, who died in 1818. Lord de Blaquiere had been suffering for some time under a painful disease, on which small-pox supervened, and from the nervous excitement which was the result he put a period to his existence by shooting himself.

— At Charlton, Kent, Major George St. Vincent Whitmore, Royal Eng., eldest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Whitmore, K.C.H., Royal Eng.

— At New York, in his 60th year, Granville Sharpe Pattison, M.D., Professor of Anatomy in the University of that city, and formerly in the London University. Professor Pattison was a native of Glasgow, where he was educated at the university, and began his career as a public lecturer, 40 years ago, in the Andersonian Institution. Having emigrated to the United States, he was for some years Professor of Anatomy in the Medical College at Baltimore, but returned to Europe, and became the first Professor of Anatomy in the London University. After a few years he again repaired to America, where he became Professor of Anatomy

in the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia; and in 1840, on the opening of the New York University, was appointed in the same capacity to that institution, where he remained until his death.

12. At Châtensy, near Tours, aged 58, Maria, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Thomas Alfred Harris, uncle to the Earl of Malmesbury.

— At Kelvedon, Essex, in his 85th year, Mr. John Harris, banker, late of Reading.

13. At Bath, in consequence of a wound received at the battle of Chillianwallah, on the 13th January, 1849, in his 40th year, Lieut.-Col. Howell Paynter, C.B., late commanding H. M. 24th Foot. This officer, for his services at Chillianwallah, was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 24th, in 1849. He was also in the same year nominated a Companion of the Bath.

— At Southampton, aged 27, Susan, third daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Johnson, K.C.B.

— At Bath, Mary, wife of Mr. J. Gill, and second daughter of the late D. Lloyd, esq., banker of Wootton-under-Edge.

14. At Clifton, aged 64, Elizabeth Anne, wife of James Bellairs Stevenson, esq., and eldest daughter of Lawrence Peel, esq.

— At Schwalbach, aged 22, the Right Hon. Selina Lady Ward. She was the daughter of Hubert de Burgh, esq., of Drayton, co. Middlesex; and was married on the 24th of April last.

— At Wilton-crescent, aged 74, George Maule, esq., for many years solicitor to the Treasury. He was the only surviving brother of the late Wm. Maule, esq., of Midhurst.

15. In London, aged 92, the Right Hon. Marjory, dowager Lady Saltoun. Her Ladyship was the daughter of Simon Fraser, esq., an East India director; and was married in 1784 to Alexander, fifteenth Lord Saltoun.

16. At North End, Fulham, Sophia, relict of Lieut.-Col. Edmund Lambert, H.E.I.C.S.

— At Luscombe House, near Dawlish, in his 85th year, Charles Hoare, esq., F.R.S. and F.S.A. This gentleman was the senior partner in the banking-house of Messrs. Hoare, 37, Fleet-street; being the second son of the second marriage of Sir Richard Hoare, of Barn Elms, Surrey. More than half a century ago Mr. Hoare built and laid out the beautiful domain of Luscombe. Posssessed of a princely fortune, he left the bustle of active life at an early period, and in this chosen seat, surrounded by all the comforts incident to the well-regulated home of the English country gentleman, and possessed of wealth sufficient to procure all the luxuries that money can purchase, he and his amiable wife lived an unostentatious life. It is, however, for his unbounded benevolence that Mr. Hoare will be best remembered: he had a hand open as day to the tale of woe, and the destitute were never sent empty away. Some thirty or forty families have been daily recipients of his bounty. To be poor, especially if the poverty was the result of misfortune, and not of misconduct, was sufficient to claim his generosity. Nor was his charity confined to the mere relief of bodily destitution, or the alleviation of physical want. He was always anxious to contribute to the spread of knowledge and the advance of religion. The church, the school, the literary institution, the hospital, the dispensary, all were participators of his bounty. In 1822 he gave a considerable portion of land to the parish of Dawlish for the enlargement of the churchyard, and he gave also 100*l.* for a piece of ground on which to build the vestry-room. The chapel of ease was built principally at his cost, and he endowed it for ever. Within two months of his death he made a munificent endowment of the sick wards in the Dawlish and Teignmouth Dispensary, to the amount of 2750*l.* He was also one of the largest contributors to the Devon and Exeter Hospital, the Exeter Dispensary, and the London Orphan Asylum. These are only a few of the many gifts which he made for the fatherless, the widow, and the necessitous. Mr. Charles Hoare married Frances Dorothea, daughter of Sir George Robinson, of Cranford, co. Northampton, bart., but has left no issue.

16. At the Hollands, near Tunbridge Wells, aged 55, the Rev. Horace George Cholmondeley.

17. At Ryde, aged 56, Elizabeth, wife of Comm. Arthur Davies, R.N. She was the second daughter of George Matcham, esq., by Catherine, youngest sister of Horatio Lord Viscount Nelson, K.B., and was married in 1824.

17. At Belmont, near Edinburgh, aged 74, Joshua Henry Mackenzie, esq., late one of the Senators of the College of Justice in Scotland. Joshua Henry Mackenzie was the eldest son of Henry Mackenzie, the author of the "Man of Feeling." He was born in 1777, passed advocate on the 19th January, 1799, was appointed sheriff of Linlithgow in 1811, and was raised to the bench of the Court of Session, Nov. 14, 1822. In 1824 he was appointed a judge of the Court of Justiciary, and in the following year one of the commissioners of the tentative Jury Court. He continued to discharge his judicial duties until the beginning of the year 1851, and, after struggling for some time against a painful disease, resigned his office at the beginning of the summer session. As a judge Lord Mackenzie enjoyed the very highest reputation. A Scottish authority says,—"But it was not until Lord Mackenzie had taken his seat in the Inner House that his highest qualities were fully known to the profession and the public—perhaps even to himself. His mind, indeed, as exhibited on the bench, and as seen by those who were admitted to his society, was a great study. His learning, matured by long practice and assiduous application—his reasoning powers improved by constant exercise, and by that best exercise of self-communing—must alone have rendered him an eminent judge. But there was more than this in Lord Mackenzie. It is not now necessary to laud a judge for his honesty—vulgar dishonesty is out of date on our bench; but the fairness of Lord Mackenzie—the freedom from prejudice, from passion, from bias of every kind that could mislead the judgment—are still qualities that may be remarked without offence. If there was any defect in this part of his character, it was that his dispassionate temperament sometimes looked like coldness. Yet there was no coldness in his nature. His speculation was boundless. No proposition of another was too hardy for him. His own illustrations, always admirably ready, and derived from every source, never failed to bear upon the subject in hand. Both on the bench and in society his mind showed a constant and untiring activity—an ingenuity that sometimes bordered on subtlety—a charming playfulness that could throw light and interest into the dullest and driest of legal discussions. With many of the qualities of intellect and nature that adorned Sir James Mackintosh, he might have rivalled him as a metaphysician and a philosopher—if he had thought it worth his while. But he had a wholesome scepticism as to the utility of such pursuits, and concentrated his own great powers on the practical business of his profession as an advocate and a judge. Lord Mackenzie married, on the 2nd of January, 1841, the Hon. Helen Anne Mackenzie, sixth and youngest daughter of Francis Lord Seaforth; and by that lady, who survives him, he has left issue.

18. At his palace of Herenhausen, in his 81st year, His Majesty Ernest Augustus, King of Hanover, Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, and Earl of Armagh; Sovereign of the Hanoverian Order of the Guelphs, Knight of the Orders of the Garter, St. Patrick, and the Bath, of St. Andrew of Russia, and of the Prussian Orders of the Black and Red Eagle; a Field Marshal in the British army, Chancellor of the University of Dublin, a Fellow of the Royal Society and the Society of Antiquaries, &c., &c. Prince Ernest Augustus of Brunswick Lunenburg, the fifth son of King George the Third and Queen Charlotte, was born at Kew, on the 5th of June, 1771. His early days were spent with his younger brothers at the place which gave him birth, under able tutors. As a boy he distinguished himself by his vigour of mind and his proficiency, particularly in Latin. In 1786 the three Princes were sent to the University of Gottingen, each attended by "a governor, a preceptor, and a gentleman." They were lodged in one house, and had their table fixed at 600 crowns a week. They were taught German by Professor Meyer, Latin by the celebrated Heyne, religion by Less, and morality by counsellor Feder; for which duties each professor received an additional allowance of 1000 crowns (400*l.*) per annum. Prince Ernest took a great interest in his military studies, which were directed by General Malortie, one of the ablest military professors of that day. On the 2nd of June, 1786, the four younger sons of King George III. were elected Knights of the Garter. In 1790 His Royal Highness Prince Ernest commenced his career as a soldier, under Lieut.-Gen. Baron Sir Charles Linsengen, serving in the 9th Hanoverian

Light Dragoons, to the command of which he was raised in the year 1793. He proved himself a brave and not unskilful soldier, and saw some hard service. In 1794 he was appointed to the command of the first brigade of cavalry in charge of the outposts of Marshal Walmoden's army; and in an engagement near Tournay he lost his left eye, and was severely wounded in the arm. In consequence of these wounds he returned to England; but, before his health was completely restored, he hastened back to the army, in November of the same year. During the celebrated sortie from Nimeguen he performed a daring feat of strength and bravery. Having broken his sabre in the fight, he parried with "the fragment of his blade" a furious blow which a French dragoon was aiming at his head, and seizing his enemy round the waist, lifted him off his horse, and carried him a prisoner into the British quarters. On the retreat of the British forces through Holland the Prince was entrusted with the difficult and dangerous command of the rear guard, after which he remained in charge of the line of demarcation in Westphalia, until the conclusion of the peace in 1795, when the army retired into Hanover. In 1798 he was raised to the rank of Lieutenant-General. In April, 1799, the King conferred dignities of peerage both in Great Britain and Ireland, on his four youngest sons. The titles conferred on Prince Ernest were those of Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale, and Earl of Armagh. At the same period he received a grant of 12,000*l.* a year from Parliament; which was afterwards increased to 18,000*l.* In the same year he was appointed to the command of the British cavalry in the expedition to the Helder; but, owing to the ill success of the enterprise, his portion of the force was not even disembarked. On the 28th of March, 1801, he was appointed Colonel of the 15th Hussars, and placed in command of the Severn district; from which he was afterwards removed to the command of the South Western district, and in that capacity resided at Winchester until the year 1807, having in the year 1803 been raised to the rank of General. In the latter part of 1807 he went back to the Continent, and from that time until the conclusion of the war took an active part, though returning to England at intervals, in the prosecution of the war against France, in conjunction with the Prussian army. He fought in several important engagements, and at the close of the war he resumed possession of Hanover in the name and behalf of his father. In 1813 he had been appointed a Field Marshal in the British army; and Jan. 22, 1827, he succeeded the Duke of Wellington in the command of "the Blues;" but when, on the accession of William IV., all the Horse Guards were placed under the immediate authority of the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Cumberland resigned his Colonelcy. His Royal Highness was nominated a Grand Cross of the Bath at the enlargement of that order, Jan. 2, 1815; he received the order of St. Andrew from the Emperor of Russia, in 1819. The Parliamentary career of the Duke of Cumberland commenced in 1800, when he made his first speech in opposition to the Adultery Prevention Bill, contending against the proposal to make the law more severe, as affecting women, by prohibiting the marriage of an unfaithful wife with her seducer after divorce. In 1803 he seconded the address in reply to a royal message asking the co-operation of Parliament for resisting the encroachments of France. On that occasion he condemned in strong terms the lawless ambition of Napoleon, and urged the adoption of vigorous measures for the maintenance of the national dignity. In 1804 he supported the Bill for enabling the King to employ the voluntary services of the Irish militia in Great Britain, in the event of an invasion, expressing a hope that it would tend to draw more close the union between the two countries. In 1810 he stoutly opposed the Ministry in the debate on the Regency Bill. In 1808, in presenting a petition from the Dublin Corporation against the Roman Catholic claims, he announced that deliberate opposition to the demands of the Romanists to which through life he consistently adhered. The Marquess Wellesley's resolution in 1812 drew from him a reaffirmation of his previously expressed determination; and when, after the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, to which likewise His Royal Highness was strenuously opposed, the Emancipation Bill of 1829 was introduced, he came from Berlin, where he was then residing, for the express purpose of

opposing it. The subsequent constitutional changes, especially the Reform Bill, the Municipal Corporation Reform Bill, and the New Poor Law Bill, he resisted, though with less warmth and energy, both by his votes and occasionally by his speeches. The determined part which the Duke of Cumberland acted as a politician, together with other circumstances, rendered His Royal Highness extremely unpopular, and made him the butt of many vile and malignant attacks upon both his public and his private character. The most remarkable and the most disgraceful of these attacks was the horrible imputation thrown out against the Duke in connection with an attempt upon his life made by his valet, Sellis, in June, 1810, who, on being foiled in his murderous design, destroyed himself. The coroner's jury, though composed chiefly of violent opponents, found a verdict of *felo de se;* but the calumny was frequently revived; and in 1832 the Duke was compelled to resort to a British jury to punish his libellers. Another, and though in one sense less gross, yet equally disgraceful calumny, was the imputation cast upon His Royal Highness during the latter part of the reign of King William, of a desire of tampering with the army through the Orange Societies, of which he was the Grand Master, with a view to alter the succession. This accusation the Duke promptly denied, and effectually silenced by dissolving the societies. His connection with the Orange body gave the Duke of Cumberland great influence among the Protestants of Ireland; and the claims of old affection which they had upon him were not forgotten by His Royal Highness, after he had ascended the throne of Hanover; as was proved on the occasion of the famine, when he forwarded to the British Relief Association 2000*l.*, one-half as King of Hanover, the other in his capacity as Chancellor of the University of Dublin, —which office he had occupied from the year 1805. The Duke of Cumberland married, on the 29th of May, 1815, at Strelitz, his cousin, the Princess Fredrica Caroline Sophia Alexandrina, third daughter of Charles Louis Frederick, late reigning Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, widow of Prince Frederick Louis Charles of Prussia, and of Prince Frederick William of Solms Braunfels; an alliance which was strongly disapproved of by Queen Charlotte. At this time the House of Commons refused to increase the Duke of Cumberland's annual allowance from 18,000*l.* to 24,000*l.* (as was done to the Dukes of Clarence, Kent, and Cambridge on their marriages), but a provision of 6000*l.* per annum was voted to the Duchess in the event of her being left a widow. The issue of this marriage was a daughter, still-born, in Jan., 1817, and a Prince, born at Berlin on the 27th of May, 1819, who has now succeeded to the throne of Hanover as King George the Fifth. On the demise of King William IV., on the 20th of June, 1837, the Duke of Cumberland, as the heir male, succeeded to the German dominions of the family, which at the pacification of Europe had been erected into a kingdom. In Hanover the rule of King Ernest was really popular. Though on his accession he cancelled the Constitution which had been granted by King William IV., he was supported by a powerful party, which all the storms of the last revolution, and the lapse of so many years, still find struggling for their privileges. But his subsequent administration of affairs acquired for him the affection of the people. He did much for the material interests of the kingdom, and the spirit of his internal government was, by contrast at least, freer, less continually suspicious and vexatious to the subject, than that of any other German State. In 1840 he conceded a new Constitution, which was gratefully received, and has since been the law of the kingdom; for King Ernest stood firm during the convulsions of 1848; he did not concede everything; but what changes were made in common with all the other States were adhered to, and still exist, though in most other parts of Germany they have been greatly modified or wholly withdrawn. A certain strength and decision of character stood the late King in more stead than policy; and it was one great advantage that, whatever he said or did, the people could always understand him. The King of Hanover was bereaved of his Queen on the 21st of June, 1841, and the loss of sight under which the Crown Prince suffered threw a gloom over his domestic circle. In 1843, however, the Crown Prince was married to the Princess Mary of Saxe Altenburg, and he has now issue a son and two daughters. The King of

Hanover took leave of this country shortly after he had taken his oath of allegiance in the House of Peers to H. M. Queen Victoria. He did not attend Her Majesty's coronation; and visited England but once, viz. in 1843, afterwards. The body was laid in state within the royal palace and in front of the throne, on the 21st and 22nd of November. The funeral took place on the 26th. At midnight the coffin, accompanied by that containing the remains of the late Queen, was conveyed to the palace of Herrenhausen, escorted by the first dignitaries of the kingdom, and by detachments of the Royal Guard. The King, with the Princes Royal of Prussia, attended the interment, which was also attended on the part of Queen Victoria by three officers of the Royal Household.

18. At Plymouth, aged 69, Comm. William Henry Symons, R.N. He served as mate of the *Blenheim*, 72, at the capture of the Bogue forts, and as acting Lieutenant of the *Blonde*, 42, in the attack upon Canton.

— At Bramshill Park, Hampshire, aged 83, Sir John Cope, the eleventh baronet (1611). He was the second son of William Cope, esq., of Bridgen-place, Kent, chapter-clerk to the Dean and Chapter of St. Peter's, Westminster. In early life he followed his father's profession of a solicitor; but on the death of his uncle, the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, bart., Sub-Dean of Westminster, in 1806, inheriting a considerable fortune, he ceased to practise, and entered on the sporting pursuits for which he was afterwards well known. On the decease of his elder brother, Sir Denzill, in 1812, he succeeded to the title and estates of the family. Soon afterwards he established his excellent and celebrated pack of fox hounds, and for many years was one of the staunchest supporters of the chase. He had also at one time some horses on the turf, and was considered a true specimen of the old English sporting gentleman. Sir John Cope married, but had no issue. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his relative, the Rev. William H. Cope, son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Cope, the descendant and male representative of the second son of the first baronet.

19. At Wargrave, Berkshire, aged 56, Captain Charles Mayson Moncreiffe Wright, R.N.

19. At Southsea, aged 82, Mrs. Jenkins, sister of the gallant Sir Thomas Picton, who lost his life at Waterloo.

— Thomas Marriott, esq., of the City Road, who has bequeathed a sum of 10,000*l.* to the Wesleyan Missionary Society, and, after the payment of various other legacies, the residue of his estate is left to the Worn-out Wesleyan Ministers' Fund.

— At the house of her brother, Charles Freshfield, esq., of Wimbledon, Emilie, daughter of J. W. Freshfield, esq., M.P., of Moor-place, Betchworth.

20. At Cheltenham, Mrs. Palmer, widow of Major G. G. Palmer, Royal Artillery.

— At Monkstown, near Cork, Jane, wife of Major Clement A. Edwards, 18th Royal Irish.

— At Torquay, aged 58, Lieut.-Col. John Saunders, 15th Bombay Native Infantry.

21. In Draycot-street, Chelsea, Matthew Delaval O'Meara, late Deputy Commissary-General.

— In Princes-street, Cavendish-square, Lieut.-Col. Peter Steinson, late of the 18th Madras N.I.

22. Charles Finch, esq., of Fisherton Villa, one of the magistrates of Salisbury.

— At Whittlesea, aged 82, William Ground, esq., a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Cambridge.

— At his residence, North End Lodge, near Portsmouth, aged 83, the Rev. Thomas Morgan, D.D., Chaplain of Portsmouth Dockyard, Rector of Llanvaches, in the diocese of Llandaff, Perpetual Curate of Talley, in the diocese of St. David's, and a magistrate for Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, Carmarthenshire, and Hampshire. Dr. Morgan was appointed chaplain to the *Alfred* in 1793. In the five following years he was four times in action, viz., in the battles of the 1st of June, and in Lord Hotham's in 1795, and again in the *Bedford* in the same year, with Admiral Richery and three sail of the line; also, in the hardly-contested fight of the *Mars* and *Hercules* in 1798. For the seven succeeding years Dr. Morgan was in the Channel fleet, performing the arduous duty of Secretary to Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Cotton. After being a year at Haslar and a year at Plymouth, performing the duties of chaplain to the hospitals, Dr. Morgan was appointed by Lord Melville to the

chaplaincy of Portsmouth Dockyard, which situation he filled for 34 years.

22. At Meerut, aged 19, Lieut. Lovick Henry Cooper, 1st B.E. Fusileers, youngest son of Bransby B. Cooper, esq., of New-street, Spring-gardens.

— At Darlington, aged 55, John Kipling, esq., a director of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, and of the Darlington District Bank, and also a member of the Darlington Local Board of Health.

— At Rose Castle, Cumberland, the Hon. Mrs. Percy, wife of the Lord Bishop of Carlisle, second daughter of Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Johnstone Hope, G.C.B., and formerly Maid of Honour to Queen Adelaide.

— At Canons' Ashby, Northamptonshire, Dame Elizabeth Dryden, widow of the Rev. Sir Henry Dryden, bart.

— At North Brixton, aged 84, Harriet, wife of Capt. Brown, R.N.

23. In Lincoln's Inn, William Finnelly, esq., short-hand writer to the House of Lords.

— At Southampton, aged 76, Susannah, wife of Adm. John Giffard.

— At Brighton, aged 59, Col. Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, K.C.H., M.P. for Lisburn. Sir Horace Seymour was a grandson of the first Marquis of Hertford, being the third son of Vice-Adm. Lord Hugh Seymour, by Lady Anna Horatia Waldegrave, third daughter of James, second Earl of Waldegrave, K.G. Sir Horace entered the army in 1811, and joined the troops then serving in the Peninsula. He continued in active duty down to the close of the war. On the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was again called into service, and at Waterloo his gallantry was conspicuous in many brilliant charges made by Lord Anglesey on the enemy's cavalry, and he is said to have slain more men than any other single individual. Sir Horace retired from the service with the rank of Colonel, and subsequently became Equerry to William IV. Sir Horace Seymour sat for many years in Parliament. He was first elected for Lisburn in Feb., 1819, and again in 1820, and sat until 1826. In 1830 he was returned for Bodmin, and again in 1831. After the enactment of Reform he did not enter the House until 1841, when he was elected for Midhurst. In Jan., 1846, he was elected for Antrim; and in 1847 again for Lisburn, which he represented at his death. He was a supporter of the Conservative party. Sir Horace Seymour was twice married: first, May 15, 1818, to Elizabeth Malet, eldest daughter of the late Sir Lawrence Palk, bart., who died Jan. 18, 1827, leaving issue two sons and one daughter; and secondly, in July, 1835, to Frances Isabella, dowager Lady Clinton, eldest daughter of the late William Stephen Poyntz, esq., of Cowdray House, Sussex, and sister to the Countess Spencer. Her ladyship survives him, without issue.

24. At the Deanery, Rothsay, Isle of Bute, Mary, wife of the Very Rev. Samuel Hood, Dean of Argyle and the Isles.

— At his residence in Hyde Park-place, in his 73rd year, Colin A. Mackenzie, esq. Mr. Mackenzie was sent over in 1810 to Morlaix to negotiate an exchange of prisoners with Napoleon; the mission unhappily failed. After the peace he presided for several years over the Commission for the Investigation of British Claims on the French Government; and shortly after the closing of that office, in 1828, was sent to Portugal to adjust some political differences, at the difficult period of the troubles between the brothers Don Pedro and Don Miguel. He has bequeathed funds to found a museum at Dingwall, N.B., in which his valuable pictures and works of art, and a considerable portion of his library, will be deposited.

25. On board H.M. tender *Bloodhound*, from wounds received in action at Lagos, west coast of Africa, aged 22, Henry Hyde Hall, mate of H.M.S. *Niger*, youngest son of Lieut. Thomas Samuel Hall, R.N.

— In Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, aged 67, Edward Hallows Plumptre, esq., of Lamb-buildings, Temple.

— At Dover, Kent, aged 58, the Hon. Sarah Newnham Collingwood, eldest daughter of the late Cuthbert Lord Collingwood, and relict of George Lewis Newnham Collingwood, esq., of Hawkhurst, Kent.

26. At his chateau of Soult-Berg, aged 82, Nicolas Jean de Dieu Soult, Duke of Dalmatia and Marshal-General of France. In 1769, the year which gave birth to Wellington and Napoleon, this famous soldier of fortune first saw the light, at St. Amand, in the department of Tarn. His father, who

was a notary, allowed him to enter the army. He accordingly joined the Royal Regiment of Infantry in 1785. In 1791 he was appointed to discipline a regiment of volunteers of the Upper Rhine; and his merit was so conspicuous, that he received a commission of sous-lieutenant from Marshal Lukner. He served with distinguished ability under Custine, and passed rapidly through the intermediate grades, until he reached that of Adjutant-General of the Staff, when General Lefebvre attached him to his own service, with the grade of Chief of Brigade. In that quality he went through the campaigns of 1794 and 1795 with the army of the Moselle, and owed to his talents, as well as to his republican principles, a rapid promotion. He particularly attained notice by his conduct at the battle of Fleurus, where Marceau, deserted by his troops, turned to retreat. Soult, however, was at hand, arrested the panic, and turned defeat into victory. Successively raised to the rank of General of Brigade, and then to that of General of Division, he took part in all the campaigns of Germany, won the combat at Ratte Eig, and served in the battle of Freiberg. In 1799 he served under Massena in the dreadful campaign in Switzerland, and had a share in the victory at Zurich, so destructive to the Austrians. He commanded under the same officer at the terrible siege of Genoa, and was highly distinguished in the numerous combats which took place around its walls. He was, however, defeated and wounded at the combat at Montenotte, and driven back into Genoa; and was taken prisoner in another *sortie*. Set at liberty after the battle of Marengo, and raised to the command of Piedmont, he returned to France at the peace of Amiens, and was named one of the four Colonels of the Guard of the Consuls. Napoleon had detected his talents, and from this period the name of Soult is rarely absent from the history of Europe. He fought in every war, almost in every field, if not with invariable fortune, at any rate with unchangeable skill. Though not personally a favourite of the Emperor, he was among the first of the generals selected for the dignity of Marshal in 1804, and the first of the Marshals advanced to the distinction of Peers. Marshal Soult organized that immense levy which was held on the heights of Boulogne, and proudly denominated the "Army of England;" and when, in 1805, the invasion of Britain was commuted for the conquest of Austria, he led the main column of the grand army which gained on Mack's rear, captured Memingen, and rendered necessary the disgraceful capitulation of Ulm; and on the field of Austerlitz he was charged with the execution of that mighty manœuvre which decided the fate of the campaign. His share in the closely following battle of Jena was scarcely less distinguished. After that great victory, so disastrous to the interests of Europe, Soult followed up the success with that rapidity which characterized Napoleon's victories: defeated Kalkreuth, captured Magdeburg, and put to flight Blucher and Lestocq. His ardour secured the semblance of victory at Eylau, and his judgment was permitted to influence the wavering resolution of Napoleon. In 1808 he was sent to secure the French conquest of Spain, and defeated the Spaniards at Reynosa; and when Napoleon gave up the pursuit of Sir John Moore's army, Soult was entrusted with the corps which was to drive the English into the sea. The English, however, stood firm at Corunna; Soult hazarded an attack and was repulsed with a loss, which might have ended in an entire defeat, had not the English general and his second in command been struck down in the heat of the action. The English army being withdrawn, Soult overrun and subdued Gallicia and the north of Portugal; stormed and took Oporto, when the French troops perpetrated a horrible massacre; and so firmly established the French dominion in those parts, that he aspired to change his marshal's baton for the crown of a sovereign, as had been done by others of his brother marshals. His intrigues brought upon him the displeasure of the Emperor, and his ambition might have been severely punished—when Wellington landed in Portugal, and these visions of royalty were dissipated. Wellington marched to the Douro, passed that river by a masterly movement, and Soult took to flight. On his retreat he lost all his guns, camp equipage, and stores, and many of his men, and reached Spain in a most miserable plight. Having drawn together his forces, he was in sufficient strength to march upon Wellington's

rear after the fruitless victory at Talavera, and compelled him to withdraw into Portugal. In 1809 he was appointed Major-General of the French forces in Spain, and being thus virtually commander-in-chief, he gained the great victory of Ocana, which resulted in the subjugation of Andalusia. In 1811 he captured Olivenza and Badajoz; but the British forces laying siege to the latter place, Soult marched to relieve it, attacked the British forces under Beresford at Albuera, and received a bloody defeat. He nevertheless bravely defended the south of Spain. But in 1812 Wellington commenced his offensive movements, and captured Badajoz under his very eyes —a loss at which the Emperor was much displeased. In 1813 the great battle of Salamanca loosened the French hold of Spain, and Soult was compelled to abandon his beautiful province of Andalusia, and was recalled to aid the Emperor in his great struggle in Germany, after the catastrophe of Moscow, and he was the chief of the staff of Napoleon at the great battles of Lutzen and Bautzen. The dreadful defeat at Victoria cleared the Spanish Peninsula of the French armies, and laid open the soil of France herself to the invader. The strategic abilities of Soult seemed the sole remedy for the disaster, and he was despatched to defend the frontier from the allied forces. Nobly and ably he fulfilled the task. His vigorous efforts had well nigh retrieved the disasters of the past. By well-combined movements he marched his forces through the passes of the Pyrenees, fell upon the British divisions isolated and unprepared, and was only repulsed after dreadful losses. His incursion to succour Pampeluna led to a defeat at Soraoren, after which the Marshal and his army barely escaped capture. His attempts to relieve St. Sebastian's were equally brave and equally unsuccessful. Wellington now invaded France, and Soult defended his native land with gallant tenacity. But his dispirited troops suffered terrible defeats on the Nivelle, the Nive, and at Orthes. Soult, finding all his efforts useless, withdrew to Toulouse, where he occupied a most formidable position. Wellington attacked him, and a terrible battle ensued. Soult, after a most obstinate resistance, which cost the Allies upwards of 5000 men, evacuated Toulouse, and further sacrifices were rendered unnecessary by the capture of Paris, which had taken place more than a fortnight before, but of which neither commander had received information. Soult acquiesced in the new order of things.

There were other marshals for whom Napoleon had a greater liking, but whenever the crisis required a sure right arm or an independent head, the first appeal was to Soult. Less intuitively scientific, perhaps, than Ney or Suchet, without the fiery dash of Lannes, the reckless impetuosity of Murat, or the extraordinary tenacity of Massena, he nevertheless united in himself the various qualities of an independent commander in a greater degree than any of his colleagues. His were the fewest mistakes, though not the fewest failures, for it was his fortune to be selected as the peculiar antagonist of that General before whom even the star of his Imperial master was to set. That through a great part of his career he was unsuccessful is no more than saying that he had Englishmen for his adversaries, and Wellington for his opponent. Yet he fought a good fight. If he was surprised at Oporto, none could have retreated with more admirable skill; if he was driven from the Pyrenees, none could have defended those passes with more redoubtable courage. With the coolness and vigilance which never forsook him, and which were, perhaps, his most characteristic qualities, he disputed every inch of French ground against his advancing enemy, and closed the Peninsular war under the walls of Toulouse with an action which his countrymen sometimes represent as a victory.

Shortly after the evacuation of Toulouse, Soult signed a suspension of arms, and adhered to the re-establishment of Louis XVIII., who presented him with the Cross of St. Louis, and called him to the command of the 13th Military Division, and then to the Ministry of War (December 3, 1814). On the 8th of March following, learning the landing from Elba, he published his well-known order of the day, in which Napoleon is treated more than severely. Three days after he resigned his portfolio as Minister of War, and declared for the Emperor, who, passing over the famous proclamation, raised him to the dignity of Peer of France,

and Major-General of the Army. After Waterloo, where he was Chief of the Staff to the Emperor, and where he fought most energetically, the Marshal took refuge at Malzieu (Lozère), with General Brun de Villeret, his former aide-de-camp. Being set down on the list of the proscribed, he withdrew to Dusseldorf, on the banks of the Rhine, until 1819, when a Royal ordinance allowed him to return to France. He then went to live with his family at St. Amand, his native place, and on his reiterated representations his Marshal's baton, which had been withdrawn from him, was restored. Charles X. treated Marshal Soult with favour, creating him knight of his orders, and afterwards making him Peer of France. After the Revolution of July, 1830, the declaration of the Chamber of Deputies of Aug. 9, excluded him from that rank, but he was restored to it four days later by a special nomination of Louis Philippe, who soon after appointed him Minister of War. In that capacity he devoted his talents as an administrator to the reorganization of the army, under the critical circumstances in which the Revolution of July had placed France. As President of the Council of Ministers (a post he filled at two distinct periods) he was one of the firmest, most intelligent, and most devoted supporters of that liberal and constitutional throne to which France owed eighteen years of repose and order. In such high estimation were the ancient glories of the old Marshal held, that he was selected as the noblest representative of the French monarchy at the coronation of our youthful Sovereign in 1838. In Sept., 1847, the aged Marshal wrote a very affecting letter to the King, begging him to accept his resignation of the functions of President of the Council, in which he was replaced by M. Guizot. In resigning himself to this painful separation, the King gave the Marshal a striking testimony of his regret and of his gratitude in re-establishing for him the ancient dignity of Marshal-General of France—last held by the great Turenne. When the Revolution of February had broken down the throne which he had so nobly served, the Marshal confined himself more strictly in his retreat, and refused to contract any engagement with the new powers which succeeded it. He was the last survivor of Napoleon's marshals; and, with the single exception of Bernadotte, he may be regarded as the most fortunate of them all. He never, it is true, became either a king or a prince—the highest dignity conferred upon him was that of Duke of Dalmatia; but he survived to enjoy his exalted rank, ample income, and remarkable consideration to the close of a long period of years. There was a moment when his brain, like those of others, was turned by the vision of regal titles, and he contemplated the assumption of the crown of "Lusitania." But these reveries were soon blown to the winds, and from that time Soult concentrated his energies with unswerving fidelity on the work before him. That he was a cruel as well as a formidable enemy, Spanish history but too loudly testifies. There was some excuse, perhaps, to be found in the peculiarities of a guerilla campaign, but Englishmen are not apt to exercise a vindictive censure on the military vices of brave antagonists; and when the old antagonist of Wellington actually appeared in Piccadilly, as the representative of France at the coronation of an English Queen, he was received with a fervour of welcome shared by none other of our titled visitors.

26. At Graefenberg, aged 52, Herr Priessnitz, the founder of Hydropathy. The circumstance which first induced him to turn his attention to the cold-water system is thus related:—Whilst engaged in hay-making he was kicked in the face by a horse, which knocked him down, and the cart passing over his body broke two of his ribs. A surgeon being called in, declared he would never be fit for work again. Possessed of great presence of mind and unusual firmness, young Priessnitz, being somewhat acquainted with the treatment of trifling wounds by means of cold water, determined on curing himself. His first care was to replace his ribs, which he effected with uncommon resolution. He then applied wet cloths to the parts affected, drank plentifully of water, ate sparingly, and remained in perfect repose. In ten days he was able to go out, and at the end of a year resumed his usual occupations in the fields. The fame of this extraordinary cure soon spread, and after a time he was induced to open an esta-

blishment for the reception of patients, and during the first fourteen years of its existence he effected, as is stated, 7000 cures, and has died possessed of a very large fortune.

27. At Hastings, aged 17, Robert Horatio, second son of Robert M. Westmacott, esq., late of the 4th Regt., and grandson of Sir Richard Westmacott.

— At the Union Poorhouse at Andover, aged 75, Richard Smith. He had lived for many years in a cave which he had skilfully excavated in a rock of chalk near Longparish, on the borders of Wherwell Wood, his only companion being an owl.

— At Sussex-gardens, Hyde Park, aged 53, Capt. William Selby Hele.

28. At Shrewsbury, aged 81, the Rev. William Gorsuch Rowland, M.A., Minister of St. Mary's in that town, and Prebendary of Lichfield. Mr. Rowland was educated at Shrewsbury School, of which his father was a master; and, having graduated at Oxford, was appointed curate of Holy Cross and St. Giles (the Abbey Church) in that town. His diligent attention to his cure was also remarkable for his restoration of the sacred edifice to a condition of much beauty—little inferior to some cathedrals. He was then Chaplain to the County Prison. In 1805 he was elected Bailiff to the Royal Free Grammar School of King Edward VI. in Shrewsbury, which he resigned in 1839. In 1814 he was collated by Bishop Cornwallis to the prebendal stall of Curborough, in the cathedral church of Lichfield. In 1825 he was elected by the corporation minister and official of the royal peculiar of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. This parish was then in a state of great spiritual destitution. His earliest exertions were therefore directed to supply this deficiency, and to promote the erection of a new church, to which he contributed himself 100*l.* On this church, which was completed in 1830, Mr. Rowland subsequently expended more than 3000*l.* in the proper fittings, and in the purchase of a parsonage-house for a resident minister, land for endowment, and for the future enlargement of the burial-ground. In 1832 he likewise caused a tasteful school-house to be built for the boys and girls of this vicinity, at a cost of several hundred pounds, and towards their instruction his donations annually were munificent. Mr. Rowland likewise formed a Sunday School, and a Savings Bank, in Shrewsbury; and re-established the foundation schools of Allat's and Millington's Hospitals. His parish church of St. Mary's was also renovated in the best taste by his care, and at an expense of some thousands of pounds to himself. A clergyman of such persevering industry, and of such munificent liberality, necessarily acquired the love of his parishioners and the esteem of his fellow townsmen. His decease was felt to be a great loss to the whole city.

28. At Sherburn House, Durham, aged 75, Eliza Sophia, wife of the Rev. George Stanley Faber, Master of Sherburn Hospital.

— At Calcutta, John Reddie, esq., First Judge of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes.

— At Hampstead, aged 45, John Veal, esq., Clerk of Records and Writs, High Court of Chancery.

29. At Athlone, Lieut.-Col. Collington, Royal Artillery.

— At Peckham, aged 71, John Dalton, esq. He was the eldest son of William Edward Dalton, esq., of Stanmore, by Anne Covell his wife, descended from the "judicious Hooker."

30. At Charlottenburg, near Berlin, the pastor Wilhelm Meinhold, author of "The Amber Witch." He was one of the leaders of the old Lutheran party in Pomerania, but had for some years lived in retirement.

— At Southwood, Highgate, aged 83, Mrs. Judith Longman, last surviving sister of the late Thomas Norton Longman, esq., of Paternoster-row.

— In London, John Matravers, esq., F.S.A., late of Lundy Island, and of Westbury, Wiltshire, formerly one of H.M. Hon. Band of Gentlemen-at-Arms. He purchased Lundy Island in 1830, of Sir Aubrey de Vere Hunt, for 4500*l.*

Lately. At Paris, aged 72, the Princess Maria Christina Albertina Caroline of Saxony, Princess Montléart, mother of the late Charles Albert King of Sardinia; widow of Charles Emanuel Ferdinand of Savoy, Prince of Carignano, who died in 1800. Her remains were conveyed to Vienna.

Lately. In his 71st year, Peter Clare, esq., Secretary to the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, a gen-

tleman of scientific acquirements, who being the friend and executor of Dr. Dalton, continued the meteorological observations commenced by that eminent philosopher, and left uncompleted at his death.

Lately. At Berlin, aged 45, Dr. Charles Theodore Franz, Professor of Classical Philology in the University of Berlin. He was the author of various works, the most eminent of which is his "Criticisms on the Greek Tragic Poets." The University of Berlin has lost, during the present year, five of its most eminent Professors—Lachmann, Stuhr, Jacobi, Erman, and Franz.

DECEMBER.

1. Aged 39, Robert Swinfen Peel, esq., eldest son of the late Edmund Peel, esq., of Bonehill House, Staffordshire.

— At Colwood House, Sussex, the residence of her youngest son, Samuel John Bennett, esq., aged 75, Ann, relict of Alexander Bennett, esq., late King's Remembrancer, and Treasurer of Morden and the Magdalen Hospitals.

2. At Newcastle, aged 56, Richard Spoor, esq., formerly of Whitburn, one of the magistrates for the county of Durham.

— At the Admiralty House, Devonport (the residence of his father-in-law, Sir John Ommanney, K.C.B.), aged 48, the Rev. Gilbert Henry Langdon, Rector of Oving, Sussex, and a Canon of Chichester (1848).

3. At Clifton, aged 77, Rear-Adm. Thomas Renwick, late of Crediton. He was one of the sons of Thomas Renwick, surgeon of the *Countess of Scarborough*, the consort of the *Serapis*, in the desperate engagement with an enemy's squadron under Paul Jones, off Flamborough Head. The Rear-Admiral began his naval career in the *Colossus*, 74; and in 1791 was a midshipman in the *Brunswick*, 74, one of Lord Howe's fleet in the actions of the 29th of May and the 1st of June, 1794, with the French fleet under Admiral Villaret Joyeuse, on the latter and more celebrated of which days she had for her opponent the *Vengeur*, 74, which she sunk, after a desperate resistance, in which Captain Harvey, of the *Brunswick*, was killed. In 1795 Mr. Renwick was made a lieutenant, and appointed to the *San Fiorenzo*, 42, which frigate, under the command of Sir Harry B. Neale, in company with *La Nymphe*, 36, captured, on the 9th of March, 1797, the French frigates *La Resistance*, 78, and *La Constance*, 24. Mr. Renwick's conduct on this occasion was mentioned in the Gazette. He was still of the *San Fiorenzo*, when her crew refused to join the mutineers at the Nore, and even dared to make the attempt, and a successful one, to escape from them, although their loyalty exposed them to the fire of seventeen vessels in a state of mutiny, before they could get out of gun-shot. On the 9th of April, 1799, this frigate and the *Amelia*, 38, defeated three French frigates and a gun-boat, after a very warm action of nearly two hours, in which Lieut. Renwick bore a due share. In 1806 he attained to the rank of Commander, and for several years was employed chiefly on convoy service, and escorted 2000 vessels to the White Sea, the Baltic, and every part of the North Sea, and of these not one was at any time either captured or lost. On one occasion Capt. Renwick conducted in safety a fleet of between 400 and 500 sail through the Sound under a continual fire from Cronenborg Castle. For this service he obtained the thanks of his Admiral. At different times he made prizes of seventeen vessels. He became a rear-admiral on the retired list in 1851. For his services he received the naval medal.

3. At Abbot Hall, Kendal, aged 78, Catherine, relict of Christopher Wilson, esq., of Rigmaden.

— In New Broad-street, aged 48, Algernon Frampton, esq., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (1832), and for many years physician to the London Hospital (1844).

— At Oxford, Lieut. Alfred Ogle Hansard, R.N., son of the late L. G. Hansard, esq., printer to the House of Commons.

— At Whiteford House, Callington, Cornwall, aged 70, Sir William Pratt Call, the second bart. (1791). He was the elder son of Sir John Call, the first baronet, Accountant-General in Madras, and M.P. for Callington. He succeeded to the baronetcy on the death of his father, March 1, 1801, and served as sheriff of Cornwall in 1807. He was a partner in the banking-house of Call, Marten, and Co., Old Bond-street. He married, in 1806, Lady Louisa Georgiana

Forbes, fourth daughter of George, fifth Earl of Granard, by whom he has left issue.

4. At Brighton, aged 13, Frederick James, eldest son of James Duberly, esq., of Gaines Hall, co. Huntingdon, great nephew to Earl Grey.

— At Bath, aged 23, Florence, wife of Thomas Spencer Blake, esq., late of Uffculme, and granddaughter of the late Sir Timothy Shelley, bart., Castle Goring, Sussex.

— Sophia, only sister of William Laslett, esq., of Abberton Hall, Worcestershire. She has bequeathed to trustees, for the benefit of the parish, the sum of 100*l.*, the interest of which is to be annually distributed for ever, on the day of her funeral, in bread, to the poor.

— At Cheltenham, aged 77, Barbara Crawley Trefusis, last surviving sister of the late Robert George William Trefusis, fifteenth Baron Clinton.

— At Carlisle, aged 83, the Rev. John Fawcett, Perpetual Curate of St. Cuthbert's in that city.

— At Hammersmith, within four days of completing his 73rd year, George Crabb, M.A., barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple. This gentleman was best known as a compiler of many valuable works; among them are—"A Dictionary of English Synonymes," 8vo; "A Technological Dictionary," 2 vols. 4to; "An Historical Dictionary," 2 vols. 4to; "A Dictionary of General Knowledge," 12mo; "A History of the English Law," 8vo, 1829; "A Digest and Index of all the Statutes at large," 4 vols. royal 8vo, 1841–7; "The Law of Real Property," 2 vols. royal 8vo, 1846; "A Series of Precedents in Conveyancing and Common and Commercial Forms," 3rd edit., 2 vols. royal 8vo, 1845; "A Technical Dictionary of Terms used in Science and Art," 12mo, 1851.

— At Charlton House, Wiltshire, aged 75, the Right Hon. Thomas Howard, sixteenth Earl of Suffolk (1603), tenth Earl of Berkshire (1626), Viscount Andover and Baron Howard, of Charleton (1622), Colonel of the Wiltshire Militia, and F.S.A. His Lordship was born on the 18th of August, 1776, the younger son of John, fifteenth Earl of Suffolk. He became heir apparent to the peerage in Jan., 1800, on the death of his elder brother, Charles Nevinson Viscount Andover, who was killed by the accidental discharge of his fowling-piece. In 1802 Lord Andover was returned to Parliament for Arundel; was appointed Major-Commandant of the Malmesbury Volunteers, by commission dated the 15th of December, 1803; and succeeded to the earldoms on the death of his father, Jan. 23, 1820. In politics his Lordship was a liberal Whig; in his private pursuits he was a distinguished agriculturist. His Lordship married, Jan. 3, 1803, the Hon. Elizabeth Jane Dutton, eldest daughter of James, first Lord Sherborne, and has left issue.

4. At Newark, aged 71, William Farnworth Handley, esq., a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of Nottinghamshire. He was descended of a family seated for some generations at Newark, and was the eldest son of William Handley, esq., of that place. Mr. Handley served as sheriff of Nottinghamshire in 1822. He was returned to Parliament for Newark, in 1831; at the general election in the same year he was re-elected. In 1832 Mr. Handley was again returned; but retired in 1835. He was the senior partner of the firm of Handley, Peacock, and Co., bankers at Newark, Sleaford, and other places.

5. At Carlton Curlieu, Elizabeth Bridget, second daughter of the late Grey Hesilrige, esq., of Noseley Hall, Leicestershire.

— Of wounds received the day before in a murderous attack near Castle Blayney, Thomas Douglas Bateson, esq., agent to Lord Templetown, brother to Sir Thomas Bateson, of Londonderry, bart.

6. At his residence, Rose Park, Trinity, Edinburgh, in his 78th year, George Dunbar, M.A., Professor of Greek Literature in the University of Edinburgh, and F.R.S.E. Mr. Dunbar was born at Coldingham, in Berwickshire. He was of humble parentage, and was designed in early life for a gardener; but, having received serious injury by a fall from a tree, he was thus incapacitated for the humble occupation to which he had been destined. While still suffering from the immediate effects of his injury he attracted the notice of a neighbouring proprietor, who aided him in pursuing a liberal education, and was ultimately rewarded by seeing him appointed Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh, in 1805. His publications in connection with the

language and literature to which he had devoted himself were numerous. The most important and best known of these is the "Lexicon of the Greek Language." Professor Dunbar was engaged on this work for a period of eight years, and of his assiduous industry and unwearied research it is an enduring memorial.

6. At Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, aged 50, Anne, wife of Rear-Adm. Adderley.

— In Hayes-place, Lisson-grove, Cuthbert Featherstone Daly, esq., Rear-Admiral of the Red, and C.B. He was the second son of the late Denis Daly, esq., of Castle Daly, co. Westmeath, and entered the navy in 1794. On the 1st of March, 1802, he was appointed senior lieutenant of the *Arrow*, 28, in whose boats he boarded and destroyed the French privateer, *L'Actif*, of 4 guns, at the entrance of the Adriatic, in June, 1804. On the 4th of February, 1805, the *Arrow* and her consort, the *Acheron* bomb, were both captured by the French frigates *Hortense* and *Incorruptible*, after a noble resistance of several hours, in which the *Arrow* lost 13 men killed and 27 wounded, and was so shattered that she immediately after went down. Lieut. Daly was detained a prisoner at Carthagena until the following July. He next became first lieutenant of the *Diadem*, 64, Commodore Sir Home Popham, and was present at the surrender of the Cape of Good Hope to the British forces in Jan. 1806. He was sent home with the despatches, and was promoted to the rank of commander, and appointed to the *Comet*, 18, in which he cruized with great activity on the Coast of Spain; and on the 23rd of June, 1808, landed and spiked all the guns of two forts near the town of St. Andero. On the 11th of August following he very gallantly chased three of the enemy's corvettes, one of which, the *Sylphe*, of 18 guns, he ultimately brought to close action, and in 20 minutes compelled to surrender. For this he was rewarded with a post commission. For two months in 1814 he commanded the *Barham*, 74, in the North Sea, after which he remained on half-pay. His advancement to flag-rank took place in 1846. He received rewards, both honorary and pecuniary, from the Patriotic Fund; was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1838, and awarded the good-service pension in 1842.

6. At his residence in Rockingham-row, New Kent-road, aged 81, Mr. John Buckler, F.S.A. This meritorious artist was born at Calbourne, in the Isle of Wight, Nov. 30, 1770, and was educated as an architect. He soon became eminent for his delineations of architectural subjects. In 1797 Mr. Buckler published two aquatint engravings of Magdalen College. These were his first public essays as an architectural artist. A view of Lincoln Minster from the south-east was given to the public in 1799—and thus originated the publication of the English Cathedrals on the large scale of 24 inches by 17, which are so deservedly esteemed. Contemporaneously with the Cathedrals were published at various intervals, until the year 1819, the most striking views of many of our finest Collegiate and Abbey Churches. Complete sets of these fine engravings are now valuable and rare. In the early part of the present century Mr. Buckler was commissioned by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bt., to make drawings of the churches and other ancient buildings in Wiltshire. This connection with so enthusiastic and able an antiquary decided his bias for antiquarian pursuits, which he henceforth ardently followed in preference to the study and practice of architectural design. The illustration of the county of Wilts was the first of the many extensive private collections in the formation of which Mr. Buckler employed the latter portion of a lengthened and industrious life. Among his more important works are, illustrations of Buckinghamshire, for Lord Grenville; of Yorkshire, for Dr. Whitaker; voluminous collections, for T. L. Parker, esq., and for the Duke of Buckingham; illustrations of Oxfordshire and Hertfordshire; and, more recently, of the churches and most interesting antiquities of Somersetshire, for Hugh Smith Pigott, esq.; also a survey of part of the county of Stafford, for the private collection of W. Salt, esq., F.S.A. At an early stage of his professional career, in 1798, Mr. Buckler began to contribute drawings in water colour to the annual exhibition of the Royal Academy; and from that time for a period of more than 50 years, without a single intermission, he continued to send his

quota of architectural subjects to the Academy's exhibition. In 1810 he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

6. In Chesham-place, having given birth to a son on the previous day, aged 32, Lady Caroline King, wife of Capt. King, R.N., and sister to the Earl of Portarlington.

7. At his residence in Great Cumberland-street, in his 92nd year, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Augustus Quentin, C.B., K.C.H., formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the 10th Royal Hussars, Aide-de-Camp to George IV., and Crown Equerry to Her Majesty and their late Majesties George the Fourth and William the Fourth. This veteran soldier was the eldest son of George Quentin, esq., of Gottingen. Previously to entering the British service he served for five years in the Guards du Corps, in Hanover. He afterwards entered the British army, in 1793, as cornet in the 10th Hussars, the favourite regiment of the Prince of Wales, afterwards George the Fourth. With that corps he served during the Peninsular war, and on several occasions distinguished himself. He was in Sir John Moore's campaign, and was present at Corunna. He subsequently served under the Duke of Wellington, during the campaigns of 1813 and 1814, commanding the 10th Hussars. He likewise served in Flanders and during the Waterloo campaign, and was severely wounded in the engagement of the 18th of June. He received a medal and one clasp for his conduct at Orthes and Toulouse. Sir George was Aide-de-Camp to George the Fourth from 1811 to 1825, when he was appointed Equerry to the Crown Stables. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815, and knighted in 1821. He married, in 1811, the daughter of James Lawrell, esq., of Eastwick Park, and of Frimley, Surrey, and has left issue.

— At his residence, Fasque, in Kincardineshire, aged 87, Sir John Gladstone, bt. Sir John Gladstone was a native of Leith, the son of Mr. Thomas Gladstones, for many years a thriving merchant in that place. He became a partner with Messrs. Corrie and Co., corn merchants, of Liverpool. At the termination of his copartnery he engaged in the general commerce of the town, and became one of the most eminent and successful merchants either of this or any other community, and his knowledge, activity, and integrity met that success which attends well-directed energy and enterprise. He led the way into many of the new openings for the commerce of the town, particularly in the trade to the East, when it was thrown open to the country at large. The very first vessel that sailed from Liverpool for Calcutta, the *Kingsmill*, was sent out by Sir John Gladstone. He was foremost in all the great movements connected with its public institutions, and in the furtherance of every political or other object calculated to promote the general interest. He was greatly instrumental in bringing about the connection between Liverpool and Mr. Canning, which proved so important an era in that great man's history. Sir John Gladstone dropped the final *s* of his name by royal licence, dated Feb. 10, 1835, and was created a baronet in June, 1846. He always entertained a strong attachment for his native town of Leith; and among his more valuable contributions to its welfare were the erection and endowment of a church, and the endowment, in 1840, of an asylum for the support of females labouring under incurable diseases, and which maintains ten inmates, at the annual cost of 300*l*. He married, in 1792, Jane, daughter of Joseph Hall, esq., of Liverpool, who died without issue, in 1798; and then, in April, 1800, Anne, daughter of Andrew Robertson, esq., Provost of Dingwall, Ross-shire, and by her (who died on the 23rd of September, 1835) had issue two daughters and four sons, of whom the Right Hon. William Ewart, one of Her Majesty's Privy Council, M.P. for the University of Oxford, Secretary of State for the Colonies under Sir Robert Peel's Government, is the youngest.

7. At Slough, aged 74, Morgan Waters, esq., last surviving brother of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Waters, K.C.B.

— Aged 81, Isabella, widow of Francis Markett, esq., of Meopham Court Lodge, Kent.

— At Ipswich, aged 88, Mrs. Patteson, relict of the late Rev. Henry Patteson, of Drinkstone, and mother of the Hon. Mr. Justice Patteson.

8. At Grand Cairo, a few days after she had given birth to a son, the wife

of the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, Her Britannic Majesty's Agent and Consul General for Egypt. She was the only daughter of the late James Wadsworth, esq., and was married in 1850.

8. At Malaga, while on a tour through Spain, Capt. Thomas Battersbee, R.E. (1837), of Stratford-upon-Avon.

— At Cwmffrwd, Carmarthen, aged 66, John Wilson, esq., Judge of the County Courts of Brecknockshire and Glamorganshire, and Recorder of Carmarthen.

— In Scotland, Major James Dudgeon Brown, late of the 79th Regiment. He served with the 21st in Holland, in 1814, and was present at the storming of Bergen-op-Zoom.

— At Niagara, Canada West, aged 32, George Deare, esq., Captain Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.

— At Glasgow, aged 51, Mr. George Donald, who had obtained some celebrity as a poet, and who recently wrote his autobiography under the designation of "the Glasgow Unfortunate." He was originally a cotton-spinner.

— At Board Hill, Sussex, aged 52, Capt. William Preston, R.N., second son of the late Adm. Preston, of Askam Bryan, Yorkshire.

9. At Great Cumberland-place, in her 30th year, the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald Moreton, eldest daughter of the late Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, bt.; married, in 1837, to the Hon. Augustus Henry Moreton, next brother to Earl Ducie, who has taken the additional name of Macdonald.

— At Podstream House, Wivelsfield, Sussex, aged 78, Joseph Allen, esq., Major of the 1st West York Militia, and many years chairman of the Brighton bench of magistrates, and one of the Gentlemen of Her Majesty's Privy Chamber.

— At Reading, Sarah, eldest daughter of the late James Vincent Mathias, of Stanhoe Hall, Norfolk, esq.

— At Stonehouse, aged 82, Mr. Burk, many years boatswain of Devonport; he was the man who nailed the colours to the mast on the glorious first of June.

— At Ceylon, the Hon. James Stewart, acting Queen's Advocate at Ceylon.

10. At the residence of her son, the Rev. Dr. Lord, Tooting, aged 84, the widow of Walter Lord, esq.

11. At Cheltenham, aged 20, Herbert Montgomery Jones, youngest son of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Alexander Jones, and grandson of the late Charles, fifth Viscount Ranelagh.

— At Helston, Cornwall, Harriet, widow of Capt. Vyvyan, Grenadier Guards, only brother of the late Sir Vyel Vyvyan, bart.

— At Peterborough, aged 63, Lieut.-Col. Abraham Hardy, late of the Bengal Army.

12. At Lausanne, Anna Maria Allott, daughter of the late Dean of Raphoe.

— At Bognor, aged 75, Capt. J. Smith, many years Adjutant in the Sussex Militia staff.

13. In Charles-street, St. James's, aged 82, Augustus Hill Bradshaw, esq., formerly Accountant-General of the Army Pay Office.

— At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 62, Major James Mason, late of the 77th Regt.

— In Baker-street, aged 72, Capt. the Hon. Charles Southwell, K.H., K.C., next brother and heir presumptive to Lord Viscount Southwell.

— At Cheltenham, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel Bean, late 17th Regt.

— At Blackford, Devonshire, in his 70th year, Sir Frederick Leman Rogers, the seventh baronet (1698-9).

14. At Castle Knock Glebe, co. Dublin, in his 77th year, the Rev. Franc Sadlier, D.D., Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. Dr. Sadlier was lineally descended from Sir Ralph Sadlier, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Privy Councillor to Queen Elizabeth. The Irish branch settled in the county Tipperary in the time of Cromwell. The Provost was the only brother of the late Thomas Sadlier, esq., of Ballinderry and Castletown, co. Tipperary. He succeeded Dr. Lloyd in the office of provost of Trinity College, in the year 1837. He was a Whig in politics, and received his appointment during the Vice-Royalty of the Marquess of Normanby. He was an accomplished scholar, and a most benevolent and kind-hearted man. On more than one occasion he declined a mitre, preferring to remain in the position of Provost. He was one of the first commissioners selected for administering the funds for the education of the poor of Ireland. In 1833 he was appointed, with the Primate, the Lord Chancellor, and other high dignitaries and officials, to alter

and amend the laws relating to the temporalities of the Church of Ireland, but resigned that trust on being raised to the provostship. He was subsequently an upholder of the Queen's Colleges system in Ireland, now so heartily condemned by the Roman Catholic bishops. Dr. Sadlier married Letitia, daughter of Joseph Grave, esq., of Ballycommon, King's County, and has left issue.

15. At Brighton, aged 69, Frances, daughter of the late Harvey Christian Combe, esq.

— At Woolwich, aged 80, Christian, relict of Dr. Peter Reid, of Edinburgh, and eldest daughter of Hugo Arnot, esq., of Balcorne, Advocate.

16. At Ibsley Lodge, near Exeter, Anna Maria, wife of Capt. Thomas Locke Lewis, Royal Engineers.

— At Carlisle, aged 54, James Steel, esq., editor and proprietor of the "Carlisle Journal."

17. At Egremont, Cheshire, Pincke Lee, esq., eldest son of the late Henry Pincke Lee, esq., of Woolley Lodge, Berks.

— At Bath, aged 86, General Paul Anderson, C.B. and K.C., Colonel of the 78th Highlanders. He was the second son of James Anderson, esq., of Grace Dieu, co. Waterford. Having entered the army he served in the 51st Regiment, of which Sir John Moore was a major. A friendship then commenced between them, which continued without interruption until Anderson buried the corpse of his commander on the ramparts of Corunna. Sir John Moore, as he rose in the service, had Anderson constantly on his staff. In 1792 he sailed with the 51st to Gibraltar; and thence, in 1794, to Corsica, where he took part in the siege of Calvi, and the other operations by which the island was reduced. In 1796 the 51st went to the West Indies, and Sir John Moore, then Brigadier-General, appointed Anderson his brigade-major. He was present in the night attack on the heights of Morne Chabot, in St. Lucia, in which he received a severe wound from the bursting of a shell, which long detained him from active service. In 1797 he saved the life of Moore, by his attention to him when attacked with yellow fever in St. Lucia. In 1798 he served on Sir John Moore's staff during the Irish Rebellion, and to his activity and presence of mind Moore was greatly indebted for the successful result of the action at Fook's Mill. In 1799 he was again on Sir John Moore's staff in the expedition to Holland, under the Duke of York; and was present at the battle of the 2nd of October, among the sand hills on the Zuyder Zee, where his commander was twice severely wounded, and owed his life to the activity with which Anderson brought up a regiment to his relief. In December, 1800, he was again on Sir John Moore's staff in the expedition to Egypt; and on the 10th of March, 1801, was in the same boat with Moore, when his division forced the landing in Aboukir Bay. In the battle of Alexandria he was shot through the right arm, and he never again recovered the perfect use of it. Being thus for a time disabled, he returned to England, where he was employed in the recruiting service. In 1806 he accompanied Sir John Moore to Sicily, and in 1808 to Sweden, and afterwards to Portugal, and served during the whole of the campaign which terminated in the battle of Corunna and the death of his friend. In 1810 he was in the expedition to Flushing; and on that occasion, with a company of the Royals, he got into the enemy's intrenchments, and killed or took prisoners a whole picquet of about 100 men, a larger number than that of their assailants. In 1811 he was deputy adjutant-general to Sir Hildebrand Oakes, in Malta, where he remained until the peace of 1815. While the plague was desolating the city of Valetta, it was mainly due to his wise precautions and untiring zeal that not a soldier in the garrison took the infection. In the field, Anderson was remarkable for his intrepidity. Moore frequently told his brothers that he never had known any man so perfectly self-possessed and unconscious of danger under a hot fire as Anderson. His long services were acknowledged by his appointment by the Duke of Wellington, in 1827, to the command of Gravesend Tilbury Fort, and in 1832 to that of Pendennis Castle; and in 1837 he received from the same hands the colonelcy of the 78th Highlanders. He became major-general, 1819, lieutenant-general, 1837, and general, 1851.

17. Aged 50, Edward Bennett, esq., of Pelham-crescent, one of the Masters of the Court of Exchequer.

18. At Benacre Hall, Suffolk, in his 85th year, Sir Thomas Sherlock Gooch, the fifth baronet (1746), a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate, and formerly M.P. for that county. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1826, and served the office of sheriff in that county. He was first returned to Parliament for Suffolk at the general election of 1806, and sat in six Parliaments on the Tory interests, until the year 1830, when he was defeated by the Whig candidates. Sir Thomas was for many years chairman of the Quarter Sessions, which office he resigned in 1843; and he took an active interest in all the duties of an English country gentlemen. He married, in 1796, Mariana, daughter of Abraham Whitaker, of Lyster House, co. Hereford, esq., and has left issue.

19. At Upper Holloway, aged 77, Thomas Dickinson, esq., formerly a provision merchant in Whitechapel. He died possessed of 160,000*l.* personality, and has made many liberal charitable bequests, viz., 1000*l.* to each of the following institutions:—London Hospital, Indigent Blind, Deaf and Dumb, London Orphan, Infant Orphan, Marine Society, Destitute Sailors' Home, National Benevolent Institution, Gray's-inn-road Free Hospital, Fistula Institution, Charing Cross Hospital, and the Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution; 500*l.* to the Holloway and North Islington Dispensary, and to the Labourers' Friend Society; 2000*l* to the Idiot Asylum at Highgate and Colchester; 1500*l.* to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and 1000*l.* to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution, and 12,000*l.* more on the death of his daughter, Mrs. Henry F. Richardson. He has also bequeathed 4000*l.* to the Rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, the interest to be laid out in bread, coals, &c., for 24 poor persons of that parish; and a legacy of 4000*l.* to St. John's Church, Upper Holloway, for a like purpose.

— At Chelsea, aged 76, Joseph Mallord William Turner, R.A., the great English landscape-painter. He was born at No. 26, Maiden-lane, Covent Garden, on the north side of the lane, at the corner of Hand-court. His father, William Turner, dressed wigs, shaved beards, and in the days of queues, top-knots, and hair-powder, waited on the gentlemen of "The Garden," as the locality still continues to be called, at their own houses, and made money by his trade, then a more flourishing profession than that of a hair-dresser in the present day. The mother's name no one has told us; but the father lived to see his son famous, dying, in 1829, in the painter's house in Queen Anne-street, at the age of 84. Turner is related to have shown his predilection for drawing and for resplendent colouring at an early age. Girtin, who is the reputed founder of the School of Painting in Water-Colours, was a youthful acquaintance. At the time of their early companionship, Turner and Girtin were employed, as boys, to colour prints for Mr. John R. Smith, of Maiden-lane, a mezzotinto engraver and portrait-painter in crayons of some celebrity. Subseqently they were engaged by Mr. Powden, an architect, to put skies and foregrounds into his architectural drawings, and a friend of the barber recommended that he should apprentice his son to him. The father had, however, formed a confidence in the lad's powers of landscape-sketching, and allowed him to follow his own way. Turner now began to teach water-colour drawing at schools, and was engaged to make views for the "Oxford Almanack." In 1789 he entered as a student in the Royal Academy, and in the following year exhibited his first picture, a "View of the Archbishop's Palace at Lambeth." After working assiduously as an Academy student for five years, in his father's house in Maiden-lane, and for five more years in apartments of his own in Hand-court, during which decennial period he exhibited at the Academy no less than 59 pictures, he was elected, in 1799, an Associate, and removed from Maiden-lane to 64, Harley-street. In the two following years he exhibited fourteen pictures, and in 1802 was elected an Academician. His reputation to this date was acquired mainly as a water-colour painter. He now turned his attention more to oil, and during the half century since elapsed he exhibited on the walls of the Academy more than 200 pictures. His architectural experience led to his being selected, in 1808, for the Professorship of Perspective. His disjointed and diffuse manner of conversation rendered him, however, little qualified for the lecture-room; and, although he retained the office until 1837, he did not lecture more than two or three years

out of the thirty. The number of water-colour drawings made by Turner, during his long career, for engravings to illustrate books, is truly wonderful, and all are now of the most precious value. In 1808 he published his "Liber Studiorum," in imitation of Claude's "Liber Veritatis." Most of the plates of this work were engraved by his own hand. Many were finished in mezzotinto by his oldest friend and companion from boyhood, Charles Turner, A.R.A. Other engraved series of his productions are contained in Dr. Whitaker's "History of Richmondshire," "The Rivers of England," "The Rivers of France," "England and Wales," "The Southern Coast," Sir Walter Scott's Poems, and some of Finden's beautiful works. The great secret of Turner's fame was his constant recourse to nature, and his wonderful activity and power of memory. He would walk 20 to 25 miles a day, with his baggage at the end of a stick, sketching rapidly on his way all good pieces of composition, and marking effects with a power that fixed them in his mind with unerring truth at the happiest moment. He was always on the alert for any remarkable phenomena of nature. He could not walk London streets without seeing effects of light and shade and composition, whether in the smoke issuing from a chimney-pot, or in the shadows upon the brick wall, and storing them in his memory for future use. In 1792, when he was eighteen years of age, the Pantheon in Oxford-street was burnt down. It happened to be a hard frost at the time, and huge icicles were seen the next morning depending from different parts of the ruins. The young artist quickly repaired to the spot, and his picture, "The Pantheon on the Morning after the Fire," exhibited at the Royal Academy in the following May, witnessed the force with which the scene was impressed upon him. In like manner, the burning of the Houses of Parliament, 40 years afterwards, was an event that could not escape the pencil of Turner. He repaired to the spot to make sketches of the fire at different points, and produced two pictures, one for the Academy, and another for the British Institution. The latter was almost entirely painted on the walls of the exhibition. Such was his facility at this period of his life, that he would send his canvass with nothing upon it but a gray groundwork of vague indistinguishable forms, and finish it up on the varnishing days into a work of great splendour. At the Academy also, where, as an Academician, he was allowed four such days to touch and varnish his pictures, he was always the first that came on these occasions; arriving there frequently at five o'clock, and never later than six, and he was invariably the last to quit in the evening. He might be seen standing all day before his pictures, and, though he worked so long, he appeared to be doing little or nothing. His touches were almost imperceptible, yet his pictures were seen in the end to have advanced wonderfully. He had acquired such a mastery in early life, that he painted with a certainty that was almost miraculous. Although his effects were imperceptible on a near inspection of the picture, he knew unhesitatingly how to produce them without retiring from his work to test the result. He was never seen, like Sir Thomas Lawrence and others, to be perpetually walking, although his pictures were scarcely intelligible to others except at a particular focal distance. In some of his pictures of this and a later period, ordinary spectators could discover only a few patches and dashes and streaks, seeming almost an unintelligible chaos of colour; but on retiring from the canvas, magnificent visions grew into shape and meaning. Long avenues lengthened out far into the distance, and sun-clad cities glittered upon the mountain, while cloud-illumined space presented itself to an extent immeasurable, manifesting a grandeur of conception and largeness of style that must serve to demonstrate and glorify the genius of the painter to the end of time. In 1809 Turner exhibited a picture with the odd title, "The Garreteer's Petition," with some lines in the catalogue that were possibly his own; and at a later period he favoured the public with extracts from an alleged manuscript, entitled "The Fallacies of Hope," which grew more eccentric year by year, and elicited many a smile from his brother artists. No such manuscript has, however, been found among his effects, and we believe there is little doubt but that the aspirations of Turner's muse were confined to the Academy catalogue. He would

start off to the Continent, nobody knew when and nobody knew where, until his labours came forth to illustrate some costly book—now to France, now to Venice, and not unfrequently he painted his views in oil on the spot. No artist ever applied himself more closely to his work than Turner. He never allowed any one to go into his studio, not even his oldest friends and patrons, and when any of his pictures appeared on the walls of the Academy, no one knew, on account of his extreme reserve, when they had been painted. Among his brother artists he was, perhaps, most intimate with Chantrey, from the circumstance of their having a kindred taste in sport as well as in art. They were both fond of fishing, and would angle together for hours. This was Turner's chief source of relaxation. On the occasion of a professional visit to Petworth, it was remarked to Lord Egremont, "Turner is going to leave without having done anything; instead of painting he does nothing but fish." To the surprise of his patron he produced, as he was on the point of leaving, two or three wonderful pictures, painted with the utmost reserve during early morning before the family were up. Turner was a short stout man, somewhat sailor-like, with a great deal of colour in his face. His conversation was sprightly but desultory and disjointed. He enjoyed a joke, and was fond of dining out, but gave no dinners himself. No one ever visited him. This, coupled with the knowledge of his saving habits and general love of money, led to his being considered a miser; but his will, which was made 20 years ago, shows that he amassed riches for a noble purpose. Nearly the whole of his fortune is left for the foundation of some almshouses for decayed oil-painters. It appears to have been a point of high ambition with him to be identified with the establishment of such an institution, and he has directed 1000*l.* to be expended in the erection of a monument to his memory in connection with it. He purchased a piece of ground at Twickenham for the purpose of erecting these almshouses 20 years ago, at the time of making his will, designing that this memorial of his genius should be raised amid the beautiful scenery of that locality. The only remarkable circumstance attending the bequest is, that he should exclude water-colour painters from participating in its benefits. His oil pictures, comprising 40 to 50 of his finest works, are left to the National Gallery, on condition that within 10 years a room be set apart exclusively for their reception. Among them are the renowned "Hannibal," the "Hail, Rain, and Speed" (a night railway-train), his two large pictures of "Carthage," the "Temeraire," the "Burial of Wilkie," an early picture representing a "Frosty Morning," remarkable for its truthful effects, and his celebrated "Death of Nelson," the quarter-deck of the ship filled with figures, which is the finest representation of a sea-fight that was ever painted. He had many very liberal patrons, and his pictures have found their way into some of our best private collections. At Petworth may be seen his "Echo," "Evening," the "Thames at Eton," a small middle-period picture, the "Thames at Windsor," "Chichester Canal," "Petworth Park," "Brighton Pier," "Tabley House and Lake, Cheshire" (the best picture of his at Petworth), and "Jessica at the Window." Lord Yarborough possesses "The Wreck" and an "Italian Landscape," two of his best early pictures in water-colours; and a noble specimen of the same period of his art is in the Bridgewater Gallery. Mr. Munro, of Hamilton-place, has his "Venus and Adonis," and two fine Italian landscapes of the best time of the second period. Sir John Swinburne has his "Mercury and Argus." In the Vernon Gallery is his "William the Third Landing at Torbay;" at Mr. Sheepshanks' are some good examples of his later period, as also at Mr. Bicknell's at Herne Hill, and Mr. Wadmore's at Stamford Hill. Mr. Rogers, the poet, has a drawing of "Stonehenge" in Turner's best manner, and also the original drawings for the illustration of his "Italy" and Poems. At Abbotsford are several beautiful drawings of the scenery and antiquities of Scotland; but it is at Mr. Windus's, on Tottenham-green, that Turner is on his throne. There he may be studied, understood, and admired—not in half-a-dozen or 20 instances, but in scores upon scores of choice examples. Whatever exceptions may be taken to the eccentricities of some of Turner's later works, he is, beyond question, at the head of our landscape painters—greater than Wilson, greater than Gainsborough. Contrasted with

the great masters of the Continental schools, he will be admitted as worthy to rank with Claude and Poussin. But he is more varied than either, giving us, as he does at times, pictures worthy of Cuyp or of Vandervelde—which Claude and Poussin never attempted to supply. The scene of Turner's death was characteristic. His house was in Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, but he had for many years lived in small lodgings in Chelsea, where he passed under an assumed name, and the only friend who was acquainted with his habitation was his legal adviser. His mortal remains were on the 30th of December deposited in St. Paul's Cathedral, near the grave of Sir Joshua Reynolds, and between those of Barry and Sir Christopher Wren. It was by his own desire that this place was selected, permission being granted on the official request of the Royal Academy.

19. At Hampton Court, Isabella, widow of Lord George Seymour, seventh son of the first Marquis of Hertford.

— At Sligo, aged 60, Comm. Redmond Moriarty, R.N., Government Emigration Officer. He was the eldest son of the late Vice-Adm. Sylverius Moriarty; entered the navy in 1804; and was nominated acting-lieutenant of the *Active*, 46, for his services in the attack on the fleet of merchantmen in the Mediterranean in 1811, and in the same year shared in the hard-fought action with the *Pomone*, 44, which was captured.

— At Bemerton Rectory, aged 36, Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. Wellesley Pole Pigott, and daughter of the late Vice-Adm. Lord Henry Paulett, K.C.B.

20. In Eaton-square, aged 60, Sir John Palmer Bruce Chichester, bart., of Arlington Court, Devonshire, a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of that county, and a licutenant R.N. He was the son and heir of John Palmer Bruce Chichester, esq., by his wife Agnes, eldest daughter of James Hamilton, esq., of Bangor, and niece to James Bruce, esq., of Kinnaird, the celebrated traveller. He entered the navy in 1810, and served at the defence of Cadiz, and on the American station, until August, 1813. He then joined the *Lacedemonian*, 38, Capt. Sam. Jackson; and, until the conclusion of the war with the United States, was very arduously employed in blockading the enemy's ports and rivers; and on one occasion, the 5th of October, 1814, served with the boats, and was wounded at the capture of a gun-vessel and four merchantmen. He afterwards served in other ships lying at Weymouth, and in the *Iris*, 36, receiving-ship in the river Thames, bearing the flag of Sir Home Popham; and was then promoted to the rank of lieutenant, March 11, 1816. From the 29th of October following, to June, 1820, he served in the *Helicon*, 10, and *Harlequin*, 18, on the Irish station; and from the latter date he had been on half-pay. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Barnstaple, in 1831, on the eve of the Reform Bill, and afterwards encountered four other contests for the same borough; in three of which, in 1832, 1835, and 1837, he was placed at the head of the poll; but in 1841 he was defeated by Montague Gore, esq. He professed extreme Whig politics, voting in favour of the ballot and other liberal measures. He was created a baronet by patent, dated 1840. Sir Bruce Chichester married, in 1838, Caroline, daughter of Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq., of Southwick Park, Hampshire, by whom he has left issue.

— At Cheltenham, aged 71, James Arthur, M.D., K.H., Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals. He received his appointment as assistant-surgeon in the army, in 1801, half a century ago. His services extended to North and South America, Gibraltar, Cadiz, West Indies, and four campaigns in the Peninsula—two as surgeon to the 88th Regiment, two as superintending medical officer of the Third Division of the army under Sir Thomas Picton. He was present and professionally employed at the assault of Buenos Ayres, the sieges of Cadiz, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajos, and in the general actions of Fuentes d'Onor, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, as well as with the Third Division in the minor affairs of Sabugal, Elbador, and Vic Bagoria. In recognition of these services, Dr. Arthur was nominated a Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order in 1837; and had awarded him, two years ago, a medal with ten clasps. He was appointed a deputy-inspector general in 1830. After the termination of the war he served five years in the Windward and Leeward Islands, as physician to the forces in that extensive and often unhealthy command. After his return, during the prevalence of the fatal and alarming epidemic cholera in

Scotland, he was employed in the counties of Stirling, Dumbarton, Renfrew, Lanark, and Ayr, but more especially in the city of Glasgow, under the orders and instructions of the Central Board of Health in London.

21. At Windsor, Mr. Rand, a Military Knight of Windsor, late Quartermaster of the 43rd Regt. He received the silver medal with nine clasps.

22. At Plumpton-place, Sussex, aged 80, Aylmer Hayly, esq., formerly Major in the 4th Regt., many years an active magistrate of the counties of Kent and Sussex, and late of Wadhurst Castle, in the latter county.

— At Stanway, near Colchester, aged 66, Samuel Thomas Carter, esq., Commander R.N., formerly of Lowestoft, Suffolk.

— In Grosvenor-crescent, aged 15, Blanche Anne, only child of the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Baring, of Melchet Park, Wilts.

— In Harley-street, aged 69, Colonel Thomas Drake, late of the Grenadier Guards. In 1805 and 1806 he served with the army on the Elbe, under Lord Cathcart; in 1808-9 in Spain and Portugal, under Sir John Moore; and with the expedition to Walcheren in 1809. He was present at Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, and Nivelle, for which he had received the war medal with three clasps. In 1833 he was nominated a Companion of the Military Order of St. Michael and St. George.

23. At the Valeta, Hemsworth, Hants, Jane Dorothea, wife of Lieut.-Col. J. Temple.

— At Southampton, aged 39, Keppel Robert Edward Foote, esq., Her Majesty's Arbitrator of the Madrid Commission at the Cape de Verde Islands: and also at Southampton, Dec. 26, Helen Matilda, his wife.

— At Woolwich Common, Harriet, wife of Col. Courtenay Cruttenden, Royal Artillery.

— In Dorset-place, Harriet Chicheley, second daughter of the late Richard C. Plowden, esq., of Devonshire-place.

24. At Garden-court, Temple, Joseph Douglas, esq., who had for many years been the revising-barrister at Dorset. The jury returned the following special verdict: "That the deceased, Joseph Douglas, died from loss of blood from a wound on the upper part of the left temporal artery, produced from having accidentally fallen against a key then in the lower part of a bookcase."

24. At Helensburgh, Colonel Charles Stewart. He joined the 2nd battalion of the 71st Light Infantry in 1808, served in the Peninsula, and was present at Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Waterloo. He was with the army of occupation in France, and subsequently proceeded to Canada.

— At Wheatley Hall, near Doncaster, in his 70th year, Sir William Bryan Cooke, the eighth baronet, of that place (1661), a deputy-lieutenant and magistrate of the West Riding of Yorkshire. He entered the Guards early in life, and served with them in Sicily. He was for some time aide-de-camp to the Hon. General Fitzroy; but on the death of his elder brother he retired from the army. He afterwards became Colonel of the 1st West York Militia, and served with that regiment in Ireland. In 1818 he unsuccessfully contested the representation of the city of York against the late Sir M. M. Sykes, bart. On the decease of his relative, the late George Cooke Yarborough, esq., of Campsmount, Sir William joined and became the senior partner in the banks at Doncaster, Retford, and Worksop, on the 1st of January, 1819. In the same year he qualified as a magistrate of the West Riding. He succeeded to the baronetcy in 1823. In 1836 he was the first mayor of Doncaster under the Municipal Act, and in 1837 and 1838 he was elected alderman. In Aug. 1837 he was elected a trustee of the public charities of Doncaster. He was also chairman of the Doncaster Poor Law Union; and in various other ways he took an active part in the public business of the district. In 1845 he served as high sheriff of Yorkshire. In 1823 he married his cousin, Isabella Cecilia Viviana, daughter of Sir William Middleton, by whom he has left issue.

25. Aged 47, John Brooker Vallance, esq., of Hove House, near Brighton.

— At Kingston-upon-Thames, aged 76, the Rev. Samuel Whitlocke Gandy, vicar of that parish, with Richmond.

— At Spring Vale, Isle of Wight, in his 92nd year, Admiral George Barker. He had served with distinction in many ships; and was Captain of the *Barfleur*, 98, and *Queen Charlotte*, 100, when those ships bore the flag of Lord Keith, in the Mediterranean.

25. At Portsea, aged 28, the Hon. Pownoll Fleetwood Pellew, First Lieutenant of Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, half-brother and heir presumptive to Viscount Exmouth.

26. Aged 57, Tycho Wing, esq., of Thorney Abbey, Cambridgeshire.

— At his curacy, Theale, near Reading, aged 81, the Rev. Edward Ellerton, D.D., senior Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and Perpetual Delegate of Privileges in that University. In 1825 Dr. Ellerton founded an annual prize of twenty guineas, open to all members of the University who have passed examination for their first degree, in order to encourage theological learning. He also joined with Dr. Pusey, Canon of Christ Church, and his brother Philip Pusey, esq., in 1832, in founding the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships, three in number, open to all members of the University, of the annual value of 30*l.* each. In his own college he founded, in 1835, an annual exhibition for the best reader of the lessons in the college chapel; in 1849 an annual exhibition for the best scholar amongst the choristers; and by his will he has now founded, in Magdalen College, two annual exhibitions for students in Hebrew. Dr. Ellerton also founded an exhibition for boys educated at Richmond School.

27. In London, Sophia, relict of Matthew Buncroft Lister, esq., of Burwell Park, Lincolnshire.

— At Great Barr Hall, Staffordshire, aged 58, Sir Edward Dolman Scott, the second baronet (1806), a deputy-lieutenant of Staffordshire and Sussex. He succeeded his father in the title in 1828. In 1831 he was returned to Parliament for the city of Lichfield; again in 1832 and in 1835, when his election was contested. At the dissolution of 1837 Sir Edward D. Scott retired from Parliament. In 1847 he served sheriff of Staffordshire. Sir Edward was twice married: first, in 1815, to Catharine Juliana, eldest daughter of the late Sir Hugh Bateman, bart., of Hartington Hall, Derbyshire, by whom he has left issue; and secondly, in 1848, to Lydia, younger daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Gisborne, of Yoxall Lodge, and widow of the Rev. Edmund Robinson, of Thorp Green, co. York.

— At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 33, Henry Wood Gabb, of Madras.

27. At Southampton, aged 37, Lieut. Edward James Lloyd Cooper, R.N., late of H. M. ships *Herald* and *Plover*, on his return from the Arctic Expedition.

— At Nairn, Sir Frederick William Dunbar, the second bart. of Boath, co. Nairn (1814). He was the son and heir of Sir James Dunbar, the first bart., a Capt. R.N., and succeeded to the title in 1836. He held a commission in the army.

28. At Hatton Hall, Northamptonshire, aged 92, Robert Grahame, esq., of Whitehall, Lanarkshire.

— At Exeter, aged 57, Capt. John Somerville, retired full pay, Royal Artillery.

— At Gibraltar, aged 73, James Sewell, esq., Senior Practitioner in the Supreme Court, and Advocate and Proctor of the Admiralty in the Vice-Admiralty Court.

29. At Cork, aged 86, Sir Richard Bligh St. George, the second baronet of Woodsgift, co. Kilkenny (1766), a deputy-lieutenant of that county. He succeeded his father in the baronetcy in 1789. He was one of the few survivors of the Irish Parliament, having sat as Member for the borough of Athlone. He took a decided part in opposition to the Union, disdaining to receive from the Government a renewal of the peerage which had been enjoyed by the elder branch of his family, (by the title of Lord St. George, of Hatley St. George, co. Leitrim,) and which had become extinct in 1775. Sir Richard married first, in 1779, Harriet, daughter of the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Kelly, of Kellyville, Queen's county; and secondly, in 1807, Bridget, eldest daughter of Theophilus Blakeney, esq., of Albert, co. Galway. By his first lady he had three daughters; and by the second six sons and three daughters.

30. At Redbourne, Herts, aged 76, Martha Vere, widow of Rear-Admiral William Brown.

— At the Cloisters, Windsor, aged 37, Harriette, wife of George J. Elvey, Mus. Doc., Organist of St. George's Chapel, and Private Organist to Her Majesty.

31. At Pimlico, aged 91, Acheson Maxwell, esq., a friend of the late Earl of Macartney, under whom he held various confidential employments at Madras, in the memorable embassy to China, and in the Cape of Good Hope. He also accompanied his Lordship, in

1795, on a confidential mission to Louis XVIII., then residing at Verona. He then held for some years the office of an Auditor of Public Accounts, and retired on a pension.

31. At Belfast, Mrs. Emerson, mother of Sir James Emerson Tennant.

— At Liverpool, aged 79, Mrs. Jerrold, mother of Mr. Douglas Jerrold. She was a pensioner on the General Theatrical Fund.

PROMOTIONS.

1851.

JANUARY.

Gazette Promotions.

2. Lieut.-Col. Hugh Henry Rose, C.B. (Consul-General in Syria), to be Secretary of Embassy at Constantinople.—William Murray, esq., of Henderland, to be one of the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland.

3. Charles Justin M'Carthy, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the island of Ceylon.

27. Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Westmoreland, G.C.B. (now Envoy Extraordinary at Berlin), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Vienna.—Rear-Adm. Sir Edmund Lyons, bt. and G.C.B. (now Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Stockholm.

— John Bell, esq. (now British Vice-Consul at Oran), to be Consul in Algeria.

Sir Chas. Aug. Fitz-Roy, knt., reappointed Governor-in-Chief of New South Wales, and appointed Governor-in-Chief of Van Diemen's Land, Victoria, and South Australia, and Governor-General of all the colonies of Australia.

Sir William Thos. Denison, knt., reappointed Lieut.-Governor of Van Diemen's Land.

Army Appointments.

3. Capt. W. G. Prendergast, of the 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be Major in the army in the East Indies.

31. Unattached, brevet Major F. White, C.B., from the 8th Foot, to be Major.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Right Rev. E. Feild, D.D. (Bishop of Newfoundland), Bishopric of Nova Scotia.

Rev. H. Binney, D.D., Bishopric of Newfoundland.

Rev. W. A. Bouverie, Archdeaconry of Norfolk.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

H. J. H. Bond, M.D., Regius Professorship of Physic, Cambridge.

Rev. G. Currey, Hulsean Lecturer, University of Cambridge.

E. Frankland, Ph.D. and F.C.S., Professorship of Chemistry, Owen's College, Manchester.

Rev. J. A. Frere, Christian Advocate, University of Cambridge.

W. C. Williamson, Professorship of Natural History, Botany, and Geology, Owen's College, Manchester.

FEBRUARY.

Gazette Promotions.

3. James Cumming, LL.D., Rector of the Academy at Glasgow, to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in Scotland, *vice* John Gibson, esq., resigned.

—Knighted, James William Morrison, esq., late Deputy Master and Worker of the Queen's Mint.

7. William Musgrave, esq., to be first Puisne Judge; and Sydney Smith Bell, esq., to be second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope.

11. Sir Richard Bulkeley Williams Bulkeley, bt., to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Carnarvon.

14. D. R. Ross, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of Tobago.—A. Davoren, esq., to be Chief Justice for the Island of St. Christopher.

18. Lemuel Allan Wilmot, esq., to be a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick; and John Ambrose Street, esq., to be Her Majesty's Attorney-General for that province.—William Sunley, esq., to be Consul at the Comoro Islands.

PROMOTIONS.

19. The Marquis of Normanby elected K.G.

21. Charles Sturt, esq., to be Colonial Secretary; Boyle Travers Finniss, esq., Colonial Treasurer and Registrar-General; and George Frederick Dashwood, esq., Lieut. R.N., Commissioner of Police, and Police Magistrate for the colony of South Australia.—F. Newland, esq., to be Stipendiary Magistrate at the port of Adelaide, in the said colony.

22. The Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse, bt., created Baron Broughton, of Broughton de Gyfford, Wilts.—Arthur Baron de Freyne created a baron of the United Kingdom, by the title of Baron de Freyne, of Coolavin, co. Sligo, with remainders, in default of heirs male of his body, to his brothers, John French, clerk, Charles French, esq., and Fitzstephen French, esq., severally and successively, and to the heirs male of their bodies.

25. Patrick Allan, esq., of Hospitalfield, Forfarshire, and of Hawkesbury Hall, and Elizabeth his wife, only child and heir of the late John Fraser, esq., of Hospitalfield, by Elizabeth his wife, in memory of the said Elizabeth Fraser and her late husband, to take the surname of Fraser after that of Allan, and to bear the arms of Fraser.

— William Dougal Christie, esq. (now Agent and Consul-General at Mosquito), to be Secretary of Legation to the Swiss Confederation.—George Aikin, esq., to be Consul in the State of California.

28. Knighted, John Thomas Briggs esq., Accountant-General of the Navy.

Army Appointments.

6. Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Gen. G. Nicolls to be Colonel Commandant.

7. 23rd Foot, Major-Gen. G. C. D'Aguilar, C.B., from 58th Foot, to be Colonel.—56th Foot, Capt. S. Oakeley to be Major.—58th Foot, Major-Gen. E. B. Wynyard, C.B., to be Colonel.—65th Foot, Major-Gen. S. B. Auchmuty, C.B., to be Colonel.—Staff, brevet Col. J. Freeth to be Quartermaster-General to the Forces.—Quartermaster A. Cruickshanks, half-pay, 79th Foot, to be Fort Major at Edinburgh Castle.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, A. Smith, M.D., to be Inspector General of Hospitals, and to be Superintendent of the Army Medical Department.

14. Lieut.-Col. R. Airey and Major J. Enoch to be Assistant Quartermasters-General, and to be Lieut.-Colonels in the Army.

21. 1st Dragoon Guards, Capt. W. W. Allen to be Major.—2nd West India Regt., Lieut.-Col. A. G. Sedley, from half-pay 63rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* W. R. Faber, who exchanges.—Hospital Staff, Staff Surgeon of the First Class, A. Melvin to be Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals.—Brevet Capt. C. Dawe, of the 8th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

24. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. N. W. Oliver to be Colonel-Commandant; brevet Major C. B. Symons to be Lieut.-Colonel.

26. Royal Marines, Col. Second Comm. A. H. Gordon to be Colonel-Commandant; Lieut.-Col. H. Mitchell to be Colonel Second Commandant; Capt. and brevet Major C. Fegan to be Lieut.-Colonel.

28. 43rd Foot, Capt. H. Skipwith to be Major.—61st Foot, Major W. H. Vicars to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Capt. T. L. Dalton to be Major.

Navy Promotions.

5. Lieut. Fred. Lamport Barnard (1840) to be Commander.—Comm. W. C. Chamberlain to the *Cormorant*, 6, steam-sloop.—Lieut. William Campbell (1810) to be retired Commander of 1830.

Ecclesiastical Preferment.

Hon. and Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Tuam, &c., Ecclesiastical Commissioner for Ireland.

Chaplaincies.

Rev. J. Cartmell, D.D. (Master of Christ's College, Cambridge), in Ordinary to the Queen.

Rev. C. Baring (Rector of All Souls', London), in Ordinary to the Queen.

Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D. (Master of Harrow School), in Ordinary to the Queen.

Civil Preferments.

Lieut.-Col. F. Abbott, C.B. (late of Bengal Engineers), to be Lieut.-Governor of the East India Company's Seminary at Addiscombe.

PROMOTIONS.

Sir John Watson Gordon, Thomas Creswick, Richard Redgrave, and Francis Grant, esqs., elected Royal Academicians.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Aylesbury.—Frederic Calvert, esq.
Bedfordshire.—R. T. Gilpin, esq.
Dungannon.—Hon. William Stuart Knox.
Falkirk.—James Baird, esq.
Notts (S.).—Wm. Hodgson Barrow, esq.
Pontefract. — Hon. Beilby Richard Lawley.
Staffordshire (N.).—Smith Child, esq.
Windsor.—Right Hon. John Hatchell (Attorney-General for Ireland), re-elected.

MARCH.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. The Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, K.C.B., H.M. Envoy to America, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath. —Lord Bloomfield, C.B., H.M. Envoy to Russia.—Lord Cowley, C.B., H.M. Minister at Frankfort.

— James Macaulay Higginson, esq., Governor of Mauritius. — The Hon. John Duncan Bligh, H.M. Envoy to Hanover.

24. The Hon. Beatrice Byng to be one of the Maids of Honour in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Hon. Caroline Dawson, resigned.

26. Knighted, John Kerle Haberfield, esq., Mayor of Bristol.

28. Sir John Romilly, knt., to be Master and Keeper of the Rolls and Records in Chancery.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

7. Grenadier Guards, Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. H. H. M. Percy to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—81st Foot, Major H. Farrant to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. the Hon. R. A. G. Dalzell to be Major. — Brevet Lieut.-Col. F. Abbott, C.B. (Lieut.-Governor of the East India Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe), to have the local and temporary rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

14. 74th Foot, Capt. G. W. Fordyce to be Major. — Unattached, Major J. Alves, from the Depôt Battalion, Isle of Wight, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet Major-Gen. W. Wood, C.B., to have the local rank of Lieut.-General in the Windward and Leeward Islands.—Major H. R. Gore, C.B., 66th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel in the Army.

15. Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Gen. G. Wright to be Colonel-Commandant.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

21. Vice-Adm. the Earl of Dundonald, G.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. C. P. Bateman to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. W. W. Henderson, C.B., K.H., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admirals, under the terms proposed 1st of September, 1846: Joseph Digby, Charles Warde, K.H., William Ffarington, James Rattray, and John Allen.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. E. Jenkins, Canonry of St. Nicholas, in Llandaff Cathedral.

Rev. J. Sandford, Archdeaconry of Coventry, diocese of Worcester.

Rev. I. G. Abeltshauser, LL.D., Prebend of St. Audoen, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

Right Rev. R. Eden, D.D. (Bishop of Moray, &c.), Elgin Episcopal Church, N.B.

Rev. J. C. Campbell, Fairwell and Henry VIII. Canonry in Llandaff Cathedral.

Rev. W. Carus, Canonry in Winchester Cathedral, and Romsey V., Hants.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

R. W. Allen, esq., Warden, Dulwich College.

R. H. Rickards, esq., Professor of Law in King's College, London.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Dungarvan.—Hon. C. F. A. C. Ponsonby.
Glamorganshire.—Sir George Tyler.
Harwich.—Henry Thoby Prinsep, esq.
Thirsk.—Sir W. Payne Gallwey, bt.

APRIL.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. Stephen John Hill, esq., brevet Major in the Army, to be Governor and

PROMOTIONS.

Commander-in-Chief of H. M. Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast.—Samuel Wensley Blackall, esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of Dominica.

2. George James Turner, esq., Q.C., to be a Vice-Chancellor, *vice* Sir James Wigram, resigned.

7. Andrew Rutherfurd, esq., to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland.

8. James Moncreiff, esq., to be Advocate-General for Scotland. — David Ross, esq., now British Vice-Consul at Coquimbo, to be Consul at that Port.

14. Knighted, George James Turner, esq., a Vice-Chancellor; and William Page Wood, esq., M.P., Her Majesty's Solicitor-General.—Sir John Romilly, knt., Master of the Rolls, and Sir George James Turner, knt., a Vice-Chancellor, sworn of H. M. Privy Council.—Matthew Arnold, esq., to be one of H. M. Inspectors of Schools.

28. Lord Bloomfield, K.C.B. (now Envoy at St. Petersburgh), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berlin; Sir George Hamilton Seymour, G.C.B. (now Envoy at Lisbon), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburgh; the Right Hon. Sir Richard Pakenham, K.C.B. (sometime Envoy to the United States of America), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Lisbon.

The Earl of Howth to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Dublin.

Matthew Davenport Hill, esq., Q.C., Recorder of Birmingham, to be Commissioner of Bankruptcy for the Bristol District.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

7. Royal Artillery, brevet Major T. C. Robe, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

14. Royal Artillery, Capt. W. W. D'Arley to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

15. 37th Foot, Major-General William Smelt, C.B., from the 62nd Foot, to be Colonel.—50th Foot, Major-Gen. W. F. B. Loftus to be Colonel.—62nd Foot, Major-Gen. Thomas Lightfoot, C.B., to be Colonel.—77th Foot, Major-Gen. George Brown, C.B., to be Colonel.

18. 17th Light Dragoons, Lieut.-Col. J. Lawrenson, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Capt. J. D. G. Tulloch, on half-pay of 84th Foot, to have the local rank of Major while acting as Military Superintendent of Pensioners in North America.

25. Brevet Capt. William Osborne, 14th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

2. Capt. Sir John Hill to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

8. Rear-Adm. A. Lysaght to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. J. Carter to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Capt. Peter M'Quhae (1835) to be Commodore of the second class, to relieve Commodore Bennet at Jamaica. — Comm. William Moorsom (1848) to be Captain.

29. Vice-Adm. Sir W. Parker, bart., G.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. the Hon. Josceline Percy, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Henry Meynell to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—Comm. George A. Frazer (1841) to be Captain.—Comm. Frederick B. Montressor to be Captain.

Appointments. — 2. Lieut. R. H. Rick to the *Tartarus* steam-vessel, to protect the fisheries on the north coast of Scotland.

8. Comm. Robert Coote (1847) to the *Volcano* steam vessel on the coast of Africa; Comm. T. A. B. Spratt (1849) to the *Spitfire*, steam vessel, at Malta.—Dr. James Grant Stewart to be Deputy-Inspector in charge of Malta Hospital.

29. Comm. C. Yorke Campbell to the *Devastation*.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Hallaran, Caherultan, Prebend, diocese Cloyne.

Rev. J. H. Singer, D.D., Archdeaconry of Rephoe.

Rev. R. Swindall, Chancellor of Ardfert Cathedral.

Rev. T. H. Davies, Archdeaconry of Melbourne, South Australia.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Aylesbury.—Richard Bethell, esq.

Boston.—J. H. Freshfield, esq.

Cork.—Mr. Serjeant Murphy.

Coventry.—Charles Geach, esq.

Devonport.—Sir John Romilly (Master of the Rolls), re-elected.

Enniskillen.—James Whiteside, esq., Q.C.

Longford Co. — Right Hon. More O'Ferrall.

Oxford.—William Page Wood, esq. (Solicitor-General), re-elected.

PROMOTIONS.

Somerset (W.).—W. H. P. Gore Langton, esq.

Southampton.—Sir Alex. J. G. Cockburn (Attorney-General), re-elected.

MAY.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

5. The Right Hon. Andrew Rutherfurd sworn of the Privy Council.

7. John Montgomerie Bell, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of Kincardine, *vice* John Cowan, esq., resigned.

9. James Douglas, esq., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in the Island of Vancouver and its dependencies.—John Rainier, esq., to be Resident Magistrate at Riversdale, Cape of Good Hope.

14. Lieut.-Col. William Reed, C.B., of Royal Engineers, to be one of the Gentlemen Ushers to H. R. H. Prince Albert, *vice* Major-Gen. Godwin, C.B., resigned.

15. Duncan M'Neill, esq., Dean of Faculty, to be one of the Lords of Session in Scotland, *vice* J. H. Mackenzie, esq., resigned.

20. Lieut.-Col. Thomas Gore Browne, C.B., to be Governor of St. Helena.—John Dalrymple, jun., esq., to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Wigton, *vice* Earl of Galloway, resigned.

26. James Duff, esq., to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the shire of Elgin.—William George Anderson, esq., to be Auditor of the Duchy of Cornwall, *vice* Edward White, esq., resigned.

27. William Hogge and Charles Mostyn Owen, esqs., to be Assistants to Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. G. W. Smith, bart., G.C.B., Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, as Her Majesty's High Commissioner for settling the territories in Southern Africa, adjacent to the eastern and north-eastern frontier of that colony.

28. Richard Cornwall Legh, esq., to be Assistant-Secretary to the Government of Malta, and Clerk to the Council of Government of that Island.—Knighted, James Tyler, esq., H. M. Hon. Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms.

30. Duncan M'Neill, esq. (one of the Ordinary Lords of Session), to be one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland, *vice* J. H. Mackenzie, esq., resigned.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Richard Armstrong, C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

9. 53rd Foot, Major W. R. Mansfield to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. C. Lempriere to be Major.—Brevet Major-Gen. Sir R. Armstrong, C.B., to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General in the East Indies; Capt. W. Grenfell, Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be Major in the Army.

16. Hospital Staff, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, William Hackett, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals.—Staff Surgeon of the First Class, James Barry, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.—Brevet Col. Henry Somerset, C.B., to have the local rank of Major-General at the Cape of Good Hope.

23. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. Robert Mercer to be Colonel Second Commandant; Capt. and Brevet Major R. L. Hornbrook to be Lieut.-Colonel.—62nd Foot, brevet Major W. Matthias to be Major.—2nd West India Regt., Major L. F. Jones, from 62nd Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—Staff, brevet Lieut.-Col. E. Macarthur to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the Forces serving in New South Wales.

30. Brevet Major W. C. E. Napier, of the 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

NAVY PROMOTIONS.

31. Lieut. Samuel Morrish to be Commander.—Lieut. James U. Purchase to be Commander on the retired list of 1816.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. A. Morgan, Chancellorship of Llandaff Cathedral.

Rev. W. W. Williams, Canonry in Llandaff Cathedral.

Rev. J. H. Marsden, B.D., Disney Professorship of Classical Antiquities, University of Cambridge.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Isle of Wight.—E. Dawes, esq.

Leith.—James Moncreiff, esq.

PROMOTIONS.

JUNE.

Gazette Promotions.

3. Charles Young, esq., to be H. M. Attorney-General for Prince Edward Island; William Swabey, esq., to be Registrar of Deeds, and James Warburton, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for that island.

7. Lord Cowley, K.C.B. (late Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Confederation), to be H. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation.

13. J. Pope, esq., to be H. M. Treasurer for Prince Edward Island.

23. John Cowan, esq. (Solicitor-General for Scotland), to be one of the Lords of Session, and one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland.

25. Lambert de Nieuwerkerk, esq., to be Assistant Receiver-General of Berbice.—William Carman, esq., to be Clerk of the Pleas in the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.

28. George Deas, esq., Advocate, to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.—Thomas Mackenzie, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty, *vice* Deas.

Mr. Serjeant Howley, chairman of the county of Tipperary, to be Her Majesty's First Serjeant in Ireland, vacated by the resignation of Dr. Stock, Judge of the Admiralty Court.

Army Appointments.

6. Unattached, brevet Major G. F. Paschal, from the 70th Foot, to be Major.—Brevet Capt. J. S. Paton, 14th Bengal Native Infantry, to be Major in the Army in the East Indies.

14. Royal Artillery, Capt. E. N. Wilford to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

27. 7th Dragoon Guards, Capt. A. C. Bentinck to be Major. —6th Foot, Major-Gen. H. J. Riddell to be Colonel. —21st Foot, Lieut.-Col. E. Thorp, from 44th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.—25th Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. S. Schonswar, from 5th Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel. —Staff, Lieut.-Col. J. R. Young, 25th Foot, to be Fort Major at Fort George, Inverness.

Navy Promotions.

11. Vice-Adm. George M'Kinley to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir Anthony Maitland, C.B., K.C.M.G., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Arthur Fanshawe, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admirals on the terms of the 1st Sept., 1846, A. P. Hamilton, D. Lawrence, R. H. Rodgers, and G. Bentham.

16. Rear-Adm. the Hon. G. L. Proby to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. H. Stewart, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admirals of the 1st Sept., 1846, T. A. Murray, T. Renwick, H. Higman, G. Hewson, J. M. Ferguson, J. Gourly, A. Baldwin, and H. C. Deacon.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. A. W. Edwards, Hon. Prebend of Donoughmore, in Limerick Cathedral.

A. E. Gayer, LL.D., Vicar-General of Waterford and Lismore, and Judge of the Consistorial Court of those dioceses.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointment.

F. Fuller, M.A., Professorship of Mathematics, King's College, Aberdeen.

Members returned to Parliament.

Argylshire.—Sir Archibald J. Campbell, of Succoth.

Clackmannan and Kinross.—James Johnstone, esq.

Harwich.—Robert Wigram Crawfurd, esq., of Alva.

Newry.—Edm. Gilling Hallewell, esq.

JULY.

Gazette Promotions.

4. Charles Livio, esq., to be Consul at Wilborg.—Alexander M'Crae, esq., to be Chief Postmaster of Victoria.

9. Edward Francis Maitland, esq., Advocate, to be Sheriff of Argyll.

10. William Spencer Harris Braham, M.A., Rector of Peldon, Essex, and Minor Canon of Canterbury, and Martha, his wife, younger daughter and coheir expectant of Edward Martin, esq., of Godmanchester, by Elizabeth, only child of John Meadows, of Kettering, gent., to take the name of Meadows instead of Braham.

11. Charles Romilly, esq., to be Clerk

of the Crown in Chancery, *vice* Charles Edward, Earl of Cottenham, resigned.

11. The following gentlemen were sworn in as Queen's Counsel:—Robert Ingham, James Campbell, Thomas Chandless, J. W. Willcock, W. Coulson, Graham Wilmore, Fred. W. Slade, W. T. S. Daniel, John George Phillimore, John Baily, Brent S. Follett, John Mellor, Richard David Craig, W. B. Glasse, Robert Pashley, Samuel Warren, William Elmsley, G. W. W. Bramwell, W. Atherton, James Anderson, Hugh Hill.

12. The Right Hon. John Musgrove, of Speldhurst, Kent, and Russell-square, Middlesex, Lord Mayor of London, created a Baronet.

15. Jane, Marchioness of Ely, to be one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber in Ordinary to Her Majesty, *vice* Lady Portman, resigned.—Emma, Lady Portman, to be Extra Lady of the Bedchamber to Her Majesty.

16. Major Thomas Middleton Biddulph to be Master of Her Majesty's Household, *vice* Bowles, resigned.—Major-Gen. George Bowles to be Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Tower of London.

17. Charles William, Earl of Sefton, to be Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county palatine of Lancaster.—Knighted: Robert Walter Carden, esq., and George Edmund Hodgkinson, esq., Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

22. Major-Gen. George Bowles, late Master of Her Majesty's Household, and now Lieutenant of Her Majesty's Tower of London, to be K.C.B.

23. The Earl of Mulgrave to be Comptroller of Her Majesty's Household.

29. H. S. Chapman, esq., one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New Zealand, to be Colonial Secretary in Van Diemen's Land.—H. Falconer, esq., to be Colonial Secretary of Western Australia.—Mr. J. Bell to be Crown Solicitor for Western Australia.

Robert Ball, esq., to be Secretary to the Queen's University in Ireland.

Army Appointments.

8. Royal Artillery, Major-Gen. R. J. J. Lacy to be Colonel-Commandant.—35th Foot, Major J. Fraser to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. Tedlie to be Major.

11. 49th Foot, Major J. R. Raines, from 95th Foot, to be Major, *vice* Major J. W. Smith, who exchanges.—2nd West India Regiment, Capt. R. Elliott to be Major.

18. Unattached, Major C. A. Arney, from 58th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

21. Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. T. Blanshard to be Colonel; brevet Major H. P. Wulff to be Lieut.-Colonel.

25. 20th Foot, Capt. Lord Mark Kerr to be Major.—Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. A. Brown to be Colonel; Capt. M. Williams to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. Hawkshaw to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Navy Promotions.

1. Adm. the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., to be Admiral of the Fleet.—Rear-Adms. Lord Radstock, C.B., and the Earl of Cadogan, C.B., to be Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

By the same Gazette, six Admirals, two Vice-Admirals, and two Rear-Admirals, are placed on reserved half-pay, with an additional yearly pension of 150*l*., as provided by Order in Council of the 25th of June last; and 40 other flag officers are placed on the retired list.

8. Vice-Adm. Richard Curry, C.B., to be Admiral on the reserved half-pay list; Vice-Adm. Sir John Wentworth Loring, K.C.B., K.C.H., to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Sir Edward Tucker, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Capt. Sir John Ross, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral on the reserved half-pay list; Capt. Sir James Stirling to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed Sept. 1, 1846: Capt. E. Barnard, Capt. W. B. Dashwood, Capt. M. White, Capt. J. Cookesley, Capt. C. G. R. Phillott, Capt. W. Wolrige.

28. On the reserved half-pay list:—Commanders to be Captains: Nicholas Alexander, J. G. Gordon, J. R. Walker, George Bignell, Samuel Wriford, E. H. Delafosse, R. H. Fleming, William Grint, T. L. Robins, Richard Douglas, Thomas Furber, John Pearse, Francis Ormond, John Cornwall, Spencer Smythe, T. P. Robinson, Joseph Cammilleri, John Reeve.—Lieutenants to be Captains: George Williamson, Richard Bastard, John Pickthorn, Thos. Jackson (a), Thomas Clack, Thomas Archer, J. W. Crabb, Henry Garrett, J. S. Lean, Chas. Haydon, John M'Gladery, E. B. Addis, Henry Parry, Redmond Moriarty, Charles Friend, H. G. Etough, Henry

Lancaster, James Carter (b), Thomas Woods, and William Lory.

To be Captain: Commodore Charles F. Schomberg (1844).

To be Commanders: Lieuts. Rochford Maguire (1840), Augustus C. May (1838), Willoughby J. Lake (1840).

Appointments.—Vice-Adm. the Hon. Joceline Percy, C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness.

Rear-Adm. William Willmott Henderson, C.B., K.H., to be Commander-in-Chief of the South-East Coast of America.

Comm. W. F. Fead (1845) to the *Express*, 6; Comm. Alan H. Gardner (1848) to the *Waterwich*, 8; Comm. W. F. Burnett (1846) to the *Queen*, 116, flag-ship of Sir William Parker, bart., G.C.B.; Comm. G. H. Gardner to the *Retribution;* Comm. W. H. Hall to the *Styx*.—Commodore William Fanshawe Martin, and Capt. Frederick William Beechey, F.R.S. (1827), to be Naval Aide-de-Camps to the Queen.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. F. Bagot, Prebend of Holcombe, in Wells Cathedral.

Rev. R. H. Low, Oran Prebend, diocese Elphin.

Rev. A. P. Stanley, Canonry in Canterbury Cathedral.

Rev. J. West, D.D., Archdeaconry of Dublin.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointment.

R. Ball, LL.D., Secretary to the Board of Queen's Colleges, Ireland.

Members returned to Parliament.

Arundel.—Right Hon. Edward Strutt.

Bath.—George Treweeke Scobell, esq.

Greenwich.—Mr. Alderman Salomons.

Knaresborough.—Thomas Collins, esq.

Scarborough.—George Fred. Young, esq.

AUGUST.

Gazette Promotions.

6. Lord Colville of Culross elected a Representative Peer of Scotland.

7. Knighted, John Hindmarsh, esq., Captain R.N., K.H., Lieut.-Governor of Heligoland.

12. Joseph Cuffe, esq., to be Registrar of the Supreme Court of Ceylon.

16. Edward Lawes, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Chairman of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.

28. Knighted, the Right Hon. William Johnston, of Kirkhill, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

29. James Hudson, esq., C.B. (now Envoy at Rio de Janeiro), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

— William Ayshford Sanford, esq., to be Colonial Secretary for the territory of Western Australia.

— Lewis Charles Tennyson D'Eyncourt, esq., of the Inner Temple, to be a Police Magistrate for the Metropolis, *vice* Mr. Burrell, of the Westminster Court.

Army Appointments.

1. 36th Foot, Major-Gen. Lord F. Fitzclarence to be Colonel.

8. 24th Foot, Major C. H. Ellice to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. E. Wodehouse to be Major.—83rd Foot, brevet Major H. F. Ainslie to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Capt. W. H. Bradford to be Major.

19. 17th Light Dragoons, Capt. J. D. Brett to be Major.

20. Coldstream Guards, Major and brevet Col. H. J. W. Bentinck to be Lieut.-Colonel.

22. Capt. and Lieut.-Col. the Hon. A. Upton to be Major (with the rank of Colonel in the Army); Lieut. and Capt. the Hon. T. V. Dawson to be Captain and Lieut.-Colonel.—52nd Foot, Major C. W. Forester to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. C. J. C. Mills to be Major.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. G. Brown, C.B., on half-pay 44th Foot, to have the local rank of Colonel at St. Helena.

Navy Promotions.

5. J. G. Phillips to be retired Captain (1840).

8. C. Knight, esq., K.H., to the rank of Captain on the reserved half-pay list.

15. To be retired Captain, William Edward Hughes Allen, esq.

21. Vice-Adm. Sir R. H. Bromley, bart., to be Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Adm. Sir W. A. Montagu, G.B. K.C.H., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admiral, Capt. G. Brine.

PROMOTIONS.

27. C. R. Moorsom, esq., George James, Earl of Egmont, Sir G. A. Westphal, to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved half-pay list; P. W. P. Wallis, esq., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.—To be retired Rear-Admirals on the terms proposed the 1st of September, 1846: Hon. J. Gordon, W. Popham, esq., Jas. Hay, esq., Sir C. T. Jones, and R. R. Carre, esq.

Appointments.—5. Capt. the Hon. M. Stopford to the *Waterloo*, 120; Capt. Greville to the *Trafalgar*, 120; Comm. H. Stewart to the *Virago*, 6, steam-sloop; Comm. the Hon. G. D. Keane to the *Grecian*, 12; Comm. C. F. Hillgar to the *Penelope*, 16, steam-frigate.

12. Commanders G. Randolph to the *Rodney*; G. Hancock to the *Waterloo*.

26. Comm. John Sanderson to the *Lily*, 12.

28. Capt. W. H. Morshead to the *Dido*, 18; Commanders, A. Mellersh to the *Rattler*, 6, steam-sloop; Lord W. Compton to the *Modeste*, 18; W. A. Fellowes to the *Ganges*, 84.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. R. Atthill, Canonry in the Collegiate Church of Middleham.

Rev. W. Radcliff, Prebend of Donaghmore, Dublin.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. S. P. Denning, Censor, Bishop Hatfield's Hall, Durham.

J. Heath, M.A., Vice-Provost of King's College, Cambridge.

Rev. A. P. Moor, Sub-Warden of St. Augustine's College, Canterbury.

R. H. Walsh, LL.B., Whateley Professorship of Political Economy, University of Dublin.

Rev. J. Watson, Mastership (Senior Mathematical) Ordnance School, Carshalton, Surrey.

MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Downpatrick.—Hon. C. S. Hardinge.

Limerick.—Earl of Arundel and Surrey.

SEPTEMBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

1. Samuel Morton Peto, esq., to be Deputy-Chairman of the Metropolitan Commissioners of Sewers.

12. Lieut.-Col. William Reid, C.B., to be Governor of Malta.

16. Dominick Daly, esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Tobago.

30. Lieut.-Col. Gustavus Charles Du Plat, now Consul at Warsaw, to be Consul-General of that city; and James Green, esq., now Vice-Consul at Blewfields, in the Mosquito territory, to be Consul at that port.

Alfred Reid, esq., to be President of the Virgin Islands, and Senior Member of Council.

Charles Maturin, esq., to be Crown prosecutor for the county and city of Derry.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

4. Royal Marines, Capt. and brevet Major W. L. Dawes to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

9. 2nd West India Regt., brevet Major S. J. Hill, to be Major, and to be Major, *ex officio*, of the Gold Coast Corps.

16. 6th Dragoon Guards, Major H. R. Jones to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. W. N. Custance to be Major.—25th Foot, Capt. S. Wells to be Major.

23. 28th Foot, Capt. R. J. Baumgartner to be Major.

NAVY PROMOTION.

3. T. Ferris, to be Captain on reserved list.

Appointments.—8. Commodore M. Seymour to be Commodore of the first class, and Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard.—Commodore E. P. Von Donop to be Agent for Mails.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. F. Fitz-John French, Prebend of Yagoe, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

Rev. H. W. Jermyn, Deanery of Ross and Moray, Scotland.

Rev. D. Melville, Hon. Canonry, Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. H. Pratt, Canonry, Peterborough Cathedral.

Rev. W. Waring, Archdeaconry of Salop, diocese Hereford.

Rev. R. Webster, Hon. Canonry, Durham Cathedral.

PROMOTIONS.

Rev. — Welby, St. Paul, P.C. Sketty, Glamorganshire.

Rev. R. Williamson, D.D., Hon. Canonry, Worcester Cathedral.

CHAPLAINCIES.

Rev. W. A. Neville, and Superintendent of Morals, Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.

Rev. G. Rose, Readership of the Temple, London.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

R. Harper, B.A., Rector of the Royal Academy, Inverness.

Dr. Milne, Principal of the Dollar Institution, Edinburgh.

Rev. J. Pedder, Principal of Bishop Cosin's Hall, Durham.

OCTOBER.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

8. The Right Hon. Sir James Lewis Knight Bruce, and the Right Hon. Robert Monsey Lord Cranworth, to be Lords Justices of Appeal in Chancery.

10. Knighted, John Potter, esq., of Buile Hill, co. Lancashire, Mayor of Manchester.

23. Knighted, Richard Torin Kindersley, esq., a Vice-Chancellor; James Parker, esq., a Vice-Chancellor; Joseph Paxton, esq., Fellow of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, and the Society of Arts; Charles Fox, esq., of New-street, Spring-gardens; and William Cubitt, esq., F.R.S.

25. Lieut.-Col. Wm. Reid, C.B., sometime Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations; and Richard Mayne, esq., C.B., one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, to be K.C.B. of the Civil Division.—Sir Stafford Henry Northcote, bart., sometime one of the Secretaries to the Commissioners of the Exhibition of Industry of all Nations; Wm. Hay, esq., one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police; Dr. Lyon Playfair, sometime one of the Special Commissioners of the said Exhibition for communicating with Local Committees; and Henry Cole, esq., sometime one of the members of the Executive Committee thereof, to be C.B. of the Civil Division.

29. Lyon Playfair, esq., C.B., F.R.S., Doctor of Philosophy, &c., to be Gentleman Usher to H.R.H. Prince Albert.

31. Benjamin Hawes, esq., M.P., to be Deputy Secretary at War.—Lord Carew to be a Knight of St. Patrick. —Lord Lismore to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Tipperary.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

6. Royal Marines, Capt. and brevet Major W. Jolliffe, to be Lieut.-Colonel.

7. 1st Dragoon Guards, Major A. Spottiswoode, from 9th Light Dragoons, to be Major, *vice* Major W. W. Allen, who exchanges.—Unattached, Major J. Maclean, from the 46th Foot, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Brevet Capt. T. Butler, of 72nd Foot, to be Major in the Army.

9. Royal Artillery, Lieut.-Col. C. E. Gordon to be Colonel; Capt. J. Tylden to be Lieut.-Colonel.

14. 15th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, bart., G.C.B., from 99th Foot, to be Colonel.—99th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hanbury to be Colonel.

19. 43rd Foot, Major H. Skipwith to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. R. N. Phillips to be Major.

31. 7th Light Dragoons, Major C. Hagart to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. M. Hagart to be Major.—Coldstream Guards, Lieut. and Capt. T. M. Steele to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.—Unattached, Major T. M. Biddulph, from 7th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Lieut.-Col. Lord E. Hay, 7th Light Dragoons, to be Colonel in the Army.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. W. Disney, Deanery of Armagh.

Rev. C. W. Bagot, Chancellor of the Diocese of Bath and Wells.

Rev. A. B. Brown, Honorary Canon of Peterborough.

Rev. T. B. Coney, Honorary Canon of Bristol.

Rev. C. Green, Honorary Canon of Norwich.

Rev. T. G. James, Canon of Wells.

Rev. G. Madan, Honorary Canon of Gloucester.

Rev. M. Vavasour, Canon of Peterborough.

PROMOTIONS.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

J. Blain, Vice Principal of the Training College, Winchester.

T. V. C. Hardy, B.A., Principal of Huddersfield College.

A. Haworth, Vice-Principal of the Training College, Exeter.

Michael Barry, esq., to be Professor of Law in Queen's College, Cork.

G. C. Irving, B.A., Professor of Mathematics, Trinity College, Toronto, Canada.

Rev. E. St. John Parry, Professor of Classics, Trinity College, Toronto.

Rev. J. Waite, Chaplain and Latin Lecturer, University College, Durham.

Rev. G. Whittaker, Provost of Trinity College, Toronto, Canada.

NOVEMBER.

Gazette Promotions.

4. Charles William Earl Fitzwilliam elected K.G.

7. Alex. Williams Anderson, esq., to be Inspector of Schools for Trinidad.

11. By a General Brevet of this date, 22 Lieut.-Generals are promoted to be Generals; 59 Major-Generals to be Lieut-Generals; 65 Colonels to be Major-Generals; 125 Lieut.-Colonels to be Colonels; 86 Majors to be Lieut.-Colonels; and 147 Captains to be Majors.

15. Herbert Mackworth, esq., to be an Inspector of Coal Mines.

18. H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, K.G., and Robert Shapland Baron Carew, invested with the Order of St. Patrick.

22. Lieut.-Col. Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, C.B., now Consul at Bagdad, to be Consul-General at that city.

24. Lieut.-Col. R. H. Wynyard, C.B., to be Lieut.-Governor of the Province of New Ulster, in New Zealand.—Capt. E. Frome, R.E., to be Collector of Customs for Trinidad.

26. The Hon. Sir Ralph Abercromby, K.C.B. (now Envoy Extraordinary to the King of Sardinia), to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands.

Lord Dunsandle and Clanconel elected a Representative Peer of Ireland.

Christopher Temple, esq., Q.C., to be Vice-Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Frederick Peel, esq., M.P. for Leominster, to be Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, esq., to be Postmaster-General of New South Wales.

James Brotherton, esq., barrister-at-law, to be Receiver-General in the Inland Revenue Department.

Frederick Waymouth Gibbs, esq., barrister-at-law, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, to be Preceptor to the Prince of Wales.

Jeffery Grimwood Cozens, of Woodward Mortimer Lodge, esq., in compliance with the will of his grandfather, Jeffery Grimwood, of Cressing Temple, esq., to use the surname of Grimwood only, and bear the arms of Grimwood quarterly with his own.

Army Appointments.

3. Royal Marines, Col. and Second Comm. J. M. Pilcher to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. S. B. Ellis, C.B., to be Colonel and Second Commandant; Capt. and brevet Major W. Calamy to be Lieut.-Colonel.

7. Brevet Capt. A. H. L. Wyatt, 11th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

17. Royal Artillery, brevet Colonel A. Maclachlan to be Colonel; brevet Colonel E. Sabine to be Colonel; Lieut.-Colonels J. A. Chalmer, 9th battalion, and F. R. Chesney, 3rd battalion, to be Colonels; Capt. W. H. Pickering, 3rd battalion, and Capt. J. W. Collington, 1st battalion, to be Lieut.-Colonels.—Royal Engineers, Lieut.-Col. A. Emmett, and Lieut.-Col. W. C. Ward, to be Colonels; brevet Major T. Hore, brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Foster, and brevet Major J. J. Hope, to be Lieut.-Colonels.

18. 10th Dragoons, brevet Colonel F. C. Griffiths to be Lieut.-Colonel.—3rd Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. C. T. Van Straubenzee to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. J. T. Airey to be Major.—54th Foot, Major W. Y. Moore to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. R. Wheeler to be Major.—95th Foot, brevet Lieut.-Col. John Walker to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major J. G. Champion to be Major.—Cape Mounted Riflemen, brevet Lieut.-Col. William Sutton to be Lieut.-Colonel; brevet Major Thomas Donovan to be Major; Col. Peter Brown, Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum at Chelsea, to be Major-Gene-

ral.—Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Murton, and Lieut.-Col. Joseph Walker, to be Colonels in the Army.

19. Royal Marines, Colonel Second Commandant D. J. Ballingall to be Colonel Commandant; Lieut.-Col. J. Whylock to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major J. Tothill to be Lieut.-Colonel.

21. 82nd Foot, Capt. E. B. Hale to be Major; brevet Lieut.-Colonel John Austen, unattached, to be Colonel in the Army.—To be Majors in the Army, Captains J. W. Dalgety and R. Daly (Captains of Companies of Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military College); brevet Major T. Donnelly, E. I. C. service, temporary rank while employed at Addiscombe.

25. Colonel Charles Menzies R.M., and Lieut.-Col. Thomas Wearing, R.M., to be Aides-de-Camp to Her Majesty.

26. Royal Marines, Lieut.-Col. T. Wearing to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major F. Graham to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal Engineers, brevet Major W. C. Forbes to be Lieut.-Colonel.

28. Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. A. Butler to be Colonel in the Army.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. W. W. Champneys, Canonry in St. Paul's Cathedral.

Ven. T. Hill, Canonry of Offley and Flixton, Lichfield Cathedral.

Rev. C. D'Ewes Granville, Hon. Canonry, Durham.

Collegiate and Scholastic Appointments.

Duke of Argyll, Chancellor of St. Andrew's University.

A. Alison, esq., Lord Rector of Glasgow University, 1851-2.

Rev. J. M'Cosh, LL.D., Professorship of Logic and Metaphysics, Queen's College, Belfast.

J. A. Ogle, M.D., Regius Professorship of Medicine, Tomlin's Prælectorship of Anatomy, and Aldrichian Professorship of Anatomy in the University of Oxford.

Rev. R. Okes, D.D. (Provost of King's College), to be Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University, 1851-2.

Rev. J. Thompson, B.D., Rectorship of Lincoln College, Oxford.

Members returned to Parliament.

Bradford.—Robert Milligan, esq.

York (*E. Riding*).—Hon. Arthur Duncombe.

DECEMBER.

Gazette Promotions.

2. The Hon. Richard Edwardes (First Paid Attaché at Paris) to be Secretary of Legation at Frankfort.

3. J. A. Le Sueur, esq., to be Postmaster for the Cape of Good Hope.—— Barclay, esq., to be Receiver-General Jamaica.

11. R. D. Wilmot, esq., to be Surveyor-General for the Province of New Brunswick.

22. Major Edward Fromé, R.E., to be Surveyor-General of Mauritius.—Francis Lewis Shaw Merewether, esq., to be Postmaster-General of New South Wales; Michael Fitzpatrick, esq., to be Clerk of the Executive Council of that colony; Hutchinson Hothersell Browne, esq., to be Agent for Immigration, and John O'Neil Brenan, esq., to be Water Police Magistrate, at Sydney.

24. Percy William Doyle, esq. (now Secretary of Legation in Mexico), to be Minister Plenipotentiary to that Republic.—Edward Thornton, esq. (now paid Attaché to Her Majesty's Legation in Mexico), to be Secretary of Legation to that Republic.

26. Earl Granville to be one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State (for the Foreign Department).

Henry Revell Reynolds, esq., to be Solicitor to the Treasury; and John Greenwood, esq., Q.C., Assistant Solicitor.

Barnes Peacock, esq., Q.C., to be Fourth Ordinary Member of Council in India.

Joseph Pollock, esq., to be Judge of the County Court at Liverpool.

Army Appointments.

5. 89th Foot, brevet Major C. R. Egerton to be Major.

11. Royal Artillery, brevet Major G. H. Hyde to be Lieut.-Colonel.—Royal Engineers, brevet Major R. J. Stotherd to be Lieut.-Colonel.

12. 17th Foot, brevet Major L. C. Bourchier to be Major.—27th Foot, brevet Major G. A. Durnford to be Major.

PROMOTIONS.

23. Royal Marines, Col. Second Comm. John Rawlins Coryton to be Colonel-Commandant; Lieut.-Col. Stephen Giles to be Colonel Second Commandant; brevet Major James Whitcomb to be Lieut.-Colonel.

26. 6th Foot, Capt. R. W. M. Fraser to be Major.—63rd Foot, Capt. A. T. Allen to be Major.—88th Foot, brevet Major R. W. Balfour to be Major.—Rifle Brigade, Capt. Alfred H. Horsford to be Major.—3rd West India Regt., Major William Irwin, from 88th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—Brevet Major P. P. Nevill, of 63rd Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army; Capt. Thomas Bulkeley, of 71st Foot, to be Major in the Army.

29. Corps of Royal Engineers, brevet Major A. Gordon to be Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Hore, retired on full pay.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. Latham to Gaia-Minor Canonry, Lichfield Cathedral.

COLLEGIATE AND SCHOLASTIC APPOINTMENTS.

Most Rev. and Right Hon. Lord George Beresford (Archbishop of Armagh) Chancellor of the University of Dublin.

Right Hon. F. Blackburne (Lord Chief Justice of Ireland) to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Dublin.

W. H. Acland, M.D., Radcliffe Librarian, Oxford.

Rev. J. M. Wilson, Curator of Sir R. Taylor's Institution, Oxford.

TRIALS, LAW CASES, &c.

METAIRIE *v.* WISEMAN AND OTHERS.

VICE-CHANCELLOR LORD CRANWORTH'S COURT.

March, 1851.

The circumstances of the times, the recent great excitement arising from the Papal Bull dividing England into Roman Catholic sees, the protracted discussions on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill, and the position of one of the defendants, gave to this case a remarkable degree of prominence. As, however, the case did not arrive to a decision on its merits, it must be understood that the following outline of the facts is derived from the statements of counsel.

The case came before the Vice-Chancellor in the form of a motion for an injunction prayed by Julie Metairie, the plaintiff, to restrain the defendants, John Athanasius Cooke, the Very Rev. Mr. Norris, and Mr. Cox, from dealing with or transferring a sum of 7000*l.* 3¼ per cent. annuities, from receiving any future dividends, and from applying any dividends already received, until the further order of the Court. These defendants were executors of the will of the testator in the cause. The other defendants were the Very Rev. Nicholas Wiseman, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster and Cardinal, with the Rev. Mr. Holdstock, a priest, Mr. Norris and Mr. Cox as trustees of the gifts, one Hamilton a legatee, and others, relatives and next of kin of the testator. The case was argued before the Vice-Chancellor for many days, and an immense number of lengthy affidavits were read.

During the French Revolution, in 1797, Mathurin Carrée, a native of France, emigrated from that country, and came to live in England, where he supported himself by teaching languages in London. For nearly twenty years he had lived in meanly-furnished lodgings in Charlton Street, Somers Town, his landlady being the mother of Hamilton, one of the defendants in this suit. Carrée was a man of great industry, and popular in his calling, by means of which, and by the exercise of the most extreme parsimony, he had contrived to amass more than 10,000*l.*; which he invested in the English funds in two sums of 7000*l.* and 3000*l.* In 1847 he attained the age of 77, and, notwithstanding his rigid economy and sparing habits, was still in the possession of health and vigour. One of his ruling peculiarities—which had some bearing upon this case, for the alleged disposition of his property was chiefly in a gift to a female school—was that he entertained a rooted aversion to women; and another, not less bearing upon the whole circumstances of the case, was his utter detestation of priests in every shape, and a total absence of any regard for religion. Early in 1847 the old man fell into a weak state of health; and on the 26th of February, at the suggestion of the Hamiltons where he lodged, a

French medical practitioner named Gasquet, who was of the Roman Catholic persuasion, was called in, and attended him in his lodgings on the 27th of February. M. Gasquet said that M. Carrée was suffering from age and weakness, and that he would be most benefited by nutritious food; but that he feared "the poor creature" had not the means of supplying himself with the comforts his state required. Whereon Mr. Hamilton informed M. Gasquet, that the poor creature, notwithstanding his apparent penury, was very rich, and could very well afford to indulge himself with any comforts he could be prevailed upon to allow himself. M. Gasquet appeared to be surprised, and inquired whether he had any relations in this country; when Mr. Hamilton informed him that he had no relations in England, but that in France he had sisters and other relatives living. M. Gasquet appears to have lost no time in conveying to a Roman Catholic priest, named Holdstock, one of the defendants, and a priest of a chapel in Clarendon Square, Somers Town, the interesting information that in the house of Mr. Hamilton there was an aged French Roman Catholic gentleman in a dying state. Whether the anxiety arose from an interest as to the state of the old man's soul or his property, certainly no time was lost; for Holdstock called at Mr. Hamilton's on the very next day, required to see M. Carrée, and to see him alone. What passed between the dying man and the priest is unknown; but it was announced that M. Carrée had of himself proposed to give the larger part of his property to charity; it was also stated that this intention had been reduced to writing, but if so, the paper was never produced. The priest, Holdstock, then sent one of his congregation, the defendant Cooke, who had been converted to the Roman Catholic religion in 1837. This gentleman was a barrister of the equity bar, well conversant with our law. He went to M. Carrée's lodgings, and carried away the paper with him; and then, and probably from its tenor, and without the intervention of a solicitor, drew up a will, and returned on Monday the 1st of March, and with the priest Holdstock called on M. Carrée, bringing with them the will already engrossed and properly stamped. While the priest and Cooke were with M. Carrée, two women, who lived in the same house with the priest, were called by his direction in order that they might witness the will; but they were sent away, and it was proposed that instead of a will a deed of gift should be prepared, in order thereby to save the legacy duty, which would amount, on the sum proposed to be given to the Church (7000*l.*), to 700*l.* On Thursday, the 4th of March, both the will and the deed were ready for signature, and a Miss Clarke and a Mr. Hay came to the door. Carrée was then worse, and he desired that they should not be admitted. An altercation took place; but eventually, by the intervention of the priest, the sinking man was induced to consent to their admittance. With them came in a Mr. Brown. As to what then took place, there was some conflict in the affidavits; it was stated, however, for the plaintiff, that the old man was unwilling to proceed with the business, and desired to be left alone; the priest, however, interfered, speaking to him in French. Cooke then read

the will through, and was then about to leave the room, but the priest commanded him to stay. The priest then propped up the old man, and held his fingers, and, thus supported, he signed the deeds laid before him. This was between 5 and 7 o'clock in the evening. The chief of the instruments which were thus executed was a deed of gift by which he conveyed the one sum of 7000*l.* stock standing in his name, towards the enlargement of the Roman Catholic Chapel and the school of St. Aloysius, at Somers Town; the next was a will in which, without any mention of the 7000*l.* or the deed of gift, he bequeathed his other sum of 3000*l.* stock to his relatives in France; nor did it make disposition of any residue. A third document was a power of attorney which would enable the defendant Cooke to get the fund into his own power. M. Carrée desired to keep the document in his own possession, but this was refused. Mrs. Clark then witnessed the signature, and the attestation of Mr. Brown was also obtained; and Cooke then took away the deeds. The power of attorney was immediately taken to the Bank; on the Saturday following the funds were transferred, and on that very day poor old Carrée died. It was asserted that, after the signature to the documents had been thus obtained, the priest never again visited the poor old man; and he died unabsolved, unconfessed, and without any of those consolations of his religion which are administered by the Roman Catholic Church to those who die penitent—which certainly the Church and her priesthood were called upon to presume was the case of M. Carrée, since they had obtained from him so strong a pledge of his sincerity. The French relatives became by some means aware that, before his death, M. Carrée had been possessed of 10,000*l.* consols, and set inquiries on foot; and they were then, for the first time, informed of the deed of gift to the charity of St. Aloysius. The relatives were not satisfied with this explanation, and, by the assistance of an English nobleman, they were enabled to file a Bill in Chancery to impeach the deed.

It was contended that, under the circumstances now discovered, the deed of gift, and all the other deeds executed by the deceased, were void. Formerly, indeed, a gift to a Roman Catholic charity would have been void in law; but more recently an Act has been passed, putting gifts and legacies to Roman Catholic charities on the same footing as those to Protestant Dissenters. Although the motion was for an injunction only, when the making out a strong *primâ facie* case would have entitled the plaintiff to the protection of the Court, yet, probably owing to the strong feeling that existed as to the acts of the Roman Catholic Church, the cause was argued as though the whole case was about to be decided on its merits; on behalf of the plaintiff probably because the circumstances were well suited to the feeling of the times; and on behalf of the defendants, because they were certainly defending very much more than the temporary security of a sum of money. It was alleged by the counsel for the former, that the deeds executed by M. Carrée were void, because his execution of them had been obtained under circumstances which would have made void any such deeds, no matter what religion the parties professed.

He had no wish, he said, to cast any imputation upon the defendants, except such as the language and practice of the Court allowed him; the defendants might or might not have acted under what they conceived to be religious obligation and duty, but, according to the language of the Court, such conduct was fraudulent. The priest had found his way to M. Carrée unsent for; he had been admitted without his sanction; all the anxiety of the deceased was, that his dividend should be received; all he had proposed to do, and that not willingly by the intervention of the defendants who were directly engaged in the transaction, was to give authority to receive those dividends; but under the pretence of making out the necessary documents to enable these defendants to receive these sums, the other deeds had been prepared, by which the 7000*l.* stock had been transferred, and destined to the purposes of the Roman Catholic Church. The deeds and the will were all invalid; for they had been obtained from the deceased under fraudulent circumstances.

On the other hand, the counsel for the defendants mainly endeavoured to show that Hamilton and Brown, in whose statements the circumstances which would make the transactions void were to be found, were unworthy of credence in any court of justice; and a letter from Hamilton to the relatives of Carrée, written in April, 1847, and therefore shortly after his death, was read, which was wholly at variance with the statements made in his subsequent affidavits. The statements of the plaintiffs also were inconsistent; for they alleged, and no doubt truly, that Carrée had refused to execute the will on the Monday, and yet that he did execute the will on the Thursday, in ignorance of the fact that it was a will. In fact, the charge made by the plaintiffs was that of fraud amounting to a conspiracy, such that the parties would be liable to be indicted for it. It had been distinctly stated in the plaintiff's affidavits, that the will had been read over to the intended testator by Mr. Cooke; now the room was only nine feet by twelve in dimensions, and it was impossible that such a document could be read over in such an apartment, and yet not be heard by the party most concerned. It was, moreover, sworn in affidavit, that Carrée had previously consulted a French ecclesiastic as to the proper proportion which it would become him as a Christian to bestow on charity; and his question was answered, that in the case of a single man like himself, one-fourth would be such a proper proportion. And it was further argued, that at his interview with the priest, M. Carrée was prepared to admit that he was possessed of two sums of stock, one of which, amounting to 7000*l.*, he then proposed to give to charities, and the other sum of 3000*l.* to his relations.

At this stage of the proceedings (being the ninth day of the arguments), the counsel for the defendants proposed that both parties should consent to the fund being paid into Court without prejudice; the effect of this would be simply to reserve the discussion of topics which more properly belonged to the hearing of the cause. This course was agreed to by the plaintiffs, and approved of by the Court, and the fund was accordingly paid in to await the issue.

The cause was, however, finally settled by a compromise between the parties; by which it was agreed that the trustees should pay to the next of kin of M. Carrée 4000*l.* of the sum in dispute, and retain the remaining 3000*l.* to the uses of the charity.

Wednesday, August 20.

EGERTON *v.* BROWNLOW.

Vice-Chancellor Lord Cranworth gave judgment in this important case, which had been argued before him at great length during the preceding sittings.

His LORDSHIP said that this Bill was filed by John William Spencer Brownlow Egerton, the infant son and heir of the late Lord Alford, against John, Earl Brownlow, Edward James, Earl of Powis, Marianne Margaret Egerton, Charles Henry Egerton, Ernest Richard Charles Cust, William Tatton Egerton, and Wilbraham Egerton, his son, being the trustees of the late Earl of Bridgewater, and others, praying for a declaration that the plaintiff may be declared equitable tenant in tail male in possession of the estates thereby devised, and that the trustees may be decreed to account with him for the rents and profits received by them since the decease of Lord Alford. The question turned on the validity of certain clauses of the will of the late John William, Earl of Bridgewater, which the Bill set out at full length. His Lordship then referred at considerable length to various clauses upon which no question turned in the events which had happened. Then came a remainder to the use of the right hon. John Hume Cust, commonly called Lord Viscount Alford, the eldest son of the said John, Earl Brownlow, by his (the testator's) niece Sophia, Lady Brownlow, his late wife, deceased, for and during the term of 99 years, if the said John, Lord Viscount Alford, should so long live; remainder to trustees, to preserve contingent remainders; remainder to the use of the heirs male of his body; remainder in default of such issue to the use of the Hon. Charles Henry Cust, second son of the said John, Earl of Brownlow, for 99 years, if he should so long live; remainder to trustees to preserve contingent remainders; remainder to the use of the heirs male of his body: subject, nevertheless, as to all the said trusts, to the provisoes thereinafter contained. The will then contained various other limitations over, with an ultimate limitation to the testator's own right heirs for ever; and it was expressly declared, that the estates limited to Lord Alford and the Hon. Charles Henry Cust should not vest in them as estates tail, but that the vesting in their heirs male should not take place until after their deaths. Then followed a proviso in these words:—"Provided always, and I declare my will to be, that if the said John Hume Cust, Lord Viscount Alford, shall die without having acquired the title and dignity of Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater, to him and the heirs male of his body, then and in such case the use and estate hereinbefore directed to be limited to the heirs male of his body shall cease and be absolutely void; and that if the Earldom of Brownlow shall descend and come to him, and he shall not acquire the title and dignity of Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater to him and the heirs male of his body, before the end of five years next after he shall be-

come Earl Brownlow, then and in such cases the several uses and estates hereinbefore directed to be limited to the said John Hume, Lord Alford, and to trustees during his life, for preserving contingent remainders, and to the heirs male of his body, shall thenceforth cease and be absolutely void, and that my said hereditaments and real estates hereinbefore devised shall thereupon go over and be enjoyed according to the subsequent uses and limitations declared and directed by this my will, as if the said John Hume, Lord Viscount Alford, were actually dead without issue male." The will then contained a similar proviso with regard to the limitation to the Hon. Henry Charles Cust. The testator died on the 21st of October, 1823, and the several parties entitled to prior life interests in the estates having died, in February, 1849, Lord Alford entered into possession of all the devised estates, and so continued up to January last, when he died, leaving the plaintiff his eldest son and heir male of his body. Lord Alford executed a jointuring power under the will, and apportioned to Marianne Margaret (now his widow) 5000*l.* per annum for her life, in the event of her surviving him; Lord Alford, in his life-time, and, since his death, the plaintiff and Charles Henry Cust, duly complied with the will, by using the name and arms of Egerton, under Royal authority. No such title as that of Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater existed at the date of the will, or has since existed, and Lord Alford never succeeded to or acquired either of those titles, nor any title whatever, save that of Lord Alford. No settlement has been made of the testator's estates pursuant to the directions in the will. Under these circumstances, the plaintiff insists that he is equitable tenant in tail in possession of the estates devised by John William, Earl of Bridgewater, for that he is the party to whom the trustees are directed to convey, as being the heir male of the body of Lord Alford; and that the subsequent proviso, giving the estate away from those heirs male to the devisees next in remainder is void, as being contrary to public policy, and so incapable of being enforced in a court of justice. The defendants are the trustees of the will; Lady Alford, who is interested in respect of her jointure; Charles Henry Egerton, brother of Lord Alford, who, according to the proviso in question, is now equitable tenant for life, and his infant son and heir apparent; and William Tatton Egerton and his infant son and heir apparent. The Bill then prays as above. To this Bill the trustees and defendants, except Lady Alford, have put in general demurrers for want of equity. The plaintiff, in order to establish his right to the relief, must make out two propositions—first, that the condition defeating the limitation in favour of the heirs male of the body of Lord Alford is a condition subsequent; and, secondly, that it is a void condition, to which this Court would not give effect, as being either impossible or contrary to public policy. It is necessary for him to make out that the condition is subsequent, for if it be a condition precedent it is wholly immaterial whether the act the doing of which constitutes the condition be impossible or contrary to public policy, or even positively illegal. If a devise is made to take effect only on the happening of a particular event, then, unless

that event happens, there is no gift, and all inquiry as to the character of the act on which the condition depends is nugatory. The impossibility, impolicy, or illegality of the act to be performed would be a good reason for non-performance; but the consequence would be that the devise would fail, not that the devisee would take without performing the condition. This principle is too clear to need illustration, and the only question is, whether, on the fair construction of this will, the obtaining by Lord Alford of the title of Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater is a condition precedent to the vesting of any estate in the plaintiff as heir male of his body; for if it is, then it becomes immaterial to consider whether the stipulation is or is not impossible or contrary to public policy. And I am clearly of opinion that the condition is a condition precedent, and not a condition subsequent. In determining such a question, we must look not merely to the particular words in which the condition is expressed, but to the whole context of the will in which it occurs; and if the meaning so collected is that no estate is to vest unless on a particular act being done, or event happening, then the condition, however expressed, is a condition precedent. Lord Alford's is an interest for 99 years, if he should so long live. No interest could vest in the plaintiff until Lord Alford's death; at that time Lord Alford would or would not have acquired the title of Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater; if he had acquired it, then the estate of the plaintiff would arise; if he had not, then that of Lord Alford's next brother arose. One of the two alternatives must exist at the death of Lord Alford; and in the one case the property is to go to the plaintiff, and in the other it is not. The happening of one alternative or the other is, therefore, clearly a condition precedent; carrying the estates, in the one event, to the one line—in the other event, to the other. His Lordship, having disposed of some arguments that had been made use of, proceeded. Being, therefore, clearly of opinion that the plaintiff has failed to make out the first of the two propositions, which he was bound to make out, to show that as heir male of the body of Lord Alford he is entitled to an account of the rents, it might seem that I ought simply to allow the demurrers. But this I cannot do. The Bill is undoubtedly framed on the footing that the plaintiff is equitable tenant in tail in possession, and as such is entitled to an account of the rents from the trustees, and it asked no specific relief, except for an account, and for a receiver. To no part of that relief is he, in my opinion, entitled. But it appears that no settlement has been made by the trustees. Now there is a proviso in the will which declares that if the defendant John, Earl Brownlow, should be created Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater, with a limitation of the title to him and the heirs male of his body by his late wife only, that should be equivalent to the acquisition of the title by Lord Alford, and the estates should be settled so as to be thenceforth enjoyed as if the proviso for determining the estates of Lord Alford and the heirs male of his body had not been contained in his will. If this is a valid proviso, the plaintiff has clearly an interest in taking care that the settlement to be made shall secure to him his rights under the latter proviso, whatever they may be. Is, then,

this proviso valid? The question is nearly the same, though not quite, as would have arisen in case Lord Alford had not, within five years after becoming Earl Brownlow, become Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater, carrying over the estates to Charles Henry Cust, viz., its validity treating it as a condition subsequent. The question would then have been whether a condition defeating a vested estate, in the case mentioned, was good. I am clearly of opinion that it is. First, it is said, that such a condition is void, for no man can at his own pleasure, or by any exertion of his own, become or cause another to become a Duke or a Marquis; and it is certain that no estate, once vested, can be defeated by a condition that the grantee shall do an impossible act. The fallacy of this argument is in the meaning which it attributes to the word "impossible." The doctrine is confined to acts in the nature of things impossible, and where, therefore, the condition would in effect be repugnant to and nullify the grant. It certainly does not extend to cases which may possibly happen, however improbable they may be. It is not in the nature of things impossible that the Earl Brownlow should be made Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater, with the required limitations to particular heirs male of his body. It is not certainly in the power of Earl Brownlow to bring about such a result. If, indeed, the condition had been that the plaintiff should create Earl Brownlow Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater, then it would have been void, for by law this cannot be done. Is, then, the condition void as being against public policy—*i.e.*, as tending unduly to influence the Crown in conferring or withholding honours? I think not. There can be no doubt as to the power of the Crown to grant such a dignity; and I think it must be assumed that it will be granted or withheld according to what may seem just and fitting to the Sovereign, without reference to the interests which may be collaterally affected by the grant. Her Majesty must be taken to stand perfectly neuter and indifferent between the heirs of Lord Alford on the one hand, and those of Charles Henry Egerton and others on the other; and I do not see that there is any pressure on the Sovereign to make rather than abstain from making the grant. As to arguments that have been used, that the condition might embarrass the Crown under some possible circumstances, I think it sufficient to say, that if such improbable circumstances should occur, it must be presumed that the Crown would do what was right without any regard to the interests collaterally affected.

The only other ground relied on by the plaintiff was, that the proviso had a direct tendency to induce Lord Alford to use corrupt means for obtaining the proposed object. But this is not so. The object proposed is, that he should become Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater. To hold that this necessarily or naturally imports that he should use corrupt means for attaining the end in view, would be to hold that such means were the necessary or natural steps towards the object in view. *Primâ facie* it must be supposed that such a condition will influence the party affected by it so to act as to merit the favour of the Crown, by rendering eminent services to the State, not by

acting dishonourably. Nothing is more common than to devise a living to a son if he enters holy orders: here the natural course to attain such a purpose is, by good moral conduct and competent study to fit himself for the holy office. There is a possibility that he might do it simoniacally, but such a possibility can never surely be contended to affect the validity of the devise. I think, therefore, that, unless the use of corrupt means must necessarily or naturally be understood as those to which the party was intended to resort, the condition is not void, merely because it may induce the party to attempt by unlawful means to obtain what by the condition it was meant he should get by lawful means. I therefore think the proviso is a valid proviso. His Lordship then overruled the demurrers.

The effect of this judgment is, to deprive the heirs male of the body of Lord Alford of their rights to these immense estates, unless the present Earl Brownlow shall be created Duke or Marquis of Bridgewater, with limitation of the title to the heirs male of his body by his late wife Lady Sophia Egerton. It is said that the case is to be carried to the House of Lords.

Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin.

December 5, 1851.

Birch *v.* Somerville, Bart.

This very singular action, besides the notoriety of the parties engaged, and the curious revelations it produced as to the state of Ireland during the last two years, was productive of further consequences of more importance; having been made use of by the opponents of the Whig Government generally, and in particular in the motion of Lord Naas in the House of Commons, which immediately preceded the resignation of Lord John Russell and his colleagues.

The plaintiff, Mr. Birch, was the proprietor of an Irish newspaper called the *World*, and the defendant, Sir William Somerville, the Chief Secretary for Ireland. The action was brought to recover the sum of 7000*l.* under the usual counts for work and labour done, materials supplied, &c. The defendant brought the question to a point by pleading the general issue—that is, simply denied that he was ever indebted as alleged.

The most eminent counsel of the Irish bar were engaged on either side.

Mr. Whiteside, for the plaintiff, stated that his client was the proprietor and editor of a weekly paper called the *World*, published in Dublin, and was a man of great talent and tact, extensive knowledge, and thoroughly acquainted with the political bearings of all matters, domestic and foreign, and in especial intimately versed in the feelings, passions, and interests of the Irish people, the intricacies of family policy, and the objects and means of all parties by whom society in Ireland is moved. This gentleman, so qualified, and wielding so powerful an engine as the press, was struck with dismay at the disastrous state of Ireland in 1848, when society was greatly convulsed, and the people seemed on the point of breaking out into a formidable rebellion; he accordingly offered his services to the Irish Government, proposing to devote his talents and influence, by the means of his newspaper, to

the support of law and order, and in resistance to anarchy and confusion. The Lord Lieutenant, the Earl of Clarendon, and Mr. Connellan, his secretary at Dublin, gave a favourable audience to this proposition, and Mr. Birch was, as he said, engaged in the defence of law and order, and was to receive certain pecuniary support. Mr. Birch did accordingly use every exertion in his power to support the cause he had undertaken, and had, by means of his own writings, and those of others employed by him, and published in his paper, done very great service in the cause of law and order; and the ill success of Mr. Smith O'Brien's unhappy outbreak, and the speedy and satisfactory manner in which the country had settled down after its suppression, were due in no small degree to the exertions of Mr. Birch. For these services, he had at various times received from the Earl of Clarendon and Sir W. Somerville sums of money amounting in the whole to 3700*l.*, being the first reward of his services to that time. This engagement was a still subsisting engagement, and it was for the proper remuneration of the services since rendered that the present action was brought. In the course of the case the learned counsel read letters from Mr. Connellan, the secretary to Lord Clarendon, from Mr. Meredith, Sir William Somerville's secretary, and from other official persons, suggesting to the plaintiff points and subjects on which his articles were to be composed.

The first witness called was the plaintiff himself, who deposed to his interview with Lord Clarendon, who referred him to Sir W. Somerville; that he was engaged to write articles in support of the Government; that he had received sums of money from Sir W. Somerville, Mr. Connellan, and Mr. Meredith, as payment for his services: he had continued rendering these services to the Government in his paper, from 1848 up to January, 1851; and that he believed the sum of 6500*l.* was due to him by the defendant.

He was then cross-examined by Mr. Brewster, for the defendant.

Plaintiff.—Upon my oath, as an honest man, I think that sum is due to me by Sir William Somerville. I do not charge by the article or by the week, but rather by the year.

What is your charge per annum? Look up, Sir, if you can look up, and answer me: what do you think would be a proper remuneration for your services? Witness.—I think that for the support of such a Government, a very large remuneration should be expected.

Do you mean that for the support of such a bad Government you should be very well paid? Witness.—No, I don't mean that.

Did you think it was a good Government? Witness.—No, I looked upon it as rather a mixed Government.

Did you think it was a Government which merited your support? Witness.—I did.

Did you think there was any baseness or corruption in supporting that Government? Witness.—I did not.

Now, tell us how much a year you were to get for what you did? Witness.—I have not ascertained the exact amount.

Upon your oath, how much a year ought you to get for your services? Witness (after some deliberation).—I think 5000*l.* a year would not be too much. (*Laughter.*)

Well, that is an extremely moderate charge, and I have no doubt

that your services were very cheap at such a price. Now, tell me, what was the largest number of copies of the *World* newspaper you circulated at any one time, while you were writing, as you say, for the Government? Witness.—Well, it is not easy to say.

Did you ever circulate 1000 copies? Witness.—I did, and more.

Do you mean to say that you can't go within a hundred or two of your greatest circulation? Witness.—I do say it.

Mr. Brewster.—Will you swear that you ever circulated 1500 at any one time? Witness.—I will not.

What is the price of your paper? Witness.—Sixpence for one copy.

During the time these arrangements were going on with the Government, you acted, I presume, on the sole responsibility of Sir William Somerville? Witness.—I carried it on for the Government.

Did you consider Sir William Somerville as your sole debtor, and the person whom you would be entitled to sue, when you entered into the new arrangement in June, 1848? Witness.—Yes.

Let that answer be taken down; it is very important. Witness.—Oh, I consider that I had a claim on Lord Clarendon also.

Did you ask to be appointed Collector-General of Taxes? Witness.—I did not, but if I did, I think I ought to get it for my services.

How much did you get altogether from Sir W. Somerville and Lord Clarendon? Did you not receive 1700*l.* in addition to the 2000*l.* you had from his Excellency? Witness.—I did.

And now you swear you are entitled to 6500*l.* more? Witness.—I think I am.

The Earl of Clarendon was next examined. He stated that, having received several communications from Mr. Birch tendering him his services in support of the Government in 1848, he felt that it was his duty at that critical period to accept the services of every man who offered himself in support of law and order; and that he wrote to Sir William Somerville, saying that if Mr. Birch, the editor of the *World*, should call upon him, he had written in defence of law and order, and that if any persons referred to him in England to inquire whether that was the case, he might say that it was so. He also had said that Sir William might give Birch some money.

Examined for the plaintiff, by Mr. Meagher.—Had Mr. Birch, to your Excellency's knowledge, been supporting the Government before for any considerable time? Lord Clarendon.—Supporting *the Government!* no, I should say not. I sent for Mr. Birch in consequence of his offers to me to support *law and order.* He had repeatedly offered to do so during the year 1847, and had sent me his papers, and written me various letters; which were simply acknowledged. I afterwards saw Mr. Birch, and told him that he might write as he offered. I told him at the same time, I wished for no support to the Government; and that, as far as I myself was concerned, he might abuse me as much as he liked, as it was perfectly indifferent to me.

Am I to understand that your Excellency did accept his services on that occasion? Lord Clarendon.—Yes, to write in defence of law and order.

Did you see articles in support of law and order in his newspaper

afterwards? Lord Clarendon.—Yes, I did occasionally.

Is it not a fact, that up to January, 1851, he continued to publish those articles in defence of "law and order"? Lord Clarendon.—I am not aware that "law and order" wanted any defence up to 1851.

Well, in defence of the general policy of the Government? Lord Clarendon.—I cannot say that he did; but, in fact, I never read his paper at all.

Did your Excellency make any payment to Mr. Birch for his services in defence of law and order; and might I ask you what sums? Lord Clarendon.—He received sums at various times; I could not exactly name the amount which I paid him. The first time I saw him he asked me for money. I told him there were no funds applicable to such purposes. He then said he did not ask me for it for his own remuneration, but because he should be otherwise unable to procure agents to extend the circulation of the paper. I then offered him 100*l.* if I remember rightly, for it did not make any great impression on me at the time. He said that would not be sufficient for his purpose; and I think it was then extended to about 350*l.* This was in the beginning of February, 1848, if I remember correctly.

Did your Excellency know that any further sums of money were paid to Mr. Birch in London? Lord Clarendon.—Yes.

Is your Excellency aware from what fund it came? Lord Clarendon.—From a fund placed at the disposal of Sir William Somerville, at my request.

Out of the public funds, was it? Lord Clarendon.—I could not say it came out of the public funds. I said it was a fund placed at the disposal of Sir William Somerville at my request.

Allow me to ask your Excellency, whether they were or were not public funds? Lord Clarendon.—Part of what Mr. Birch received was from money applicable to special services, and part was out of my own private pocket. The part which was from the money applicable to special services was advanced at my request and on my own responsibility; and was repaid by myself very long ago.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brewster.—Is your Excellency aware that altogether Mr. Birch got 3700*l.*? Lord Clarendon—I am.

Was every farthing of that money from you? Lord Clarendon.—Every farthing.

And not a farthing of it from Sir William Somerville? Lord Clarendon.—Not a farthing.

The moneys he gave the plaintiff were advanced to him by your Excellency? Lord Clarendon.—Entirely so, or at my request, and I was responsible for them.

I mean that. Then, throughout the whole transaction Sir William Somerville acted simply as your agent? Lord Clarendon.—Simply as my agent, and solely by my instructions.

Re-examined by Mr. Meagher.—Was the 2000*l.* already referred to paid in consequence of an agreement? Lord Clarendon.—It was.

Is it in writing? Lord Clarendon.—It is.

Is that in your possession? Lord Clarendon.—Yes, but not actually in my own immediate possession.

Has your Excellency got it in your pocket? Lord Clarendon.—No.

Was that 2000*l.* paid in full liquidation of ——?

Mr. Whiteside.—I object to that question.

Chief Justice.—I think, Mr. Brewster, that the purpose for which that money was paid must appear by the document.

In his speech for the defence, Mr. Brewster described the case as one of the most rascally that had ever come into court; and the plaintiff as a person who attempted to entrap persons in authority into writing to him, in order that he might afterwards extort money from them by threats of publication of their private letters. In the pursuit of that course, he had written to Lord Palmerston, to Lord John Russell, and even to the Queen herself. A series of letters written by Birch was read, containing alternate threats and prayers for money, and clearly disproving the case of the plaintiff that there was a continuing contract to pay him. He swears that all the sums were paid by Sir William Somerville; yet his account was twice sent in to Lord Clarendon, giving Lord Clarendon credit for the very items of those payments. Lastly, and Mr. Brewster put this lastly because he desired first to show fully how this audacious plaintiff had acted—lastly, Lord Clarendon possesses his release of all claims. To get rid of the man for ever, Lord Clarendon gave him 2000*l.*; and the plaintiff signed a release of all causes of action, dated the 4th November, 1850—a release of all causes of action against Lord Clarendon, "or any other person," from all claims for and in relation to services rendered, or alleged to be rendered, by James Birch.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up.

The jury almost immediately gave a verdict for the defendant, with 6*d.* costs.

CRIMINAL CAUSES.

Chelmsford, *March* 6.

The Clavering Poisonings.—Sarah Chesham, 41, widow, was indicted for feloniously administering to Richard Chesham, her husband, a quantity of arsenic, with intent to murder him. This case created great interest on account of the terrible celebrity gained by the prisoner, and the reputation she had of being a professed poisoner. She was tried in 1847 at these assizes upon a charge of poisoning the illegitimate child of Lydia Taylor, but acquitted. In 1848 she was again tried for poisoning two of her children; but although the evidence was most cogent, and left very little doubt of her guilt, she obtained a verdict of acquittal upon that occasion also. She was subsequently implicated in another charge of poisoning, and again escaped justice; and in 1849, a woman named May, who was convicted of poisoning her husband, admitted that she had been instigated by the prisoner to the commission of that crime. In September, 1850, she was taken up on the charge of poisoning her husband (see Ann. Reg. for 1850, Chron., p. 109).

Sarah Chesham deposed that she was the mother of the deceased, and at the time of his death she occupied part of the same cottage with him and the prisoner. I remember my son being very ill in the winter of 1849. He was first taken about that time, and he continued ill until the following May, and he died in that month. I was in the house with him shortly before his death. He was not able to feed himself for several days before he

died, and the prisoner used to feed him with milk thickened with flour or rice. I saw the prisoner give her husband something on the day before he died, but I do not know what it was. The prisoner did not like anybody but herself to feed him, and she always did so.

By the prisoner.—I did not see anybody else give him anything to eat but you. Some one may have given him a cup of tea, but I know of nothing else.

The deposition of Mr. Willing, who was at the time relieving officer of the union of which Clavering is a portion, and who has since died, was then put in and read. It was to the effect that the prisoner applied to him for an order for the doctor for her husband, and he gave her one, and he subsequently repeatedly visited the deceased at his cottage. He always complained of pain in the chest, of continual vomiting, and also that his body was swollen, that his bowels were constantly out of order, and that he always felt sick. The prisoner told him that the deceased was continually vomiting, and that if he got better for a day or two, he always relapsed again, and became worse than before.

Mr. Hawkes, the medical officer to the Saffron Walden Union, who attended upon the deceased during his illness.—I first saw him about the 11th of February, and he complained of distension of the bowels and violent pain in the abdomen, and sickness, and all these symptoms continued for a period of six weeks, when he was somewhat better. The symptoms intermitted constantly, and sometimes they returned with greater, and sometimes with less violence. The case was of such a nature that I could not form any satisfactory opinion as to the nature of the disease or its cause. All the symptoms, however, were such as would be the result of the administration of small doses of some irritant poison. The deceased also exhibited symptoms of a disease of the lungs, and they continued until his death. About this time I had talked in the village of the necessity of having a *post-mortem* examination of the body in case death should ensue, and the prisoner came to me in a very angry manner, and said that she had been given to understand that I intended to cut her husband's body open. I told her I hoped there would be no occasion for it, and that her husband would get well. I had sent medicine to the prisoner and to her son, but none of it contained arsenic or any preparation of arsenic. The symptoms I have mentioned continued until the death of the deceased took place. I made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, and ascertained that the immediate cause of death was disease of the lungs. I afterwards removed the stomach and the intestines and their contents, and they were carefully sealed up and subsequently submitted to Dr. Taylor for analyzation.

Mr. Thomas Brown, surgeon.—I was present at the *post-mortem* examination of the deceased on the 20th of May, and assisted Mr. Hawkes in performing the operation and in removing the stomach and the intestines from the body, and I afterwards saw them sealed up and delivered to the coroner. I have had some experience in cases of consumption, and I never saw any symptoms of griping and purging in the early stages of that

disease. I should attribute these symptoms solely to inflammation of the stomach and the coats of the intestines, and if I found them intermittent, and returning with increased violence, I should attribute them to some irritating substance being taken into the stomach either in the food or some other way. I observed symptoms of inflammation in the bowels, such as would be produced by an ardent poison.

Superintendent Clarke.—On the 28th May I searched the prisoner's house. The prisoner was at home at the time. I first searched the room in which the family lived, and in a kneading trough that was in it I found a quantity of rice. Before this I had taken possession of some bottles and other things. The prisoner made no objection to my doing so. I found the rice in a bag; and when the prisoner saw me take it up, she said she hoped I was not going to take that away, as it was her father's, and she had used some of it for her husband; and she added, that if I took it away, she hoped I would tell her father of it. I told her not to interfere with me, and I should take away just what I thought proper. Two or three times after this she repeated that she hoped I should not take the rice away. I kept the bag and the rice in my care until the 30th May, and I then delivered it to Dr. Taylor in the same state it was in when I took it from the prisoner's house.

Dr. Taylor, Professor of Chemistry at Guy's Hospital, examined. He deposed that he examined the contents of the bladder handed to him by Mr. Lewis, and applied the usual tests to them, and the result was the discovery of the presence of arsenic. He also said that the intestines presented the appearances which usually accompanied the exhibition of arsenic. The whole quantity of arsenic found by him was about the 25th part of a grain, which he said was insufficient to occasion death. It was possible that the arsenic he found was the remainder of a larger dose that had been administered some days before, and he did not believe that it had been administered very recently before death. The symptoms exhibited by the deceased would, in his opinion, be entirely explained by the administration of small doses of arsenic.

By the Lord Chief Justice.—Witness was of opinion that the arsenic must have been administered in small doses, not at all calculated to produce death at once, and when the administration of the poison was relinquished for a time the man got better.

By Mr. Bodkin.—The effect of the continual administration of small doses of arsenic would be to gradually cause the powers of the body to languish, and would thus tend to develop any constitutional malady—such as consumption—that might be in the system. Witness subsequently examined a quantity of rice that was handed to him by Clarke, the police-officer, and he found that it was all over arsenic, and according to the calculations he had made he was of opinion that in the rice, which was about a pound in quantity, there were about sixteen grains of arsenic. Every grain of rice was covered with a minute portion of the poison, and the whole appeared to have been carefully mixed up together, so that every part of the rice was poisoned, and the interior of the bag containing the rice was likewise covered with arsenic. The poison consisted of the common white arsenic, which

had the appearance of flour. Witness was examined upon the previous trial of the prisoner for poisoning her children, and he upon that occasion in her presence described the nature of arsenic and its mode of action. [From this and other circumstances it appeared that this horrible woman had marked attentively the evidence given on her former trial, and had learned from it a lesson in her fearful practices.]

Hannah Phillips, the wife of a labouring man at Clavering, proved that she knew the prisoner before her former trial, and remembered her coming home after it was over. Witness was passing by her cottage some time afterwards, when she called her in, and began talking to her about her children being poisoned, and she said that she did not poison them, but that some one else had done so. She mentioned the name of the person, and said that he had given the children a halfpenny a piece to take what he gave them. The prisoner then mentioned arsenic, and witness told her that she must not talk to her about arsenic, for she did not know what it was, and the prisoner then said there was very little difference between the look of arsenic and a little flour. She also said that the arsenic she had had before she was sent to Chelmsford for trial she had hid under a stump of a tree in a lane at Clavering, and when she came back she took it again, and she said that was the poison she had intended to poison the woman with, but had not the opportunity, and that she poisoned the child first. She mentioned the name of the woman whom she meant to poison. The prisoner did not tell her all this at one time, but upon several different occasions. Another time the prisoner told her that she had bought some liver and lights and made a mince pie of them for her husband, and she advised witness to make one too, and said that if she did not know how to "season" it, if she brought it to her she would season it for her, and she added that it would be no more harm to kill such a man as her own or witness's husband than it would be to kill a mouse. Witness had had a quarrel with her husband a short time before, and had told the prisoner of it, and she said that her husband would not dare to hit her, and if ever he did so, she would put him under the bricks. On the Tuesday after the death of the deceased the prisoner came to her, and said that her mother-in-law had heard what she had been saying about the poison, and she asked witness not to say any more about it; and she added that her trouble was great. Shortly after this request the prisoner came to her, and thanked her for what she had said before the coroner, and began to abuse her; she replied that she had not said so much but what she could say a good deal more; and she then called the prisoner Sally Arsenic, and told her that she might have had her husband alive as well as other people, if she had treated him properly.

Caroline Cole, a neighbour of the prisoner, deposed that, while the deceased was ill, she had some conversation with the prisoner upon the state of her husband's illness. The prisoner afterwards said, "If I have poisoned my children, I have not poisoned my husband;" and she then began to abuse the witness Hannah Phillips, and said

that if she had an opportunity, she should like to season a pie for her, and make her a "croaker."

The prisoner, when called upon for her defence, made a long rambling statement, in the course of which she asserted that she was innocent, and declared that if her husband had been poisoned, the poison must have been taken in some of the things which people were continually sending to him while he was ill.

The jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty;" and the learned Judge passed sentence of death.

The prisoner did not betray the least emotion during the learned Judge's address; and, when he had concluded, she walked with a firm step from the dock.

She was executed on the 25th of March, with Thomas Drory, convicted of the murder of Jael Denny; but, unlike that criminal, remained hardened and impenitent to the last.

The Doddinghurst Murder.

Chelmsford, *March* 7 & 8.

Trial of Drory. — Thomas Drory, 23, farmer, was indicted for the wilful murder of Jael Denny, by strangling her with a rope.

The prisoner was rather a good-looking young man, and his countenance did not present the least indication of ferocity. The trial of this shocking case, of which an account was given in the Chronicle of last year, p. 129, occupied the Court two days. The interest occasioned was very great, and the Court and its vicinity were densely crowded.

It appeared that the deceased, Jael Denny, was the daughter of Louisa Denny, who had subsequently married one Thomas Last. She was a young woman of remarkable appearance, much exceeding the common height, good looking, and of fine figure, about 21 years of age. At the time of her murder she was living with her step-father and her mother at Doddinghurst. Thomas Last and his family had been living as farm servants at the "off-hand" farm of Mr. Drory, senior; the prisoner living in the same house, and managing the farm for his father. A short time after the family went to live at this farm the deceased went into service, but seems to have remained but a short time in any situation. On most occasions she returned to her parents at the farm; sometimes, however, she lodged elsewhere. On these occasions she employed herself in needlework and stay-making, her parents assisting her when these were insufficient.

It was stated that she always conducted herself quietly and respectably—conduct, however, which did not seem to strike the witnesses as being incompatible with her receiving the frequent visits of the prisoner and of another young man. In fact, while residing at the farm, an improper intimacy had taken place between her and Thomas Drory, which had been continued for eighteen months, and she was now more than eight months gone with child by him. Thomas Last had left the farm-house in September, and was living with his wife and family in a cottage at Doddinghurst. The poor girl's intimacy with the prisoner seems to have continued. The circumstances immediately pre-

ceding the murder were detailed by the mother, and also a circumstance which points out a motive to the crime.

Louisa Last.—I am the mother of the deceased. I remember the evening of the 12th of October. My daughter went out for a short time on that evening between 4 and 5 o'clock. She returned home soon afterwards, and came to me in the garden, and in consequence of something she said I prepared the tea. It was about our usual time for that meal. I and my husband and the deceased sat down to tea; and while she was having her tea my daughter looked at the watch and got up and drank her tea and laid her bread and butter down and went out. This was about half-past 6 o'clock. She dressed herself very hurriedly, and did not tie her bonnet. Before she went out she said something to me about an appointment. On the following morning, when my daughter was missed, I went to the prisoner's farm. He came to me, and appeared as though he had been engaged in milking cows. I asked the prisoner where my child was. He said he did not know, he had not seen her. I told him it was not true, for he did see her the day before between 4 and 5 o'clock, and talked to her, and appointed to meet her at half-past 6, at the stile nearest to my house, and she had gone to meet him. I then asked him where he left her, and he said he had not seen her after 5 o'clock, and that he had been to Brentwood afterwards. My daughter was in good health when she went out, and she appeared cheerful and in good spirits. I never saw her again alive. I expected, from her leaving her bread and butter in the way I have described, that she would have returned almost immediately. On the 3rd of September before this, I remember a youth named Gibling being at the prisoner's house. At this time I knew my daughter was in the family way. I said to the prisoner in Gibling's presence, and also in that of my daughter, that he must be a villain to think of marrying Miss Gibling, when my daughter was seven months gone in the family way by him. I had heard he was going to get married. The prisoner made no answer when I said this to him. I spoke to him two or three times afterwards upon the subject of my daughter's condition, and we used to disagree. On the 29th of September, I and my husband went to the prisoner's house to remove some fruit trees we had left behind. My daughter was at home at the cottage alone. I suddenly missed the prisoner from the garden, and upon my returning home I found him under my bed in my bed-room. My daughter was down stairs in the keeping-room, and she appeared hot and flurried. The prisoner, upon seeing me, came out from under the bed and handed me a paper, which I read, and he said to me, "Here, are you going to sign this?" I saw it was my daughter's scribbling. I told the prisoner I knew nothing about it, and I was not going to set my hand to any paper whatever. The paper appeared to have been just written. It was dated the 29th of September, 1850, and contained—

"This is to prove that this trouble that I am in is not by Thomas Drory, although I suppose it has been reported it is, and therefore I wish to satisfy the minds of those who may read this note that I wish

them to trouble themselves about their own business." It was addressed to the prisoner. This occurred in the bed-room, and I immediately went down to my daughter and spoke to her, and then went out, leaving her and the prisoner in the house. The letter was all in my daughter's handwriting.

The parents sat up for the poor girl until about half-past 10 o'clock; but she did not return. Thomas Last went out to search for her early the next morning, and had gone through several meadows, when, getting over a hedge into the Gravel Pit Mead, he saw the body of his daughter lying upon the grass. It was lying with the face on the ground, with a cord twisted in several coils round the neck; the end of it was loose between the thumb and fingers of the left hand (the deceased was right-handed). She had her cloak and bonnet on, and her clothes were straight down and orderly. Last got assistance, and the body was turned over. It was then found that the nose was pressed down flat upon the face from the head having been pressed with great force upon the ground —the blood was "bubbling" from the mouth, nose, and eyes; the face was black and much swollen. The cord was twisted three times round her neck. The first turn was loose, the rest of the cord was very tight round the neck and imbedded in it, and the flesh was swelling over it in consequence of its tightness; the third coil was very tight. The body was removed to the cottage, and there undressed and washed. It was then observed that, besides the above marks, the tongue was protruding from the mouth and tightly clenched by the teeth. The body from the waist to the shoulders was very black, and the neck lacerated through the skin by the cord. On one of the wrists were the marks of both rows of teeth, as from a bite. The impressions of the teeth were quite distinct, and blood was oozing from them. The elbow of the same arm was much bruised, and some of the skin abraded.

In the meanwhile the prisoner, Thomas Drory, had been apprehended at Stanfield, in a direction from his house opposite to that of the field in which the body was found. It will be remembered that the mother had questioned him at the farm in the morning as to what he had done with her daughter; no motive could be assigned for his having left his farm and gone to Stanfield. To the police officer he denied that he had seen the deceased since half-past 5 the preceding evening, or that he had been keeping company with her for nine or eleven months. He was taken to the field where the body was lying; but he exhibited no emotion at the shocking spectacle. On being searched, spots of blood surrounded by fresh moisture were found on his corduroy breeches; which he accounted for by saying that it was some stuff he had had to give the calves, and that he would show the pot in which he kept the stuff. He also said that he had a letter in her own handwriting in his box, which would show that the child was not his;—the officer had said nothing about any child. The pot which he pretended to show was covered with cobwebs, and had evidently not been touched for some time. In searching his box for the letter, the officer found some pieces of rope which he found to correspond precisely with the piece round the

neck of the victim; but some confusion was thrown on this part of the case by the officer retracting this statement, although the fact was as originally stated. The prisoner endeavoured to lay grounds for his defence by alleging that the deceased had frequently threatened to destroy herself; that her mother had several times told him so, and had asked him if his razors were all right. The mother, however, denied that she had ever made such a statement to the prisoner, or that her daughter had ever said anything of the sort. A ploughman, also, who had been at work with the prisoner in a field a few days before the murder, deposed that the prisoner had said to him, "George, you will hear something very serious about Jael Denny, for she told me on Sunday morning she would make away with herself;" to which the witness replied, "I hope, Thomas, you don't mean doing such a thing." The prisoner afterwards did not seem to know what he was about.

The evidence as to time, as affecting the prisoner, proved that the prisoner and his victim were seen together about half-past 5. The deceased came from the direction of her own home; the prisoner left his farm-yard and met her at a stile half way; they conversed about 20 minutes. The deceased returned to her parents' cottage, the prisoner to his yard. This would be about 6 o'clock. The murdered girl left her home the second time, as has been stated, about half-past 6; but nothing more could be ascertained as to the prisoner's proceedings until about 8 o'clock, when he passed a man at work in a field which lay in the route from the scene of the murder to Brentwood. Soon after 8 o'clock he was seen at Brentwood carrying a basket with some eggs. There was then nothing unusual in his manner; and it was shown that he had left his house with this basket of eggs to go to Brentwood, which is about two miles distant, between 6 and 7 o'clock, leaving a considerable space of time unaccounted for.

Mr. Williams, a surgeon residing at Brentwood, spoke to the appearances presented by the body of the deceased upon the *post-mortem* examination. The witness likewise proved that the unhappy girl was in a far advanced state of pregnancy, and he expressed a confident opinion that the death was not the result of her own act, but that she had been strangled by another person; and he also said that her chest appeared as though it had received a heavy blow, or as if some person had knelt upon it. The witness also said that the effect of the pressure by the first coil of the rope upon the trachea of the deceased must have been to cause immediate insensibility, and it was impossible for her to have made two other coils of the rope round her neck afterwards. He had examined the prisoner's mouth, and from the regularity of his teeth and the absence of any indentations of teeth upon the hand, he had formed the opinion that the injury corresponded with, and was of just the character that would be inflicted by, such a mouth as the prisoner's.

Dr. Taylor gave similar evidence. He expressed a decided opinion that the deceased, from the position in which she was found, and the manner in which the rope was fixed round her neck, could not have destroyed herself. He also spoke to the fact of the marks

upon the prisoner's breeches being made by blood. He agreed in opinion with Mr. Williams, that such a pressure as appeared in this case to have been upon the trachea must have caused almost immediate insensibility and death; and he said that it would have been impossible for the deceased to have survived, or have given any alarm, after the first coil of the rope was round her neck and tightened in the manner described.

The evidence of the surgeons, both of whom had made the *post-mortem* examination, was positive.

The proceedings were adjourned at 8 o'clock to the following day.

For the prisoner it was urged that, with regard to the medical testimony, the jury would have to look at it very carefully; and that, although no one could doubt the great experience and the extent of scientific knowledge possessed by Dr. Taylor, still a good deal of his evidence was purely theoretical, and it was possible that he might be mistaken; and, therefore, evidence of that description ought not to have such weight as testimony of a positive character; and it was possible, as had occurred in many cases, that the medical witnesses were mistaken in the present instance. Much stress was also laid upon the circumstance, that the strongest presumed link in the chain of evidence had entirely failed; for the rope which had been found in the prisoner's box, and which the police had sworn to be a piece of that with which the murder had been committed, was now admitted not to correspond—the alleged fact had altogether failed; and indeed that the haste with which the police had fallen into this false conclusion showed such an excess of zeal that the rest of their testimony ought to receive the interpretation most favourable to the prisoner; in this view there was nothing which could fix the crime on him. As to the letter regarding the child, if it had any effect at all, it was in favour of the prisoner. It had been suggested that his object in destroying this poor girl was to relieve himself from the inconvenience of her being in the family way; but, if he really believed that this letter would exonerate him from all liability—and the evidence went to show that this was the case,—then there was an entire absence of motive for the commission of the crime. The prisoner's counsel then observed upon the possibility of the deceased having destroyed herself; and while he admitted the extraordinary character of some of the circumstances, contended that it was impossible for the jury to come to a positive conclusion upon their oaths that she did not commit suicide; and he should call medical witnesses, whose evidence he hoped would influence the jury, and induce them to be of opinion that, at all events, there was a doubt upon the subject, and the prisoner ought to have the benefit of that doubt. He should also be able to show them, by positive testimony, how the prisoner employed his time on the night in question after he had had his tea at his own house, and should satisfy them that until past 9 o'clock on that night the prisoner could not have committed the murder, if murder there was; and if he did this, he was certain the jury would not come to the conclusion that the murder was committed after that hour, in the absence of all evidence on the part of the prosecution to show how the deceased

passed her time in the interval between leaving her mother's cottage and the period in question.

The first witness called for the defence was a surgeon, who stated that he had had a good deal of experience in cases of suicidal and homicidal strangulation, having had his attention directed to the subject by a remarkable case. He did not see the body of the murdered girl, but had heard the evidence; and there was a doubt, in his opinion, whether it was not a case of suicide. He agreed with Dr. Taylor, that any heavy pressure on the trachea would produce immediate insensibility. The power to put the two other coils of rope round the neck would depend upon the part of the neck upon which the pressure of the first coil rested. The discovery of other marks of violence on the body would undoubtedly make a difference in his opinion.

Mr. Pollock, a surgeon, stated that he had had much experience in cases of strangulation. In his opinion, after hearing the evidence, he felt considerable doubt whether the deceased did not destroy herself. Upon cross-examination, the witness was compelled to admit, that if he found the chest of the deceased black from a blow or heavy pressure, and the nose flattened on the face by the head having been forced violently against the ground, those circumstances would make a great difference. He agreed, also, that great pressure on the trachea would produce immediate insensibility; but persisted, "I should be cautious in coming to the conclusion, notwithstanding all I have heard, that this was not the act of a determined suicide."

To account for the prisoner's disposal of his time during the period in question, the following evidence was adduced:—

Susannah Hubbard.—I acted as housekeeper on the prisoner's farm. I remember the night of the 12th of October. I should suppose the prisoner came home between 5 and 6 o'clock to his tea. That was the usual tea-time. I have every reason to believe that he suckled the calves on this evening. We all had tea together, and I should say it lasted 20 minutes or more. After tea the prisoner changed his shoes and gaiters and went up stairs, and I got him a basket, and he put some eggs in it. He then went out. It was about half-past 6 or 7 o'clock when he left the farm. We went to bed at 8 o'clock, and I saw no more of the prisoner until 6 o'clock the next morning.

Isaac Gay and Jesse Bardell deposed that they saw the prisoner near the Rising Sun, two miles from the prisoner's farm, about half-past 7 o'clock. He was walking in the direction of Brentwood.

Several witnesses were then called, who proved that they saw the prisoner at Brentwood about 20 minutes after 8, and at other times till between 9 and 10 o'clock. He had then a basket; there was nothing unusual in his appearance or manner.

In proof of the prisoner's statement that the deceased had frequently threatened to destroy herself his counsel called

George Wheal.—I knew the deceased. She had lodgings in my house. She went on a visit to my wife's mother, and after she returned I observed a great difference in her demeanour and conduct. Sometimes she was in good spirits, and sometimes she was not. I have heard her say that she had carried a line about in her pocket

to make away with herself, many a time. She also said the same thing to my wife and other persons. I cannot recollect what brought up the conversation. I think it was when she was talking about Thomas Drory. I did not take any particular notice of what she said, because I thought she was "gammoning." The deceased was busily engaged in making baby linen at my house.

Mary Wheal.—I am the wife of the last witness. The deceased left us last August. She was not very cheerful when she lodged with us. I heard her once say that she had a razor in one hand and the other round his neck, and that she had attempted to cut his throat. I thought that she alluded to the prisoner when she said this. I also have heard her say that she had several times attempted to make away with herself, but something had always prevented her. She said she had tried to do it with a line, and also with a razor.

Several respectable witnesses described the prisoner as having the reputation of being a mild inoffensive young man.

Mr. James, in reply, placed before the jury temperately and clearly the principal points in the evidence that had been given—the appointment to meet—the fact of the prisoner having left his house evidently with the intention of meeting his intended victim—the entire absence of any evidence to account for his time during the period when the murder was no doubt committed—the blood upon his clothes—his false representations with regard to the deceased, and his conduct when he was informed of the discovery of the dead body of the murdered girl. If the jury could reconcile all these circumstances with the innocence of the prisoner, no one would be more gratified than himself at their coming to such a conclusion; but, on the other hand, if they should be satisfied that these circumstances clearly made out his guilt, their duty demanded of them such a verdict as would alone be satisfactory to their own consciences and the justice of the country.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up, said, the first question the jury would have to consider was, whether the deceased was murdered, and, secondly, if she was, whether the prisoner's was the hand that destroyed her; and, in coming to that conclusion, they must not give any effect to suspicions or probabilities; but it was the duty of the prosecution to satisfy them, and to leave no moral doubt on their minds, that he had committed the offence before they found him guilty of it. On the part of the prisoner it was contended that the deceased might have destroyed herself, and it was therefore a very important consideration for the jury whether the case was one of suicide or of murder.

The jury almost immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty;" and the Lord Chief Justice passed sentence of death upon the convict, declaring himself perfectly satisfied with the verdict.

He was executed on the 25th of March with Sarah Chesham, the professed poisoner; but, unlike that criminal, died penitent, having first made a confession of his guilt. By this it appeared that he had made an appointment with his victim in the evening, when it would be dark. He took with him a rope. They sat down on a bank and conversed; while they talked he slipped the rope round her neck,

and had got the end into the loop before she, in the dark, discovered what he was at: she started to her feet, and put her hand inside the noose, but he pulled with all his might, and she immediately fell insensible; he then twisted the rope tightly round her neck, and left her lying in the field as she was found. He took his eggs to Brentwood, ate his oysters and purchased his tea, went home, and retired to bed.

The Frimley Murder.

Kingston Assizes, *March* 31, 1851.

Levi Harwood, James Jones, and Samuel Harwood were indicted for having on the 28th of September last burglariously entered the dwelling house of the Rev. George Edward Hollest, and for having fired at and wounded him, from which wound he afterwards died.

The extraordinary interest which this deed excited at the time of its occurrence had by no means abated in the interval before the trial of the perpetrators. Not a hundredth part of the persons who flocked into Kingston to hear the proceedings could obtain entrance into the court; and the bench was filled with the county magistrates.

The account given in the Chronicle of the Annual Register of last year (see page 122) of the particulars of the murder, and of the remarkable circumstances attending the preliminary investigations, are so perfectly correct, that it will not be necessary to repeat here the facts of the case, nor to give any part of the evidence by which those facts were established. The confession of the accomplice makes it useless to state the evidence by which the complicity of the prisoners in the burglary and murder was brought home to them; it will therefore be sufficient to give some remarkable incidents which occurred at and subsequent to the trial.

It will be remembered that, in the confession made by Hiram Smith, that ruffian stated that the fatal shot was fired by Levi Harwood. The evidence of Mrs. Hollest upon this point was as follows. After narrating the terrible discovery that there were robbers in their bedchamber, she proceeds:—Before she got out of bed she saw two men at the bottom of the bed; one of the men put his hand on her knee; that man had a pistol in his right hand, and held it close to her face. The other man had a pistol, which he held to Mr. Hollest, saying, "I will blow your brains out if you make any resistance." The man who held the pistol to her said he would blow her brains out if she made any noise. She noticed the voice of the man. She attempted to ring the bell, when one of the men, who wore a light-coloured mask, came up and threw her down on the floor. At that time she saw a pistol in his hand. While she was on the ground he said he would blow her brains out if she made any noise. He used that expression several times. She struggled with him. There was something peculiar about his voice. It was a squeaking voice. By that time her husband was out of bed. He was on the other side of the bed, and the curtain was drawn, when a pistol was fired at him. She did not see the flash. After she heard the report of the pistol she got upon her knees, then upon her feet, while the man was holding her. He was holding her round the waist, still holding the

pistol in one hand. Having made her way across the room, she seized the hand-bell, the man still retaining his hold. She rang the bell. After she rang the bell the men left, and were followed by her husband, who went to the next room to fetch a gun which he kept loaded. Shortly afterwards she heard another report of fire-arms proceeding from the front of the house. When Mr. Hollest returned, he said, "The fellow has shot me." A surgeon was immediately sent for. She observed that Mr. Hollest was wounded. She was led to believe that Levi Harwood was the person who struggled with her, from his voice and general appearance. The men were all brought to her house and were placed in the positions represented on the night of the burglary. After she said she knew Levi Harwood by his voice, he asked her several questions. Unquestionably Harwood could have shot her if he liked.

Mr. Ballantine.—Have you seen Hiram Smith (the approver)?

Mrs. Hollest.—I have.

Mr. Ballantine.—Did you, on first seeing him, believe that he was the man who struggled with your husband?

Mrs. Hollest.—I did think so.

Mr. Ballantine.—Did you believe that Smith was the man who fired at and shot your husband?

Mrs. Hollest.—I did believe so.

Mr. Ballantine.—Do you believe so now?

Mrs. Hollest.—I do.

This remark was made most emphatically by Mrs. Hollest, and created a thrilling sensation throughout the court. It was thought by many that it would go far to destroy the evidence hereafter to be given by the approver Smith.

Hiram Smith, the approver, was then called. The prisoners looked fiercely at their former associate, who seemed thoroughly depressed, and trembled violently. He said his real name was Richard Trowler. He then gave an account of the arrangement of the gang to rob the house, their entry, and their deliberate feast in the family sitting-room.

"When we got up stairs, Jones, Levi Harwood, and I went into Mr. Hollest's room. Samuel Harwood stood at the door. Mr. and Mrs. Hollest were in bed. Mrs. Hollest awoke. Levi Harwood laid hold of her and said, 'Lay still, my good woman, or I will blow your brains out.' They were all at the foot of the bed. Mrs. Hollest jumped out of bed, when Jones caught hold of her and thrust her up in the corner. Mr. Hollest then jumped out of bed and was about to lay hold of Levi Harwood, when Harwood fired the shot. While this was taking place, I took a gold watch off the stand on the table at the foot of the bed. We then all four ran down stairs. When we left the house we got as soon as we could into the fields, where we put our shoes on. Levi Harwood then said, 'I hope to God it has not killed the man.' It was Jones who pushed Mrs. Hollest into the corner. Levi Harwood and I did not move from the foot of the bed, and Levi Harwood shot him while he was standing in that position. Mr. Hollest was getting out from the foot of the bed when he was shot. Levi Harwood was standing on my right. I had no pistol in my hand. I had a watch in one hand and a candle in the other. Levi Harwood was about a yard or a yard and a half off Mr. Hol-

lest when he fired at him. Mr. Hollest was going to make a 'grab' at Levi when he fired at him. I did nothing to save Mr. Hollest, but after the shot had been fired I ran down stairs. I cannot say whether Mr. Hollest fell back upon the bed or not. I did not struggle with Mr. Hollest at the fireplace, and I did not see him struggling with any one else. We all ran away directly the shot was fired, and I do not think it was possible for Levi Harwood to have struggled with Mr. Hollest afterwards. I did not see the pistol presented, and I had no opportunity to prevent Levi Harwood from firing it off. I was not stealing the watch while the pistol was being fired."

On the second day, a very long and minute chain of evidence was entered into for the purpose of corroborating the statement of the approver. It might possibly have sufficed to prove the case without the assistance of the ruffian, who in that case would have been placed at the bar with his fellows; but the law officers very properly resolved that there should be no doubt upon the case. The most decisive evidence was that of Mrs. Hollington, wife of the keeper of the Guildford Police Station, who overheard a conversation between Levi and Samuel Harwood from their separate cells, which amounted very nearly to an admission of their guilt.

The counsel for the prisoners rested their chief defence upon the untrustworthy nature of the confession of the accomplice.

"He asked the jury," said Mr. Ballantine, who defended Levi Harwood, "with the greatest confidence, whether, if all these facts alone had been laid before them, and they had not heard the evidence of the accomplice, they could think for a moment of finding a man guilty of the crime of wilful murder upon such evidence. He called upon them to consider attentively the evidence that had been given by this man Smith, and having done so, he expressed a confident opinion that the result would be, that they would come to the conclusion that his evidence rather damaged than assisted the prosecution. He had no hesitation in deliberately charging this man with being the actual murderer of the unfortunate gentleman, and he should, he trusted, be able to show them that to this dreadful crime he had not scrupled on the present occasion to add perjury. They had heard the cross-examination of this man, and although a man of this description must, from a long career of crime, have become perfectly callous and dead to every proper feeling, and therefore, to a certain extent, not likely to be operated upon by a counsel's cross-examination; yet they had heard the admissions he had made, and he believed that, taking his own story alone, he should be able to show them that he had told falsehood after falsehood, and lie after lie, and that not the slightest reliance ought to be placed upon his testimony. It was right to consider his evidence, but the jury would recollect that all these matters on which he was said to be corroborated, such as the prisoners being seen upon the road to Frimley on the night of the murder, &c., were all brought to the knowledge of the approver by the examination of the witnesses while he himself was under charge, and it was therefore the easiest thing in the world for him to dovetail his statement as

to the time when the prisoners were represented to have accompanied him to commit the crime, and to make it accord with the evidence given by those witnesses. This was a very important fact for their consideration, particularly when they found that, with regard to what took place in the bed-room, where there was a possibility of contradicting him, the approver was, in point of fact, contradicted upon almost every important particular. It was perfectly clear that this man Smith was well aware of the importance of making it appear that he was not the man who actually fired the fatal shot; and his object evidently was not only to escape from suffering the consequences of his crime, but also to obtain a portion of the reward that had been offered. The evidence of Mrs. Hollest, which was above all suspicion, entirely contradicted the evidence of the accomplice; and by her statement, it appeared to be impossible for Levi Harwood to be the man who fired the fatal shot, for she identified that prisoner as the man who stood over her; and he was sure they would not forget that she stated, at the same time, that, according to her conscientious belief, and upon her solemn oath, Smith was the man who murdered her husband. He could not understand why such a course had been adopted by the prosecution, as to place the man who was represented to be the actual murderer in the witness box to give evidence, and seek to hang three other men upon his testimony; and why he had not been placed at the bar to answer the charge, instead of being in the position of a witness. It appeared to him that if Smith had been placed at the bar, the evidence against him would have been quite conclusive."

For Samuel Harwood it was urged that the evidence, taken to its fullest extent, was by no means conclusive, and that it had been clearly proved that he was not present when the fatal injury was inflicted.

The interest and evident satisfaction with which the accused listened to the defences made on their behalf by their counsel were changed into a different but not less impetuous channel when the learned Judge proceeded to sum up the evidence on the whole case. As, under that calm and deliberate review of all the circumstances, each saw his chances with the jury reduced to their exact limits, a great and obvious alteration took place in their appearance and bearing. Jones, upon whom the evidence bore strongest, [the penny token was found in his possession,] though his animal courage did not desert him, exhibited through his coarse, sullen, and hardened features the distinct traces of extraordinary emotion. His complexion deepened into a dull bronze hue, and his face was suffused with perspiration, the result of mental anxiety. Levi Harwood was not less moved, though he showed it in a different manner. He moved restlessly about in the dock, never remaining for more than a minute in the same position. His eyes rolled wildly from the bench to the bar-table and the jury; and, though his cheek did not blanch, his features appeared to shrink up and become attenuated under the violence of his sufferings. Samuel Harwood seemed more at his ease than any of the prisoners, partly from the peculiar stolidity of his disposition; but even his countenance was flushed with emotion,

when the jury returned their verdict in his favour. By far, however, the most remarkable characteristic of the day's proceedings was not what took place in the dock, but in a small box near it, where Hiram Smith sat alone, listening to the evidence against his accomplices in crime, and seeing the last links in the chain of proof against them supplied. He was calm enough while this was going forward; but when the counsel for the prisoners rose, and one after the other denounced him as a self-convicted murderer and a perjured witness, he fairly quailed under their attacks. His face was overspread with a death-like pallor, and his whole appearance was that of a man suffering the most intense anguish.

The jury consulted for two hours, and then returned a verdict of "Guilty" against Levi Harwood and James Jones, and declared Samuel Harwood "Not guilty." The foreman at the same time said that it was the unanimous opinion of the jury that neither Levi Harwood nor Jones fired the fatal shot at the deceased, but that it was fired by Hiram Smith.

So distinct was the impression that Hiram Smith was the actual murderer, that Baron Parke, in passing sentence of death upon Levi Harwood and James Jones, said, "The jury had expressed an opinion that it was not by the hand of either of them that this unfortunate gentleman had met his death, and probably this was the fact; but he had explained the law to them upon the point, and it should be understood by all, that on such a case, where all parties were equally determined to resort to violence to carry out the illegal object contemplated, the act of one was the act of all, and every one concerned was, in the eye of the law, and also according to common sense and reason, equally guilty."

The authorities were in consequence left in a very painful position: for though undoubtedly, whatever the real fact might be, the prisoners convicted had justly forfeited their lives, yet it gave a colouring of hardship to their case that they should be hanged for the deed of another whose act had given the murderous character to the offence in which they had engaged, and that upon the evidence of that person, who should thereby escape. In fact, the jury petitioned the Home Secretary for a commutation of the sentence on that ground.

The Home Secretary, however, rightly considered the difficulty as more apparent than real, and the sentence of the law was ordered to be carried out. The doubts of the less firm were fortunately relieved by the confession of James Jones, who, the evening before his execution, made a statement to the chaplain in which he distinctly admitted the truth of Hiram Smith's evidence. He said, "I held Mrs. Hollest round the waist; I had a pistol in my hand, and might have shot her, but never intended to do so. Levi Harwood was the man that rushed at Mr. Hollest as he was stooping down to pick up the poker. Levi Harwood was the man who fired the shot; of that I am certain." (These words were added with marked emphasis.) "The account given by Smith of what took place in the room is quite true, and Mrs. Hollest is mistaken when she swore that it was Levi Harwood who held her round the waist, for it was me;" and he stated that the penny token,

which seemed to afford such conclusive evidence against them, was not a part of the plunder, but was received at a public-house in Guildford in change.

This confession of Jones was communicated to the other convict, Levi Harwood, who, however, refused to hold any converse on the subject, doggedly repeating, "I have nothing to say;" but about an hour before their execution he sent for the governor of the gaol and said, "The truth was spoken by Smith. What was done was never intended to be done." The governor said, "You mean that murder was not contemplated?" To which the prisoner answered "Yes."

They were executed at Horsemonger Lane Gaol, on the 15th of April, in the presence of an immense crowd.

The approver Smith was put on his trial for the murder and pleaded "Not Guilty." The counsel for the Crown offering no evidence, he was found "Not Guilty," and set at liberty.

The remaining party to this ruffianly act, Samuel Harwood, was tried at Croydon for burglary, and sentenced to be transported for life; others of his associates were convicted, and the gang broken up. (See CHRONICLE, pp. 1 and 112.)

THE MURDER IN MARYLEBONE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT,
Jan. 8, 1852.

Thomas Bare, 43, pipe maker, was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Louisa Bare.

The counsel for the Crown said that there could not be the slightest doubt that the prisoner had committed the dreadful act imputed to him, and the only question the jury would have to decide would be, whether the act of the prisoner amounted to the crime of wilful murder, or to the lesser offence of manslaughter. It is necessary to premise that the deceased had separated from her husband, owing to his ill-treatment, and had endeavoured to conceal herself from his brutality, by living under feigned names.

Fanny Nott, the mother of the deceased, said,—One day the prisoner came to my house. He asked me after his little boy, and also if I knew where his wife was. I would not tell him, and he said he would be revenged; he would do something to some one, but he would not say to whom.

Sarah Abrahams said—I live at 5, Brook's Gardens, Bagnigge Wells. I know a woman named Hands. In October she was lodging at my house, and the deceased came and stopped with her. She was called Mrs. Bare. The deceased and Mrs. Hands left my house together about a fortnight before I heard of her death, and my boy carried away two boxes that belonged to Mrs. Bare. After the deceased had left, the prisoner came to my house and inquired for her. He said she was his wife. The prisoner next asked me about some boxes, which he said belonged to him, and I told him that everything had been taken away. He left my house soon afterwards, and came again almost every day, and wanted to know whither his wife was gone, and I told him I did not know. On Saturday evening, the 8th of November, he came again, and I told him I was going to send my little boy to where Mrs. Hands was, and he might go and see if his wife was there. The prisoner went

away with my son about a quarter past 6 in the evening.

Edward Braston said—I am the son of the last witness. I took two boxes for the deceased from my mother's house to a place in Marylebone, and afterwards accompanied the prisoner to the same house. We did not get there until nearly 7 o'clock. The prisoner had drink at three public-houses as we went along. Before he went into the house he told me that we were to bring the boxes away. I waited in the parlour with the prisoner. In a short time the deceased came in, and I heard the landlord of the house say to the prisoner, "That's her; don't kick up any disturbance at all." The deceased did not see the prisoner, and she proceeded up stairs, and the prisoner took a candle and followed her immediately. After he had been gone a short time he called to me to fetch the boxes, and I went up and found the prisoner and his wife talking together, but could not hear what they said. The prisoner said to me, pointing to a box, "Here, my lad; take this down stairs." I took up the box and went down stairs. As I was leaving the room I heard the deceased screaming, and the prisoner was hitting her. I told him not to beat his wife, and he turned to me and said, "Trouble your head with your own business." He struck her three or four times before I left the room. He hit her about the body, and struck her downwards. I did not see that he had anything in his hand. As I was going down stairs I heard the deceased scream "murder." I put the box down in the parlour, and then went up stairs again to fetch the other box. I met the prisoner on the stairs, and he told me to fetch the yellow box down, and he said he would carry it away. When I went into the room the prisoner's wife was lying by the fireplace. I did not hear her groan or make any sound, but saw that there was blood upon her face. I carried the box down as I had been told, and found that the prisoner was gone. I went out to look for him, found him in the street, and observed blood on his right hand. I told him to come back, for he had killed his wife. He said he had not. I repeated that he had, and he said, "If I have, do you tell the policeman." I then called a policeman, and the prisoner was taken into custody. I never saw the deceased strike the prisoner. The prisoner and his wife did not appear to be quarrelling when I first went into the room. I heard the prisoner say something about a man named Thompson having been intimate with his wife. I did not see anything in the prisoner's hand while he was striking his wife, but he struck the blows as though he was in the act of stabbing.

George G. Manning said—I keep the house No. 33, North Street, Marylebone. I knew the deceased by the name of Nott. On the night of the 8th of November the prisoner came to the house accompanied by the last witness, and asked if Mrs. Bare was at home. I told him I knew no such person, and mentioned the names of my lodgers, and said there was a Miss Nott, when he said that was his wife's maiden name, and went on to say that there was property of his in my house, and that my daughter had induced his wife to come and live there. I told him that was not true. The prisoner then said he would burst open every door in the house if he

could not get his property, and said it was two boxes. I told him I would assist him to get his property if it was there, and that Miss Nott would be in at 9 o'clock; she was so very regular that I could depend upon her. I asked the prisoner to walk into the parlour, and we sat there for a long time, and the prisoner made use of very bad language towards his wife, and said that she and the other one (meaning Mrs. Hands) were no better than common prostitutes. I told him I hoped to the contrary; that I had not seen anything wrong, and did not believe there was anything wrong in their conduct. The deceased came home about 9 o'clock, and immediately went up stairs. I told the prisoner as she came in that she was the woman he wanted to see, and gave him a lighted candle. He followed her up stairs, and I went out to find a policeman, as I expected some disturbance. When I returned home I found the deceased in her own room dead. The prisoner wanted to get the boxes before his wife came home, and if I would have permitted him, I believe he would have broken open the door and taken them away.

Rebecca Manning, wife of the last witness, proved that after the prisoner went into his wife's room the heard them talking together, but could not distinguish what was said. They appeared to be talking quietly. In a short time the prisoner called the boy up stairs, and told him to take the boxes down. All had been quiet up to that time, but immediately after the boy was told to take the boxes down witness heard violent screaming, and something fell heavily to the ground, apparently like the table or chairs in the deceased's room. The screaming did not continue more than two minutes, and when it ceased the prisoner came down stairs, and as he passed her in the passage she observed that his hands were covered with blood. Witness immediately went up stairs and found the deceased upon the ground, leaning over a chair close by the fireplace. Her hair was all about her face loose, her eyes were wide open, and one of her hands was tightly clenched. There was a wound upon her face, from which the blood was flowing. Her bonnet was under the grate. She threw her head back, there was a noise in her throat, and then she died.

Selina Beckett, a lodger in the same house, gave evidence that she heard loud quarrelling between the prisoner and his wife. The prisoner said he would not go out of the house without the boxes. The prisoner accused his wife of going to a low public-house with some prostitutes. She afterwards saw the prisoner striking his wife. She heard the prisoner say to the deceased, "I want nothing of you but my boxes, and, so help me God, I won't leave the house till I get them."

Mary Robinson deposed, that she was acquainted with the prisoner and his late wife, and after she left him he repeatedly inquired respecting her. About a fortnight before this occurrence the prisoner came to her house and asked her if she knew where his wife was. She told him she did not, and he then said that his wife was in the country nursing an old lady a hundred miles off, and he added that he did not mind tramping a hundred miles to have revenge, for revenge was sweet. In the course of the same conversation the prisoner said that if he could lay his

hand upon his wife she would not forget it.

Rebecca Lineham proved that shortly before the death of the deceased a man, whom she believed to be the prisoner, purchased a file at her husband's shop. He first purchased a flat file, but on the same day changed it for a triangular file. The file produced was of the same description as the one she sold to the man.

Joseph Church, a police constable, deposed that, about 9 o'clock on the night of November 8, he saw the prisoner come out of a public-house in North Street. He said to witness, "Are you going to do anything in this?" I said, "What have you done?" He said, "I have done a something—something between me and my wife," and his voice faltered. The prisoner appeared to have been drinking. Being informed of the murder, he took him into custody, and went to the house. Witness left the prisoner in charge of another constable, and went up stairs and found the deceased lying dead upon the floor. Upon searching the room he found the blade of a file between the bars of the fire-grate, and the handle split in two in different parts of the room. There was blood both upon the handle and the blade of the file. The point of the file appeared to have been recently ground.

Other officers proved the exclamations and admissions of the prisoner while in custody; and his apparent compunction when informed that his wife was dead.

Mr. N. Davidson, surgeon, described the condition of the deceased. She was quite dead when he arrived, and blood was flowing from a number of wounds upon her person. There were sixteen wounds upon the face and front of the trunk, and several others in the back. All the wounds were of a triangular shape, and were such as would be produced by a file. One of the ribs on the left side was broken, and upon opening the body he discovered that the pulmonic artery was severed. That injury alone was quite sufficient to account for death.

Mary Hands, the woman with whom deceased lived, spoke to the propriety of her conduct: there was nothing whatever to give ground for the accusations the prisoner made against his wife.

Mr. Ballantine, for the prisoner, commented on the facts of the case as disclosed by the evidence, which, he said, evidently pointed to the conclusion that the prisoner was guilty only of the lesser offence of manslaughter. The evidence all tended to show that the only object the prisoner originally had in view was to obtain possession of the boxes and their contents; and that if he had really intended to destroy his wife, it was not likely he would have purchased such an instrument as a file, but would have procured a knife or some similar weapon, which would much more readily have answered the purpose. Again, it was not likely if, as was suggested, the prisoner went to the residence of the deceased, on the night in question, with the deliberate intention to destroy her, that he would have taken the boy Braston with him; and the jury might reasonably infer that he had no such intention, but that the act was committed upon some sudden quarrel and excitement arising between the parties upon the subject of the boxes which the prisoner claimed.

The learned Judge, in summing

up, said that it appeared to be admitted that the unfortunate deceased had met her death at the hands of the unhappy man at the bar, and the learned counsel who appeared for the prisoner appeared to have directed his efforts in his behalf solely to endeavour to induce them to acquit him of the crime of wilful and deliberate murder, and find him guilty of the crime of manslaughter. He also appealed to their mercy; but it was his duty to tell them that they had no right to give effect to any such considerations, and that the oath they had taken as jurors bound them to return a verdict according to the evidence, irrespective of any consequences that might ensue. If the jury could see any circumstances in the case which they considered justified them in coming to the conclusion that the act of the prisoner did not amount to the crime of wilful murder, they would acquit him of that crime and find him guilty only of the minor offence; but if, on the other hand, they should feel that the evidence left no reasonable doubt that the prisoner had wilfully destroyed the life of his wife, in that case their duty to the country and the sanctity of their oaths demanded that they should say so by their verdict.

The jury, after some consideration, returned a verdict finding the prisoner "Guilty of manslaughter;" and the learned Judge sentenced him to be transported for life.

From the circumstance that cases of wife-murder had lately become shockingly numerous; that in some cases of brutal assaults the Judges had passed sentences apparently inadequate to the offence; and that there had been some remarkable inequalities in the severity of the punishments awarded to different classes of crime, this case excited much comment. It was a general opinion that crimes of a homicidal nature were not at this time sufficiently dealt with.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

FINANCE ACCOUNTS

CLASS I. PUBLIC INCOME.
II. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.
III. DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

I.—PUBLIC INCOME OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

HEADS OF REVENUE.	GROSS RECEIPT.	Repayments, Allowances, Discounts, Drawbacks, and Bounties in the Nature of Drawbacks; and Allowances for Paper and Parchment to stamp on.	NET RECEIPT within the Year, after deducting REPAYMENTS, &c.
ORDINARY REVENUES.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Customs	22,373,661 14 6½	176,586 2 4½	22,197,075 2 2
Excise	15,984,115 2 11½	583,694 16 2½	15,400,420 6 9
Stamps	6,748,242 0 2¾	219,192 9 6	6,529,049 10 8¾
Taxes, Land and Assessed	3,796,052 4 9	6,068 6 5½	3,789,983 18 3½
—— Income and Property	5,538,880 2 2¾	98,530 5 4¾	5,440,349 16 10
Post Office	2,467,850 0 2¼	45,681 16 1	2,422,168 4 1¼
One Shilling in the Pound, and Sixpence in the Pound on Pensions and Salaries, and Four Shillings in the Pound on Pensions	4,510 8 2	.. ..	4,510 8 2
Crown Lands	352,957 0 4 5/12	.. ..	352,957 0 4 5/12
Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue	25,826 6 1	.. ..	25,826 6 1
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices	108,916 8 4	.. ..	108,916 8 4
TOTALS of Ordinary Revenues	57,401,011 7 10 2/12	1,129,754 6 0¼	56,271,257 1 9 11/12
OTHER RESOURCES.			
Money received from the East India Company, on account of Retired Pay, Pensions, &c., of Her Majesty's Forces serving in India, per Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 71	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
From the Trustees of the King of the Belgians, the Amount repaid into the Exchequer for the use of the Consolidated Fund out of the Annuity granted to Prince Leopold	36,000 0 0	.. ..	36,000 0 0
Imprest Monies repaid by sundry Public Accountants, and other Monies paid to the Public	54,297 11 9	.. ..	54,297 11 9
Money arising from the Sale of Old Stores	413,155 16 11	.. ..	413,155 16 11
TOTALS of the Public Income of the United Kingdom	57,964,464 16 6 2/12	1,129,754 6 0¼	56,834,710 10 5 11/12

FOR THE YEAR 1851.

CLASS IV. UNFUNDED DEBT.

V. PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

VI. TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1852.

TOTAL INCOME, including BALANCES.	TOTAL Payments out of the Income, in its Progress to the Exchequer.	PAYMENTS into the EXCHEQUER.	BALANCES and BILLS Outstanding on 5th Jan., 1852.	TOTAL Discharge of the Income.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22,626,926 11 11	1,603,876 1 5	20,615,337 12 0	407,712 18 6	22,626,926 11 11
15,665,924 4 9¼	934,155 4 6½	14,442,081 6 5	289,687 13 9½	15,665,924 4 9¼
6,680,889 4 4	144,769 3 7¼	6,385,08 14 0	151,037 6 8¾	6,680,889 4 4
9,270,194 17 5¾	356,782 12 8¾	3,563,961 18 6 5,304,923 2 1	44,527 4 2	9,270,194 17 5¾
2,675,454 10 9½	1,304,163 12 8¾	1,069,000 0 0	302,290 18 0½	2,675,454 10 9½
4,510 8 2	86 7 10	4,424 0 4	.. ..	4,510 8 2
478,697 4 4	152,550 18 4	150,000 0 0	176,146 6 0	478,697 4 4
25,826 6 1	.. ..	25,826 6 1	.. ..	25,826 6 1
108,916 8 4	.. ..	108,916 8 4	.. ..	108,916 8 4
57,537,339 16 2½	4,496,384 1 2¼	51,669,553 7 9	1,371,402 7 3¼	57,537,339 16 2½
60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0	.. ..	60,000 0 0
36,000 0 0	.. ..	36,000 0 0	.. ..	36,000 0 0
54,297 11 9	.. ..	54,297 11 9	.. ..	54,297 11 9
413,155 16 11	.. ..	413,155 16 11	.. ..	413,155 16 11
58,100,793 4 10½	4,496,384 1 2¼	52,233,006 16 5	1,371,402 7 3¼	58,100,793 4 10½

II.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Of the UNITED KINGDOM, exclusive of the Sums applied to the Reduction of the NATIONAL DEBT, in the Year ended 5th January, 1852.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Payments out of the Income in its Progress to the Exchequer.		
Charges of Collection	3,936,465 9 0½	
Other Payments	559,918 12 1¾	
Total Payments out of the Income in its progress to the Exchequer		4,496,384 1 2¼
Funded Debt.		
Interest and Management of the Permanent Debt	23,829,749 3 0	
Terminable Annuities	3,784,664 9 2	
Total Charge of the Funded Debt, exclusive of the Interest on Donations and Bequests	27,614,413 12 2	
Unfunded Debt.		
Interest on Exchequer Bills	402,713 13 6	
		28,017,127 5 8
Civil List	397,730 0 0	
Annuities and Pensions for Civil, Naval, and Military Services, &c., charged by various Acts of Parliament on the Consolidated Fund	378,341 13 7	
Salaries and Allowances	273,526 2 6	
Diplomatic Salaries and Pensions	152,798 7 7	
Courts of Justice	1,090,227 5 6	
Miscellaneous Charges on the Consolidated Fund	295,056 3 0	
		2,587,679 12 2
Army	6,485,498 1 10	
Navy	5,849,916 16 5	
Ordnance	2,238,442 8 0	
Civil Services charged on the Annual Grants of Parliament	4,004,831 19 3	
Kafir War	300,000 0 0	
		18,878,689 5 6
Money paid to the Bank of England to supply deficiencies on the Balance reserved for Unclaimed Dividends, per Act 56 Geo. III. c. 97		23,114 8 3
		54,002,994 12 9¼
Excess of Income over Expenditure		2,726,396 4 10
		56,729,390 17 7¼

III.

DISPOSITION OF GRANTS.

An Account showing how the Monies given for the Service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland for the Year 1851 have been disposed of; distinguished under the several Heads; to the 5th January, 1852.

SERVICES.	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Navy	6,543,255	0	0	4,280,000	0	0
Army	6,544,087	0	0	4,425,000	0	0
Ordnance	2,411,497	0	0	1,565,000	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Kafir War, beyond the Ordinary Grants for Army, Navy, Ordnance and Commissariat Services for the years 1850–51 and 1851–52.	300,000	0	0	300,000	0	0
To defray the Charge for Civil Contingencies to the 31st day of March, 1852 .	100,000	0	0	...		...
Class 1.—Public Works and Buildings.						
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1852, the Expense of Maintenance and Repair of Royal Palaces and Public Buildings; for providing the necessary Supply of Water for the same; for the Rents of Houses taken for the occasional and temporary accommodation of the Public Service; for the Purchase and Repair of Furniture required in the various Public Departments, and for Services connected with the lighting, watching and general Protection of the Public Offices . .	97,747	0	0	8,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of keeping in Repair the Walls, Lodges and other Buildings, Fences, Roads, Rides, Drives, Parades, and Footpaths, and of other Charges relating to the Royal Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c., to the 31st day of March, 1852	41,829	0	0	25,500	0	0

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	s.	d.	SUMS Paid. £	s.	d.
To defray the Expense of providing temporary Accommodation for the Houses of Parliament, Committee Rooms, Offices, and temporary Official Residences for the Speaker of the House of Commons, and other Officers of the House, to the 31st day of March, 1852	3,529	0	0	...	...	
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1852, the Charge of the Works at the New Houses of Parliament	116,385	0	0	42,000	0	0
Towards defraying, in the year 1852, the Expense of the Erection of a General Repository for Public Records	7,000	0	0	...	...	
On account of the Works at the New Packet Harbour and Harbour of Refuge at Holyhead, and to defray the Expense of the present Harbour Establishment at Holyhead, to the 31st day of March, 1852	61,481	0	0	29,892	16	11
To defray the Expense of the Pay of the Establishment and necessary Works at Port Patrick Harbour, to the 31st day of March, 1852	2,783	0	0	2,187	6	9
To defray the Expense of maintaining the several Public Buildings in the Department of the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland; also the Expense of Inland Navigation, and other Services under the direction of the said Commissioners, to the 31st day of March, 1852	23,239	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expense of Works and Repairs at Kingstown Harbour, and to provide for the Harbour Establishment, to the 31st day of March, 1852	10,660	0	0	8,000	0	0
To defray, in the year 1851, the Expense of constructing Harbours of Refuge	144,000	0	0	40,617	2	1
Class 2.—Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments.						
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Two Houses of Parliament, and Allowance to Retired Officers of the Two Houses; to the 31st day of March, 1852	92,300	0	0	38,090	5	4
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st day of March, 1852	53,700	0	0	35,776	13	4
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department; to the 31st day of March, 1852	25,270	0	0	12,249	10	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for War and the Colonies; to the 31st day of March, 1852	37,100	0	0	19,836	8	11

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	*s.*	*d.*	SUMS Paid. £	*s.*	*d.*
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and also of the Queen's Messengers and Extra Couriers attached to that Department; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . .	71,100	0	0	35,239	15	7
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Committee of Privy Council for Trade, also of the Education Office, and the Office of the Registrar of Merchant Seamen; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . . .	53,600	0	0	36,776	9	8
To pay the Salary of the Lord Privy Seal; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . .	2,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries, Contingent and other Expenses of the Office of Her Majesty's Paymaster-General; to the 31st day of March, 1852	24,700	0	0	16,500	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses in the Department of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer; to the 31st day of March, 1852	6,279	0	0	889	11	10
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the State Paper Office, to the 31st day of March, 1852	2,700	0	0	1,339	19	6
To defray a Portion of the Expenses of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England; to the 31st day of March, 1852 .	2,230	0	0	660	0	0
To defray Expenses connected with the Administration of the Laws relating to the Poor; to the 31st day of March, 1852	211,500	0	0	29,265	16	5
To defray the Expenditure of the Mint; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . . .	47,000	0	0	47,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Office of the Commissioners of Railways; to the 31st day of March, 1852	8,062	0	0	3,800	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses connected with the Public Records, and Compensations to Keepers of Records, and others whose Places have been abolished; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . . .	11,960	0	0	1,000	0	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Inspectors of Factories, Mines, &c.; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . . .	14,583	0	0	3,100	0	0
To pay the Salaries of certain Officers in Scotland, and other Charges formerly paid from the Hereditary Revenue; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . . .	1,700	0	0	...	...	
To pay the Salaries of the Officers and Attendants of the Household of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1852	6,464	0	0	1,740	15	0
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Office of the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Dublin and						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted.			SUMS Paid.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
London, and the Privy Council Office in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1852	24,152	0	0	8,199	6	11
To defray the Charge of the Office of the Paymaster of Civil Services in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . .	6,055	0	0	4,484	2	11
To pay the Salaries and Expenses of the Board of Public Works in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . . .	34,834	0	0	20,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of Her Majesty's Foreign and other Secret Services; to the 31st day of March, 1852	32,000	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expense of Stationery, Printing, and Binding for the several public Departments, including the Expense of the Stationery Office; to the 31st day of March, 1852	226,566	0	0	71,000	0	0
Class 3.—Law and Justice.						
To defray Law Charges and the Salaries, Allowances, and Incidental Expenses in the Offices of the Solicitor for the Affairs of Her Majesty's Treasury; to the 31st day of March, 1852	13,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
To defray the Expenses connected with the Prosecution of Offenders against the Laws relating to the Coin; to the 31st day of March, 1852	8,670	0	0	3,000	0	0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1852, the Expenses incurred by Sheriffs, the Deficiency in the Fees in the Office of the Queen's Remembrancer in the Exchequer, the Salaries and ancient Allowances to certain Officers of the Court of Exchequer, and certain Expenses of the Queen's Prison	17,700	0	0	8,945	0	0
To defray the Salaries and Expenses of the Commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court; to the 31st day of March, 1852 .	9,080	0	0	2,420	0	0
To defray Law Expenses in Scotland; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . . .	87,840	0	0	44,482	10	0
To defray the Charge of Criminal Prosecutions and other Law Charges in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . . .	60,000	0	0	11,869	3	6
Towards defraying the Expense of the Metropolitan Police of Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1852	35,500	0	0	35,500	0	0
To defray, to the 31st day of March, 1852, certain Charges formerly paid out of the County Rates	200,000	0	0	511	3	1
To defray the Charge of Inspection and General Superintendence over all the Prisons in the United Kingdom; to the 31st day of March, 1852	15,472	0	0	7,801	7	7
To defray the Charge of the Government						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	*s.*	*d.*	SUMS Paid. £	*s.*	*d.*
Prisons and Convict Establishments at Home; to the 31st day of March, 1852 .	251,269	0	0	113,051	13	11
To defray the Expense of the Maintenance of Prisoners in County Gaols, the Philanthropic Institution and Lunatic Asylums, and Expenses of Removal of Convicts; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . .	117,190	0	0	46,411	13	11
To defray Expenses connected with the Transportation of Convicts; to the 31st day of March, 1852	98,860	0	0	18,950	6	8
To defray the Expense of the Convict Establishments in the Colonies; to the 31st day of March, 1852	183,030	0	0	41,255	16	0
Class 4.—EDUCATION, SCIENCE, and ART.						
To defray the Charge of the British Museum; to the 25th day of March, 1852 .	46,824	0	0	35,334	7	5
To defray the Expense of New Buildings and Fittings at the British Museum; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . . .	31,221	0	0	10,630	0	0
To enable the Trustees of the British Museum to defray Expenses incurred in procuring Antiquities	3,500	0	0	3,500	0	0
For Public Education in Great Britain; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . . .	150,000	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expenses of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . . .	134,560	0	0	95,000	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the School of Design, and for Aid to Provincial Schools; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . .	15,055	0	0	11,332	4	3
To defray the Charge of the Salaries and Allowances to certain Professors in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . .	2,006	0	0	2,006	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the University of London; to the 31st day of March, 1852	3,920	0	0	...	..	
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1852, Grants to the Scottish Universities, formerly defrayed from the Hereditary Revenues of the Crown	7,610	0	0	2,087	18	4
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Irish Academy; to the 31st day of March, 1852	300	0	0	300	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Royal Hibernian Academy; to the 31st day of March, 1852	300	0	0	300	0	0
To defray the Expenses of the Royal Dublin Society; to the 31st day of March, 1852	6,260	0	0	4,500	0	0
To pay the Salaries of Theological Professors at Belfast, and Retired Allowances to Professors of the Belfast Academical Institution; to the 31st day of March, 1852	3,000	0	0	1,425	0	0

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	*s.*	*d.*	SUMS Paid. £	*s.*	*d.*
To defray the Expenses of the Queen's University in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1852	1,620	0	0	650	0	0
To defray, in the year 1851, the Expenses of the National Gallery	1,700	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Expense of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland, the Museum of Practical Geology in London, and the Museum of Irish Industry in Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1852 .	15,623	0	0	6,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of Magnetic Observatories Abroad, including the Superintendent's Establishment at Woolwich, also of Observations and Services carrying on under the direction of the Astronomer Royal; to the 31st day of March, 1852	2,421	0	0	...	...	
Towards defraying, in the year 1851, the Expense of erecting Buildings for a National Gallery in Edinburgh, and other purposes connected therewith, and with the Promotion of Fine Arts in Scotland .	10,000	0	0	10,000	0	0
Class 5.—Colonial and Consular Services.						
Towards defraying the Charge of the Civil Establishment of the Bermudas; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . . .	4,049	0	0	2,600	0	0
Towards defraying the Charge of Prince Edward's Island; to the 31st day of March, 1852	1,500	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Ecclesiastical Establishment of the British North American Provinces; to the 31st day of March, 1852	7,677	0	0	...	...	
To defray the charge of the Indian Department in Canada; to the 31st day of March, 1852	13,660	0	0	...	...	
Towards defraying the Charge of the Bahama Islands; to the 31st day of March, 1852	70	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Salaries of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and others in the West India Colonies; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . .	18,028	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Salaries, Allowances, and Contingencies of the Stipendiary Justices in the West India Colonies and the Mauritius; to the 31st day of March, 1852	36,075	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Civil Establishments on the Western Coast of Africa; to the 31st day of March, 1852 .	13,780	0	0	...	...	
To defray Charges connected with the						

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	*s.*	*d.*	SUMS Paid. £	*s.*	*d.*
Island of St. Helena; to the 31st day of March, 1852	10,875	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of Western Australia; to the 31st day of March, 1852	6,359	0	0	...	...	
Towards defraying the Charge of the Settlement at Port Essington; to the 31st day of March, 1852	1,103	0	0	1,103	0	0
To defray the Charge of New Zealand; to the 31st day of March, 1852	20,000	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of Heligoland; to the 31st day of March, 1852	986	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Falkland Islands; to the 31st day of March, 1852	5,000	0	0	3,500	0	0
To defray the Charge of Hong Kong; to the 31st day of March, 1852	15,500	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of Labuan; to the 31st day of March, 1852	5,500	0	0	2,000	0	0
To defray the Charge of the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, and of the Emigration Officers at the different Ports of this Kingdom, and other Expenses connected with Emigration; to the 31st day of March, 1852	25,331	0	0	5,883	16	0
To defray Expenses incurred for the Support of Captured Negroes and Liberated Africans, and other Charges under the Acts for the Abolition of the Slave Trade; to the 31st day of March, 1852	60,000	0	0	30,484	7	3
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1852, the Salaries and Contingent Expenses of the Mixed Commissions established under the Treaties with Foreign Powers for suppressing the Traffic in Slaves	14,650	0	0	...	...	
To defray the Charge of the Consular Establishments Abroad; to the 31st day of March, 1852	148,490	0	0	52,883	18	2
For the Extraordinary Disbursements of Her Majesty's Missions Abroad; to the 31st day of March, 1852	16,000	0	0	12,000	0	0
Class 6.—Superannuations and Charities.						
To defray the Charge of Superannuation Allowances and Compensations to Persons formerly employed in the Public Service; to the 31st day of March, 1852	108,205	0	0	59,702	18	0
To grant Relief, to the 31st day of March, 1852, to Toulonese and Corsican Emigrants, Saint Domingo Sufferers, American Loyalists, and others who have heretofore received Allowances from Her Majesty	3,750	0	0	1,000	0	0
To defray the Expense of the National Vaccine Establishment; in the year 1851	2,000	0	0	2,000	0	0

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £	*s.*	*d.*	SUMS Paid. £	*s.*	*d.*
Towards the support of the Refuge for the Destitute; in the year 1851 . . .	325	0	0	162	10	0
For payment of the Subsistence of the Polish Refugees, and Allowances to Distressed Spaniards; to the 31st day of March, 1852	4,450	0	0	...	...	
To pay to the 31st day of March, 1852, Miscellaneous Allowances formerly Defrayed from the Civil List, the Hereditary Revenue, &c., for which no permanent provision has been made by Parliament .	6,166	0	0	644	19	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Foundling Hospital Department, House of Industry, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1852	650	0	0	...	...	
Towards defraying the Expense of the House of Industry, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1852	9,883	0	0	6,084	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Female Orphan House, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1852.	600	0	0	311	9	11
Towards defraying the Expense of the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1852 . .	1,750	0	0	1,200	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1852	600	0	0	600	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of Dr. Stevens' Hospital, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1852	1,200	0	0	720	0	0
Towards defraying the Expense of the House of Recovery and Fever Hospital, Cork Street, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1852	3,040	0	0	1,811	0	5
Towards defraying the Expense of the Hospital for Incurables, Dublin; to the 31st day of March, 1852	400	0	0	400	0	0
To defray the Expense of Non-conforming, Seceding, and Protestant Dissenting Ministers in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1852	38,160	0	0	28,222	5	3
To pay, to the 31st day of March, 1852, Charitable Allowances charged on the Concordatum Fund in Ireland, and other Allowances and Bounties formerly defrayed from the Grants for the Lord Lieutenant's Household, Civil Contingencies, &c.	6,589	0	0	5,259	14	0
Class 7.—SPECIAL and TEMPORARY OBJECTS.						
To defray the Expense of the General Board of Health; to the 31st day of March, 1852	9,969	0	0	4,358	14	6

SERVICES—*continued.*	SUMS Voted or Granted. £ s. d.	SUMS Paid. £ s. d.
To defray the Charge of the Salaries and Expenses of the Incumbered Estates Commission in Ireland; to the 31st day of March, 1852	11,500 0 0	10,062 6 7
To defray, in the year 1851, the Expense of erecting and maintaining certain Light-houses abroad	4,993 0 0	... ...
To defray the Expense incurred in taking the Census of the Population of the United Kingdom; to the 31st day of March, 1852	130,000 0 0	130,000 0 0
Towards the Erection of a new Bridge at Inverness	7,700 0 0	7,000 0 0
To defray, in the year 1851, the Expenses incurred in consequence of the Cholera in Jamaica	7,000 0 0	1,999 12 10
Towards the Erection of an Additional Museum, and for enlarging the Theatre at the Royal College of Surgeons for the Delivery of the Hunterian Lectures	15,000 0 0	... ...
Towards defraying, in the year 1851, the Expense of the Publication of Babylonian and Assyrian Inscriptions	1,000 0 0	500 0 0
Towards defraying, in the year 1851, the Expense of Excavations at the Mound of Susa	500 0 0	500 0 0
Towards defraying, in the year 1851, the Expense of the Construction of Works at Spurn Point to resist the Inroads of the Sea, and protect the Channel of Navigation of the Humber	10,000 0 0	... ...
£	19,746,941 0 0	12,005,404 17 9
To pay off and discharge Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies for the year 1851	17,756,600 0 0	9,252,100 0 0
£	37,503,541 0 0	21,257,504 17 9

PAYMENTS FOR OTHER SERVICES,

NOT BEING PART OF THE SUPPLIES GRANTED FOR THE SERVICE OF THE YEAR.

	PAID.			Estimated further Payments.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Expenses of the Office of the Commissioners for building additional Churches, per Act 58 Geo. III. c. 45	3,000	0	0			
For Interest on Exchequer Bills charged on the Aids or Supplies	208,592	9	6	192,954	2	6
	211,592	9	6	192,954	2	6
				211,592	9	6
Total Services not voted				404,546	12	0
Amount of Sums voted				37,503,541	0	0
				37,908,087	12	0

WAYS AND MEANS

FOR ANSWERING THE FOREGOING SERVICES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Sums to be brought from the Consolidated Fund, per Act 14 Vict., c. 3	.....			8,000,000	0	0
Ditto, per Act 14 & 15 Vict., c. 101	.....			11,706,835	17	3
Surplus of Ways and Means . .	.....			443,105	2	9
				20,149,941	0	0
Exchequer Bills voted in Ways and Means, per Act 14 Vict., c. 9	.....			17,756,600	0	0
				37,906,541	0	0
Total Grants and other Services not voted .				37,908,087	12	0
Deficiency of Ways and Means				1,546	12	0

IV.—UNFUNDED DEBT.

An Account of the Unfunded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the Demands Outstanding on the 5th January, 1852.

	PROVIDED.	UNPROVIDED.	TOTAL.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Exchequer Bills	.....	17,742,800 0 0	17,742,800 0 0
Sums remaining unpaid charged upon Aids granted by Parliament .	7,268,467 6 3	.....	7,268,467 6 3
Total Unfunded Debt and Demands Outstanding . .	7,268,467 6 3	17,742,800 0 0	25,011,267 6 3
Ways and Means	8,297,892 19 1		
Surplus of Ways and Means	1,029,425 12 10		
Deduct the Amount of Exchequer Bills paid off out of the Ways and Means, Money Grants, but which it is not proposed to replace by the issue of Exchequer Bills	13,800 0 0		
Surplus of Ways and Means remaining at the disposal of Parliament	1,015,625 12 10		
Exchequer Bills to be issued to complete the Charge upon the Consolidated Fund . . .		.....	.....

V.—PUBLIC

Of Great Britain and Ireland, and the

DEBT.

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS Transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS UNREDEEMED.
GREAT BRITAIN.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Debt due to the South Sea Company . . at 3 per cent.	3,662,784 8 6½	.. ..	3,662,784 8 6½
Old South Sea Annuities ditto.	2,822,778 9 10	10,891 16 4	2,811,886 13 6
New South Sea Annuities ditto.	2,074,984 9 5	12,754 0 1	2,062,230 9 4
South Sea Annuities, 1751 ditto.	468,300 0 0	3,219 8 3	465,080 11 9
Debt due to the Bank of England . . . . . ditto.	11,015,100 0 0	.. ..	11,015,100 0 0
Bank Annuities created in 1726 . . . . . ditto.	694,692 18 7	1,162 7 7	693,530 11 0
Consolidated Annuities . ditto.	372,163,688 6 1½	976,905 6 0	371,186,783 0 1½
Reduced Annuities . . . ditto.	118,326,026 14 1	1,431,574 7 1	116,894,452 7 0
Total at 3 per cent. . . .	511,228,355 6 6½	2,436,507 5 4	508,791,848 1 2½
Annuities at 3½ per cent.	215,375,982 14 7	382,941 13 2	214,993,041 1 5
New 5 per cent. Annuities	431,076 3 2	624 15 0	430,451 8 2
Total, Great Britain . . .	727,035,414 4 3¾	2,820,073 13 6	724,215,340 10 9½
IRELAND.			
Irish Consolidated Annuities . . . . at 3 per cent.	5,480,436 14 7	.. ..	5,480,436 14 7
Irish reduced Annuities . ditto.	121,738 1 10	.. ..	121,738 1 10
Annuities at 3½ per cent.	32,675,623 19 2	.. ..	32,675,623 19 2
Debt due to the Bank of Ireland, at 3½ per cent.	2,630,769 4 8	.. ..	2,630,769 4 8
New 5 per cent. Annuities	2,673 11 2	.. ..	2,673 11 2
Total, Ireland	40,911,241 11 5	.. ..	40,911,241 11 5
Total, United Kingdom .	767,946,655 15 8¾	2,820,073 13 6	765,126,582 2 2¾

The Act 10 Geo. 4, c. 27, which came into operation at the 5th July, 1829, enacts, "That the Sum thenceforth annually applicable to the Reduction of the National Debt of the United Kingdom, shall be the Sum which shall appear to be the Amount of the whole actual annual surplus Revenue, beyond the Expenditure of the said United Kingdom; and the following sums have been accordingly received by the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, including Sums on account of Donations and Bequests," viz.:—

ON ACCOUNT OF

	The Sinking Fund.	Donations and Bequests.
Applicable between	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5th April and 5th July, 1851	644,701 10 9	2,098 15 5
5th July and 10th October, 1851	731,545 5 7	3,818 10 11
10th October, 1851, and 5th January, 1852	758,196 11 10	2,131 10 5
5th January and 5th April, 1852	744,752 17 10	3,877 11 10
	2,879,196 6 0	11,926 8 7

FUNDED DEBT

Charge thereupon, at the 5th January, 1852.

CHARGE.

	IN GREAT BRITAIN.	IN IRELAND.	TOTAL ANNUAL CHARGE of Unredeemed Debt.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Due to the Public Creditor. — Annual Interest on unredeemed Capital	22,272,551 16 11	1,322,233 12 5	
Long Annuities, expire 1860	1,210,798 17 0	82,224 18 10	
Annuities per 4 Geo. 4, c. 22, expire 1867	585,740 0 0		
Annuities for a limited term of years, per 59 Geo. 3, c. 34, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14, which expire at various periods	840,503 6 4	55,500 0 0	
Payable at the National Debt Office. — Life Annuities, per 48 Geo. 3, c. 142, 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, and 3 Will. 4, c. 14	985,405 11 0		
Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — English	15,344 18 0		
Tontine and other Life Annuities, per various Acts — Irish	34,230 8 7	6,524 2 3	
	25,944,574 17 10	1,466,482 13 6	
Management	90,726 8 6		
Total Annual Charge, exclusive of 88,246*l.* 0*s.* 8½*d.*, the Annual Charge on Capitals and Long Annuities, and Annuities for Terms of Years, per 10 Geo. 4, c. 24, standing in the names of the Commissioners on account of Stock Unclaimed 10 Years and upwards, and of Unclaimed Dividends, and also on account of Donations and Bequests	26,035,301 6 4	1,466,482 13 6	27,501,783 19 10

ABSTRACT.

*** *Shillings and Pence omitted.*

	CAPITALS.	CAPITALS transferred to the Commissioners.	CAPITALS unredeemed.	ANNUAL CHARGE. Due to the Public Creditor.	ANNUAL CHARGE. Management.	ANNUAL CHARGE. TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Great Britain	727,035,414	2,820,073	724,215,340	25,944,574	90,726	26,035,301
Ireland	40,911,241	..	40,911,241	1,466,482	..	1,466,482
Total	767,946,655	*2,820,073	765,126,582	27,411,057	90,726	27,501,783

	£ s. d.
* On account of Donations and Bequests	402,691 12 10
Ditto of Stock Unclaimed 10 years or upwards — Bank	520,119 12 1
Ditto of Stock Unclaimed 10 years or upwards — South Sea	51,707 3 11
Ditto of Unclaimed Dividends — Bank	1,818,690 0 0
Ditto of Unclaimed Dividends — South Sea	26,865 4 8
	£2,820,073 13 6

TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

An Account of the Value of the Imports into, and of the Exports from, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, during each of the three Years ending the 5th of January, 1852; calculated at the Official Rates of Valuation, and distinguishing the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from the Value of Foreign and Colonial Merchandize Exported:—Also, stating the Amount of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom, according to the Real or Declared Value thereof; showing the Trade of Great Britain and Ireland separately and jointly.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.					IRELAND.					UNITED KINGDOM.				
	VALUE of Imports.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Great Britain.	VALUE of Imports into Ireland.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM IRELAND.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported from Ireland.	VALUE of Imports into the United Kingdom.	VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.			VALUE of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom Exported therefrom.
		Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.			Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.			Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.	Total Exports.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1850	99,843,038	164,263,481	25,557,329	189,820,810	63,319,937	6,031,569	264,272	4,561	268,833	276,088	105,874,607	164,527,753	25,561,890	190,089,643	63,596,025
1851	95,252,084	175,126,796	21,882,977	197,009,683	71,111,370	5,208,349	290,003	10,190	300,193	256,515	100,460,433	175,416,709	21,893,167	197,309,876	71,367,885
1852	103,579,582	190,397,810	23,726,372	214,124,182	74,213,427	7,099,543	254,402	6,331	260,733	235,295	110,679,125	190,652,212	23,732,703	214,384,915	74,448,722

NEW VESSELS BUILT.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, that were Built and Registered in the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, in the Years ending 5th January, 1850, 1851, and 1852 respectively.

	Year ending 5th January, 1850.		Year ending 5th January, 1851.		Year ending 5th January, 1852.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
England	570	91,683	528	101,666	521	109,811
Scotland	135	24,123	136	30,100	138	38,858
Ireland	25	2,147	25	1,929	13	968
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	41	3,313	36	3,835	30	2,926
British Plantations	691	123,864	714	124,953	546	122,576
TOTAL	1,462	245,130	1,439	262,483	1,248	275,139

Note.—The Account rendered for the Plantations for the Year ending 5th January, 1851, is now corrected; and, as several Returns for that part of the Empire are not yet received for the last Year, a similar correction will be necessary when the next Account is made up.

FF 2

VESSELS REGISTERED.—AN ACCOUNT of the Number of VESSELS, with the Amount of their TONNAGE, and the Number of MEN and BOYS usually employed in Navigating the same, that belonged to the several Ports of the BRITISH EMPIRE, on the 31st December, 1849, 1850, and 1851 respectively.

	On the 31st December, 1849.			On the 31st December, 1850.			On the 31st December, 1851.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Men.
England	19,061	2,636,685	141,883	19,288	2,721,290	143,791	19,404	2,803,052	145,222
Scotland	3,677	522,773	30,486	3,601	522,222	29,266	3,587	536,266	29,587
Ireland	2,333	267,682	14,590	2,249	261,432	14,103	2,203	262,411	14,155
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man	831	58,818	5,941	846	60,189	6,010	849	60,615	5,798
British Plantations	8,188	658,157	45,071	8,304	667,829	46,113	8,201	669,741	46,166
TOTAL	34,090	4,144,115	237,971	34,288	4,232,962	239,283	34,244	4,332,085	240,928

VESSELS EMPLOYED IN THE FOREIGN TRADE.

An Account of the Number of Vessels, with the Amount of their Tonnage (including their repeated Voyages), that entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at the several Ports of the United Kingdom from and to Foreign Parts, during each of the Three Years ending 5th January, 1852.

SHIPPING ENTERED INWARDS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FROM FOREIGN PARTS.

YEARS ending 5th Jan.	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1850	21,969	4,566,503	12,657	1,889,263	1,677	317,707	769	146,427	23,646	4,884.210	13,426	2,035,690
1851	21,371	4,454,007	14,259	2,233,860	1,338	246,192	886	166,417	22,709	4,700,199	15,145	2,400,277
1852	21,299	4,632,373	15,056	2,664,574	1,603	306,013	1,230	269,134	22,902	4,938,386	16,286	2,933,708

SHIPPING CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO FOREIGN PARTS.

YEARS ending 5th Jan.	GREAT BRITAIN.				IRELAND.				UNITED KINGDOM.			
	British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.		British and Irish Vessels.		Foreign Vessels.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1850	21,412	4,545,807	14,605	2,174,698	916	239,621	670	124,362	22,328	4,785,428	15,275	2,299,060
1851	21,308	4,577,222	16,139	2,515,573	681	165,123	761	146,670	21,989	4,742,345	16,900	2,662.243
1852	20,985	4,669,508	16,682	2,991,883	813	212,982	1,025	233,731	21,798	4,882,490	17,707	3,225,614

A TABLE OF ALL THE STATUTES

Passed in the FOURTH *Session of the* FIFTEENTH *Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.*

14° & 15° *VICT.*

PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

I. AN Act to amend the Passengers' Act, 1849.

II. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of the Sixth Annual Report of the Inclosure Commissioners.

III. An Act to apply the Sum of Eight Millions out of the Consolidated Fund to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

IV. An Act to enable Her Majesty to appoint a Vice-Chancellor in the room of Sir *James Wigram*, resigned.

V. An Act for the Regulation of Her Majesty's Royal Marine Forces while on shore.

VI. An Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters.

VII. An Act to amend an Act of the Parliament of *Ireland* of the Twenty-fifth Year of King *George* the Third, for explaining and amending several Laws for the Encouragement of Agriculture, so far as relates to Leases for the Erection of Mills.

VIII. An Act to extend the Provisions of the Designs Act, 1850, and to give Protection from Piracy to Persons exhibiting new Inventions in the Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations in One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

IX. An Act for raising the Sum of Seventeen millions seven hundred and fifty-six thousand six hundred Pounds by Exchequer Bills, for the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

X. An Act to indemnify such Persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to extend the Time limited for those Purposes respectively.

XI. An Act for the better Protection of Persons under the Care and Control of others as Apprentices or Servants; and to enable the Guardians and Overseers of the Poor to institute and conduct Prosecutions in certain Cases.

XII. An Act to continue the Duties on Profits arising from Property, Professions, Trades, and Offices, and to amend the Act imposing the same.

XIII. An Act to regulate the Sale of Arsenic.

XIV. An Act to amend the Law for the Registration of certain Persons commonly known as "Compound Householders," and to facilitate the Exercise by such Persons of their Right to vote in the Election of Borough Members to serve in Parliament.

XV. An Act to amend the Court of Chancery (*Ireland*) Regulation Act, 1850.

XVI. An Act for the better Management and Control of the Highways in *South Wales*.

XVII. An Act further to explain and amend an Act for the Regulation of Process and Practice in the Superior Courts of Common Law in *Ireland*.

XVIII. An Act to continue the Stamp Duties granted by an Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Her present Majesty to assimilate the Stamp Duties in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and to make Regulations for collecting and managing the same.

XIX. An Act for the better Prevention of Offences.

XX. An Act to extend the Remedies provided by the Renewable Leasehold Conversion Act, for the Recovery of Fee-farm Rents under that Act, to all other Fee-farm Rents and to other Rents in *Ireland* reserved upon Grants of Land in which the Grantors have no Reversion.

XXI. An Act to amend an Act of the Sixth and Seventh Years of Her Majesty, to amend an Act of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Years of King *George* the

Third for empowering Grand Juries in *Ireland* to present Bridges, and Tolls to be paid for passing the same, in certain Cases.

XXII. An Act to continue the Survey of *Great Britain, Berwick-upon-Tweed,* and the *Isle of Man.*

XXIII. An Act to authorize for a further Period the Advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund, to a limited amount, for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries and Employment of the Poor.

XXIV. An Act to amend the Acts for the granting of Sites for Schools.

XXV. An Act to improve the Law of Landlord and Tenant in relation to Emblements, to growing Crops seized in Execution, and to Agricultural Tenants' Fixtures.

XXVI. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *British* White Herring Fishery.

XXVII. An Act to amend certain Acts for the Improvement of Prisons and Prison Discipline in *Scotland.*

XXVIII. An Act for the well-ordering of Common Lodging Houses.

XXIX. An Act for further continuing certain temporary Provisions concerning Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in *England.*

XXX. An Act to continue an Act for authorizing the Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads.

XXXI. An Act to continue an Act to amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies.

XXXII. An Act to suspend the making of Lists and the Ballots and Enrolments for the Militia of the United Kingdom.

XXXIII. An Act to enlarge the Period allowed for compounding for Assessed Taxes.

XXXIV. An Act to encourage the Establishment of Lodging Houses for the Labouring Classes.

XXXV. An Act to extend the Benefits of certain Provisions of the General Merchant Seamen's Act relating to Apprentices bound to the Sea Service, to Apprentices bound to the Sea Service by Boards of Guardians of the Poor in *Ireland,* and to enable such Guardians to place out Boys in the Naval Service.

XXXVI. An Act to repeal the Duties payable on Dwelling Houses according to the number of Windows or Lights, and to grant in lieu thereof other Duties on Inhabited Houses according to their annual Value.

XXXVII. An Act to continue certain Turnpike Acts in *Great Britain.*

XXXVIII. An Act to facilitate Arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts, and to make certain Provisions respecting Exemptions from Tolls.

XXXIX. An Act to exempt Burgesses and Freemen in certain Cases from the Operation of an Act for the better assessing and collecting the Poor Rates and Highway Rates in respect of Small Tenements.

XL. An Act for Marriages in *India.*

XLI. An Act to regulate the Salaries of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

XLII. An Act to make better Provision for the Management of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, and for the Direction of Public Works and Buildings.

XLIII. An Act for disafforesting the Forest of *Hainault* in the County of *Essex.*

XLIV. An Act to continue certain Acts for regulating Turnpike Roads in *Ireland.*

XLV. An Act to continue an Act of the Fifth and Sixth Years of Her present Majesty for amending the Law relative to Private Lunatic Asylums in *Ireland.*

XLVI. An Act to amend Two several Acts of Her Majesty's Reign enabling the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to purchase Lands for and to form *Victoria Park;* and to indemnify the Trustees of Copyhold Lands held in trust for Her Majesty.

XLVII. An Act to continue the Exemption of Inhabitants from Liability to be rated as such in respect of Stock in Trade or other Property to the Relief of the Poor.

XLVIII. An Act to continue an Act of the Second and Third Years of Her present Majesty, "to extend and render more effectual for Five Years an Act passed in the Fourth Year of His late Majesty *George* the Fourth, to amend an Act passed in the Fiftieth Year of His Majesty *George* the Third, for preventing the administering and taking unlawful Oaths in *Ireland,*" as the same is amended by an Act of the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of Her Majesty's Reign.

XLIX. An Act to repeal an Act of the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of Her present Majesty, for making preliminary Inquiries in certain Cases of Applications for Local Acts, and to make other Provisions in lieu thereof.

L. An Act to amend the Public Health

Act, and an Act of the Third and Fourth Years of King *William* the Fourth, in respect of the Assessment of Tithe and Tithe Rent-charges for certain Rates.

LI. An Act to authorize for a further Period the Application of Money for the Purposes of Loans for carrying on Public Works in *Ireland*.

LII. An Act to facilitate the more speedy Arrest of absconding Debtors.

LIII. An Act to consolidate and continue the Copyhold and Inclosure Commissions, and to provide for the completion of Proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts.

LIV. An Act to authorize the Inclosure of certain Lands in pursuance of a Special Report of the Inclosure Commissioners.

LV. An Act to amend the Law relating to the Expenses of Prosecutions, and to make further Provision for the Apprehension and Trial of Offenders, in certain Cases.

LVI. An Act to sanction the Service by Post of Notices relative to the Proceedings of certain charitable Institutions, and to make further Provision as to the Service of such Notices in future.

LVII. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Civil Bills and the Courts of Quarter Sessions in *Ireland;* and to transfer to the Assistant Barristers certain Jurisdiction as to Insolvent Debtors.

LVIII. An Act to defray the Charge of the Pay, Clothing, and contingent and other Expenses of the Disembodied Militia in *Great Britain* and *Ireland;* to grant Allowances in certain Cases to Subaltern Officers, Adjutants, Paymasters, Quartermasters, Surgeons, Assistant Surgeons, Surgeons' Mates, and Serjeant Majors of the Militia; and to authorize the Employment of the Non-commissioned Officers.

LIX. An Act to continue certain of the Allowances of the Duty of Excise on Soap used in Manufactures.

LX. An Act to prevent the Assumption of certain Ecclesiastical Titles in respect of Places in the United Kingdom.

LXI. An Act for providing a Metropolitan Market and Conveniences connected therewith in lieu of the Cattle Market at *Smithfield*.

LXII. An Act to alter certain Duties of Customs, and to enable the Treasury to regulate the Mode of keeping the Account between the Receiver General of Customs and the Bank of *England*.

LXIII. An Act for the Settlement of the Boundaries between the Provinces of *Canada* and *New Brunswick*.

LXIV. An Act to repeal the Act for constituting Commissioners of Railways.

LXV. An Act to continue certain temporary Provisions relating to the Collection of Grand Jury Cess in *Ireland;* and also to provide for the due Annexation of an isolated District, formerly of the County of *Dublin*, to a Barony of the County of *Wicklow*, for the Purposes of Grand Jury Cess and other Purposes.

LXVI. An Act for rebuilding the Bridge over the River *Ness* at the Town of *Inverness*, and improving the Approaches thereto; and for amending the Acts relating to Highland Roads and Bridges.

LXVII. An Act to repeal so much of an Act of the Twelfth Year of King *George* the Third, relating to the making, keeping, and Carriage of Gunpowder, as exempts therefrom certain Gunpowder Magazines and Stores near *Liverpool*, and to make certain temporary Provisions with regard to the said Magazines and Stores.

LXVIII. An Act to provide for the better Distribution, Support, and Management of Medical Charities in *Ireland;* and to amend an Act of the Eleventh Year of Her Majesty, to provide for the Execution of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in *Ireland*.

LXIX. An Act to continue an Act of the Twelfth Year of Her present Majesty, to prevent the spreading of contagious or infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals.

LXX. An Act to alter and amend certain Provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, so far as relates to *Ireland*.

LXXI. An Act to repeal certain Statutes relating to the *Irish* Branch of the United Church of *England* and *Ireland*.

LXXII. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Erection and Endowment of Churches and Chapels and Perpetual Curacies in *Ireland*.

LXXIII. An Act to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to Ecclesiastical Residences in *Ireland*.

LXXIV. An Act to amend an Act of the Eleventh and Twelfth Years of Her Majesty, relating to Poor Rate Poundage and the Valuation of Ecclesiastical Property in *Ireland;* and to provide for the Renewal of Leases of Lands disappropriated from Bishoprics.

LXXV. An Act to amend and continue the Metropolitan Sewers Acts.

LXXVI. An Act to extinguish the Right of the Crown to Deer in the *New Forest*, and to give Compensation in lieu thereof; and for other Purposes relating to the said Forest.

LXXVII. An Act to alter and extend the Powers of an Act of the Ninth and Tenth Years of Her Majesty's Reign, intituled *An Act to Empower the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Woods to form a Royal Park in* Battersea Fields *in the County of* Surrey.

LXXVIII. An Act to continue and amend an Act for establishing an Office for the Benefit of the Coalwhippers of the Port of *London*.

LXXIX. An Act to Consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Regulation of Steam Navigation, and to the Boats and Lights to be carried by Seagoing Vessels.

LXXX. An Act for confirming a certain Provisional Order of the General Board of Health for applying the Public Health Act, 1848, to the Borough of *Great Yarmouth* in the County of *Norfolk*.

LXXXI. An Act to authorize the Removal from *India* of Insane Persons charged with Offences, and to give better Effect to Inquisitions of Lunacy taken in *India*.

LXXXII. An Act to simplify the Forms of Appointments to certain Offices, and the Manner of passing Grants under the Great Seal.

LXXXIII. An Act to improve the Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery and in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

LXXXIV. An Act to alter and amend an Act empowering the *Canterbury* Association to dispose of certain Lands in *New Zealand*.

LXXXV. An Act further to amend an Act of the Sixth Year of King *William* the Fourth, to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Constabulary Force in *Ireland*.

LXXXVI. An Act to regulate the Affairs of certain Settlements established by the *New Zealand* Company in *New Zealand*.

LXXXVII. An Act to regulate certain Proceedings in relation to the Elections of Representative Peers for *Scotland*.

LXXXVIII. An Act for amending the several Acts for the Regulation of Attornies and Solicitors.

LXXXIX. An Act to amend the Metropolitan Interment Act, 1850, and to authorize the Advance of Public Money to a limited Amount for the Purposes of the said Act.

XC. An Act for the better Collection of Fines, Penalties, Issues, Amerciaments, and forfeited Recognizances in *Ireland*.

XCI. An Act to authorize the Application of Advances (out of Money now authorized to be advanced for the Improvement of Landed Property) to facilitate Emigration from certain distressed Districts of *Scotland*.

XCII. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to certain Offences and other Matters as to which Justices of the Peace exercise Summary Jurisdiction in *Ireland*.

XCIII. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts regulating the Proceedings at Petty Sessions, and the Duties of Justices of the Peace out of Quarter Sessions, in *Ireland*.

XCIV. An Act to define and amend the Mineral Customs of certain Parts of the Hundred of *High Peak* in the County of *Derby*, Part of the Possessions of Her Majesty's Duchy of *Lancaster*; to make Provision for the better Administration of Justice in the Barmote Courts therein; and to improve the Practice and Proceedings of the said Courts.

XCV. An Act for transferring the Duties of paving, lighting, watering, and cleansing Parts of the Crown Estate in the District of the *Regent's Park* and certain Streets and Places in *Westminster* from the Commissioners acting under several Acts of their late Majesties King *George* the Fourth and King *William* the Fourth to the Parishes; and for transferring the Jurisdiction of the said Commissioners over certain other Places in *Westminster* to the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; and for other Purposes.

XCVI. An Act to amend the Mercantile Marine Act, 1850.

XCVII. An Act to amend the Church Building Acts.

XCVIII. An Act for confirming certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health.

XCIX. An Act to amend the Law of Evidence.

C. An Act for further improving the Administration of Criminal Justice.

CI. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund, and certain other Sums, to the Service of the Year One thousand eight hundred and fifty-one;

and to appropriate the Supplies granted in this Session of Parliament.

CII. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Merchant Seamen's Fund, and to provide for winding up the said Fund, and for the better Management thereof in the meantime.

CIII. An Act to confirm certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health.

CIV. An Act to facilitate the Management and Improvement of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in *England*.

CV. An Act to continue an Act of the Fourteenth Year of Her Majesty for charging the Maintenance of certain poor Persons in Unions in *England* and *Wales* upon the Common Fund; and to make certain Amendments in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor.

CVI. An Act for appointing Commissioners to inquire into the Existence of Bribery in the Borough of *St. Alban*.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL ACTS,

Declared Public, and to be judicially noticed.

i. An Act for repairing and managing the Roads from the *Brighthelmston* Road at *Pyecombe* to *Hand Cross*, and from *Pyecombe* to the *Henfield* Road at *Poynings Common*, in the County of *Sussex*.

ii. An Act for the Improvement of the Sewerage of the Borough of *Leicester*, and for making other Provisions for the Sanitary Regulation of such Borough.

iii. An Act for building a Bridge over *Ouseburn*, with Approaches thereto, in the Borough and County of *Newcastle-upon-Tyne*.

iv. An Act to make the Limits of the *Dewsbury* Gas Act commensurate with the whole of the Parish of *Dewsbury* and the Township of *Batley* in the Parish of *Batley*; and to authorize the raising of a further Sum of Money.

v. An Act for rendering valid certain Letters Patent granted to *John Laird* of *Birkenhead*, Shipbuilder.

vi. An Act for establishing new Markets and Market places in the City of *Durham*, for abolishing the Corn Tolls, and for regulating the Markets and Fairs within the said City and the Suburbs thereof, and for other Purposes.

vii. An Act for altering and amending the *Walworth Common* Inclosure Act, 10 Geo. 3, Cap. 72; for authorizing a Partition of the *Walworth Common* Estate; for incorporating the Governors and Guardians of the Poor of the Parish of *Saint Mary Newington* in the County of *Surrey*, and for enabling such Governors and Guardians to erect a new Workhouse; for altering and amending the Acts 54 Geo. 3, Cap. 113, and the 1 Geo. 4, Cap. 41, relating to the said Parish; and for other Purposes.

viii. An Act for amending an Act passed in the Forty-second Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Third, for draining and improving certain Fen Lands and Low Grounds in the Parishes of *Downham Market*, *Wimbotsham*, *Stow Bardolph*, and *Denver*, in the County of *Norfolk*.

ix. An Act to confirm the Issue of certain Shares in the *Reading* Cemetery Company; to enable the Company to raise a further Sum of Money; and for other Purposes.

x. An Act for Relief to the several Townships in the Parish of *Manchester* from the Repair of Highways not situate within such Townships respectively.

xi. An Act to extend and amend the Provisions of the Act relating to the *Cheltenham and Painswick* District of Turnpike Road in the County of *Gloucester*, and to create a further Term therein.

xii. An Act to amend and extend the Provisions of the Acts relating to the *Cheltenham and Gloucester* District of Turnpike Roads in the County of *Gloucester*, and to create a further Term therein.

xiii. An Act for keeping in repair the Road from *Appleby* in the County of *Westmoreland* to *Kirkby-in-Kendal*, and from *Orton* to the Turnpike Road near *Shap*, and from *Highgate*, near *Tebay*, through *Kirkby Stephen*, to *Market Brough* in the said County.

xiv. An Act for incorporating "The *Scarborough* Gas Company," for enabling the Company to raise a further Sum of Money, for better supplying the Borough of *Scarborough* with Gas, and for other Purposes.

xv. An Act to amend and extend the Provisions of an Act for widening and improving the Road leading from the Turnpike Road in the Town of *Tenterden*, through *Woodchurch*, to *Warehorne*, and the Road leading out of the Turnpike Road in the Parish of *Bethersden*, through *Woodchurch*, to *Appledore* in

the County of *Kent;* and to create a further Term therein.

xvi. An Act to provide for the Alteration or Extinguishment of the existing Rights in the Freemen's Pastures in the Township and Borough of *Hartlepool* in the County of *Durham,* and for the Appropriation and Management of such Pastures; for vesting in the Body Corporate of the Borough the Harbour Dues receivable by them; and for other Purposes.

xvii. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Third Year of the Reign of King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for more effectually repairing the Roads from* Nether Bridge *to* Levens Bridge, *and from thence through the Town of* Millthrop *to* Dixes, *and from the Town of* Millthrop *to* Hangbridge, *and from thence to join the* Heronsyke *Turnpike Road near* Clawthrop Hall, *in the County of* Westmoreland.

xviii. An Act for more effectually repairing the Road from *Beck Fen Lane,* in the Parish of *Mildenhall* in the County of *Suffolk,* to *Littleport* in the *Isle of Ely* and County of *Cambridge,* and other Roads therein mentioned, in the Counties of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk.*

xix. An Act to authorize the Construction of a Bridge across the Lower Turnpike Road leading from *Greenwich* to *Woolwich,* and the crossing of a Footpath.

xx. An Act for maintaining in repair several Roads leading from and through the Town of *Wiveliscombe* in the County of *Somerset,* and the Roads adjoining thereto in the Counties of *Somerset* and *Devon.*

xxi. An Act for making a Railway from the *Chester and Holyhead* Railway near *Bangor* to *Port Dinorwic* and *Caernarvon.*

xxii. An Act to amend some of the Provisions of the Acts relating to the *Bristol and Exeter* Railway Company, and to grant to such Company certain Powers of holding Shares in other Undertakings.

xxiii. An Act for empowering the *Stockton and Darlington* Railway Company, and their Lessors, the *Wear Valley* Railway Company and the *Middlesbrough and Redcar* Railway Company, to raise more Money; and for other Purposes.

xxiv. An Act for repairing the Road leading from *Shrewsbury* to *Bridgenorth,* and several other Roads therein mentioned.

xxv. An Act to enable the *Scottish Central* Railway Company to raise a further Sum of Money.

xxvi. An Act for making a Railway from *Halesworth* to *Beccles* and *Haddiscoe,* with a Branch therefrom, to be called "The *Halesworth, Beccles, and Haddiscoe* Railway."

xxvii. An Act for enabling the *North British* Railway Company to enlarge their Station at *Edinburgh,* and to make certain short Railways there and at *Dalkeith;* and for other Purposes.

xxviii. An Act for making a Branch Railway from the *London and Blackwall* Railway to *Haydon Square, Whitechapel;* and for amending some of the Powers of the Acts relating to the *London and Blackwall* Railway Company.

xxix. An Act for extending the Benefit of the Royal Naval School to Children at present ineligible to be admitted therein, and for authorizing the Establishment of a Chapel in connection with the said School, and for amending the Acts relating thereto.

xxx. An Act for extending the Time limited for widening the *London and Blackwall* Railway, and for making the Branches to the *London* and *Saint Katherine* Docks; for erecting a Station and others Works at *Rhodeswell* in the Parish of *Saint Anne;* and for amending the Acts relating to the said Railway.

xxxi. An Act for continuing the Term and amending and extending the Provisions of the Act relating to the Western District of the *Richmond and Lancaster* Turnpike Road.

xxxii. An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the *Regent's* Canal to enlarge the Reservoir on the River *Brent;* and to amend the Acts relating to the Canal.

xxxiii. An Act to amend "The *Leicester* Waterworks Act, 1847," to make certain Alterations in the Works, and to extend the Period for completing such Works; and also to authorize an Arrangement with the Local Board of Health for the Borough of *Leicester.*

xxxiv. An Act for continuing the Term of the *Derby, Ashborne, and Hurdloe* Road Act; and for other Purposes.

xxxv. An Act for the making of a Railway from *Mayfield* in the County of *Sussex,* to join the Railway from *Tunbridge Wells* to near *Hastings* of the *South-eastern* Railway Company, and to be called "The *Mayfield* Railway."

xxxvi. An Act for supplying the Inhabitants of the Town of *Whitby* and adjacent Places with Water.

xxxvii. An Act for repairing and managing the Roads from the North End of the Town of *Derby* in the County of *Derby* to *Sheffield* in the County of *York*, and from *Duffield* to *Worksworth* in the County of *Derby*.

xxxviii. An Act for erecting and maintaining new Public Offices for the County of *Aberdeen*, for altering and enlarging the present Record Office of the County, and for other Purposes.

xxxix. An Act to authorize certain Alterations in the Line and Levels of the *Malton and Driffield Junction* Railway, and to amend the Act relating thereto.

xl. An Act for making a Railway from the *Gloucester and Dean Forest* Railway in the Parish of *Westbury* in the County of *Gloucester* to the City of *Hereford*.

xli. An Act to continue the Term of the Act of the Sixth Year of *George* the Fourth, Chapter Fifty-one (Local), so far as relates to the Turnpike Road between *Manchester* and *Audenshaw* in the Parish of *Ashton-under-Lyne*, all in the County Palatine of *Lancaster;* and to make better Provision for the Repair of the Road; and for other Purposes.

xlii. An Act to improve the Town of *Harwich*, to reclaim Part of the Foreshore of *Harwich* Harbour, and to construct Quays and a Pier, and for other Purposes.

xliii. An Act to enable the *Commercial* Dock Company to purchase and enlarge the *East Country* Dock; to construct a Tramway to connect their Docks with the *Deptford* Branch Railway; and for other Purposes.

xliv. An Act to authorize a Deviation in the Line of the *Killarney and Valencia* Railway, and to continue and revive the Powers granted by "The *Killarney and Valencia* Railway Act, 1847," for the compulsory Purchase of Lands, and to extend the Period by such Act limited for the Completion of the said Railway.

xlv. An Act to enable the *Great Northern* Railway Company to construct Stations at *Knottingley* and *Wakefield;* to increase their Capital; to enlarge their *London* Station; to amend their Acts; and for other Purposes.

xlvi. An Act to authorize Deviations of the *Sheffield, Rotherham, Barnsley, Wakefield, Huddersfield, and Goole* Railway between *Sheffield* and *Barnsley;* and to amend the Acts relating to the said Railway.

xlvii. An Act for altering the Name of the *Leeds and Thirsk* Railway Company to the Name of the *Leeds Northern* Railway Company, for extending the Time for Completion of certain Works, for regulating the Capital of the Company, and for other Purposes.

xlviii. An Act for enabling Arrangements with reference to the Purchase, Lease, or other Use by the *Great Western* Railway Company of the *Wilts, Somerset, and Weymouth* Railway, the *Gloucester and Dean Forest* Railway, and the *South Wales* Railway respectively, to be effected; and for other Purposes.

xlix. An Act for making and maintaining Docks at *Baglan Bay* in the County of *Glamorgan*, with a Branch Line of Railway to the *South Wales* Railway.

l. An Act for repairing the Road from the Town of *Stroud* in the County of Gloucester, through *Pitchcomb*, into the City of *Gloucester*.

li. An Act for extending the Powers of *Price*'s Patent Candle Company in relation to Letters Patent for Inventions applicable to their Undertaking.

lii. An Act to enable the *South Wales* Railway Company to make a new Railway in the *Forest of Dean*, in lieu of the Railway already authorized, to construct new Lines at *Cardiff* and *Britton Ferry*, and to make an Alteration in the Line and Levels of their Railway; and for other Purposes.

liii. An Act for facilitating the Conversion by the *South Devon* Railway Company of Loan into Capital, and for enabling the same Company to effect Arrangements between different Classes of Shareholders for the Creation of new Shares; and for other Purposes.

liv. An Act for making a Railway from the *Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee* Railway, at or near to *Milton* in the Parish of *Leuchars*, to the City of *St. Andrews*, to be called "The *St. Andrews* Railway."

lv. An Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the *Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee* Railway Company, and to grant further Powers to the said Company.

lvi. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the *East Lancashire* Railway Company, and to enable the Company to increase their Capital and Tolls.

lvii. An Act to regulate and increase the Capital of the *Midland* Railway Company, and to confirm and legalize the Creation and Issue of certain Fifty Pound Shares, and the Application of the Proceeds of such Shares; and for other Purposes.

lviii. An Act to facilitate Intercourse between the *Eastern Union* and certain other Railways; to alter certain Charges upon the *Eastern Union* Railway and the *Stowmarket* Navigation; and for other Purposes.

lix. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for repairing and maintaining the Road from* Huddersfield *in the West Riding of the County of* York *to* New Hey *in the Parish of* Rochdale *in the County of* Lancaster, *with a Branch to* Toothill Lane *in the said Riding, and for making a new Road from* Buckstones *to the Highway leading from* Ripponden *to* Stainland *at or near to* Barkisland School, and to continue the Term thereby granted.

lx. An Act for managing and repairing the Roads leading from *Uttoxeter* to *Stoke* near *Stone*, and from *Millwich* to *Sandon*, in the County of *Stafford*.

lxi. An Act to extend the Term and alter the Provisions of Two Acts relating to the *Buckingham, Brackley, and Banbury* Turnpike Road, and of an Act relating to the *Towcester, Brackley, and Weston on the Green* Turnpike Road, and to consolidate the Management of the said Turnpike Roads.

lxii. An Act to authorize certain Deviations of the *Slamannan and Borrowstouness* Railway.

lxiii. An Act to enable the *Dundee and Arbroath* Railway Company to enlarge their present Terminal Station in *Dundee*, and to amend the Acts relating to the Company.

lxiv. An Act to alter the Constitution of the Committee for the Affairs of the Estate of the Trustees of the *Liverpool* Docks, to authorize the Establishment of an Emigrant's Home, and to alter and amend the Acts relating to the Docks and Harbour of *Liverpool*.

lxv. An Act for extending the Provisions of the *Weston-super-Mare* Improvement and Market Act, and for granting further Powers relating to the Sewage of the Town.

lxvi. An Act for constructing a Railway from the *Tivetshall* Station of the *Eastern Union* Railway to *Bungay* in *Suffolk*.

lxvii. An Act for the better Improvement and Regulation of the Borough of *Sunderland* in the County of *Durham*, and for other Purposes.

lxviii. An Act to enable the Company of Proprietors of the *Hayling* Bridge and Causeway to construct a Railway from their Docks and Wharves at *Langstone* to join the *London, Brighton, and South Coast* Railway at *Havant* in the County of *Southampton*.

lxix. An Act to incorporate the *Great Central* Gas Consumers Company.

lxx. An Act to alter and enlarge the Powers of the *Reading* Waterworks Company, and to authorize an Extension of the Works of the said Company.

lxxi. An Act for making a Railway from *Warrington* to *Altrincham*, with a Branch to join the *Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction* Railway at *Lower Walton*, to be called the *Warrington and Altrincham Junction* Railway; and for other Purposes.

lxxii. An Act for enabling the *Maryport and Carlisle* Railway Company to make a Deviation in their Line of Railway, and increase their Capital; and for other Purposes.

lxxiii. An Act for constructing and maintaining a Quay and other Works at *North Shields* in the County of *Northumberland*, and for other Purposes.

lxxiv. An Act to ratify and confirm certain Subscriptions and Payments made by or on behalf of the *South Wales* Railway Company to other Railway Companies.

lxxv. An Act to amend the Act relating to the *Great North of Scotland* Railway Company.

lxxvi. An Act to renew the Term and continue the Powers and Provisions of an Act passed in the First Year of the Reign of His Majesty King *George* the Fourth, intituled *An Act for more effectually repairing and improving several Districts of* Malmesbury *Turnpike Roads, and other Roads connected therewith, in the Counties of* Wilts, Berks, *and* Gloucester, so far as relates to the First and Second Districts.

lxxvii. An Act to authorize the *Chorley* Waterworks Company to raise a further Sum of Money.

lxxviii. An Act for the better raising and securing a Fund for a Provision for the Widows and Children of the Ministers of the Free Church, and for the Widows and Children of the Professors holding Professors' Offices in any College connected with the said Church.

lxxix. An Act for the further Amendment of the Acts relating to the *Manchester* Corporation Waterworks.

lxxx. An Act to explain, amend, and enlarge some of the Provisions of the Acts

relating to the *Great Southern and Western* Railway Company; and to enable the said Company to raise further Capital, and to construct a Dock or Basin at *Cork*.

lxxxi. An Act for enabling the *Great Western* Railway Company to construct a Station and Works at *Aston-juxta-Birmingham*.

lxxxii. An Act to provide for the Repair and Maintenance of the Cathedral Church of *Saint Patrick, Dublin*.

lxxxiii. An Act for authorizing certain Deviations in the *Taw Vale Extension* Railway, and for other Purposes.

lxxxiv. An Act for enabling the *York, Newcastle, and Berwick* Railway Company to abandon a Portion of their *Bishop Auckland* Branch Railway, and substitute in lieu thereof a new Line of Railway; and to extend the time for the Purchase of Lands and Completion of Works on certain Lines of Railway authorized to be made in the County of *Durham;* and for other Purposes.

lxxxv. An Act for facilitating the Transmission to and from the *York, Newcastle, and Berwick* Railway of the Traffic of the *Byers Green* Branch of the *Clarence* Railway; for enabling the *York, Newcastle, and Berwick* Railway Company to hold Shares in the *West Durham* Railway; for granting further Powers to their Lessors, the *Great North of England, Clarence, and Hartlepool Junction* Railway Company, and the *Hartlepool* Dock and Railway Company, in reference to their Capital; and for other Purposes.

lxxxvi. An Act for amending the Act relating to the Electric Telegraph Company.

lxxxvii. An Act for the Restoration of the Standard in the River *Dee*, and for granting further Powers to the River *Dee* Company.

lxxxviii. An Act to authorize the Acquisition by the *Midland* Railway Company of the Estate and Interest of the *Leeds and Bradford* Railway Company in the *Leeds and Bradford* Railway, and to empower the *Midland* Railway Company to raise Money for such Purpose.

lxxxix. An Act for extending and enlarging the Powers of the *Bolton, Blackburn, Clitheroe, and West Yorkshire* Railway Company; for changing the Name of the Company; and for other Purposes.

xc. An Act for supplying with Water the Town of *Stockton* in the County of *Durham*, and the Suburbs thereof, and the Towns of *Middlesbrough* and *Yarm* in the North Riding of the County of *York*, and the suburbs thereof respectively; and for other Purposes.

xci. An Act to continue "The City of *London* Sewers Act, 1848," and to alter and amend the Provisions of the said Act.

xcii. An Act for repealing and amending the Provisions of the Acts relating to the Navigation of the River *Cam* or *Cham*, alias *Grant*, between *Clayhithe Ferry* and the *King's Mill* in the Town of *Cambridge;* for altering the Navigation Tolls; for enabling the Conservators of the said River to sue and be sued in the Name of their Clerk; for conferring additional Powers; and other Purposes.

xciii. An Act for transferring to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of *Birmingham* in the County of *Warwick* the Estates, Properties, and Effects now vested in certain Commissioners having Jurisdiction over Parts of the Borough, and to provide for the better draining, lighting, paving, supplying with Water, and otherwise improving the said Borough, and making Provision for the good Government, Regulation, and Management thereof.

xciv. An Act for enabling the *South Staffordshire* Railway Company to make a certain Branch Railway, for authorizing Arrangements with the *London and North-western* Railway Company, and for other Purposes.

xcv. An Act to enable the *Cork and Waterford* Railway Company to make Arrangements as to their Capital, and to provide for the immediate Completion of the *Tramore* Branch.

xcvi. An Act for the Improvement of the Town of *Great Malvern* in the County of *Worcester*, and for supplying the same with Water.

xcvii. An Act for better paving, lighting, draining, cleansing, and otherwise regulating and improving a Portion of the Borough of *Newark* in the County of *Nottingham;* for regulating the Butchers' Market therein; and for authorizing the Commissioners of the *Newark* Branch of the River *Trent* Navigation to contribute out of their Funds a Sum of Money for the aforesaid Purposes.

xcviii. An Act for the Consecration of a Portion of the *Brighton* Extramural Cemetery.

xcix. An Act to enable the *Caledonian* Railway Company to provide for the

Construction of certain Branch Railways in the County of *Lanark*.

c. An Act for making a Railway from the Loop Line of the *Windsor, Staines, and South-western* (*Richmond* to *Windsor*) Railway, in the Parish of *Ealing* in the County of *Middlesex*, to the *London and North-western* Railway, in the Parish of *Hammersmith* in the said County, with a Branch, to be called "The *North and South Western Junction* Railway."

ci. An Act for amending the Acts relating to the *East Anglian* Railways.

cii. An Act for making a Railway from the *Furness* Railway at *Ulverstone* to the *Lancaster and Carlisle* Railway at *Carnforth*, to be called "The *Ulverstone and Lancaster* Railway."

ciii. An Act to amend "The *Killarney Junction* Railway Act, 1846."

civ. An Act for the Improvement of the City and Borough of *Bath*, for the Regulation of the Markets, and for amending the Act for supplying *Bath* with Water.

cv. An Act for facilitating the Settlement of the Affairs of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in *England*, and for the better Management of the said Company.

cvi. An Act for the purpose of newly incorporating the *Edinburgh* Lunatic Asylum under its present Name of "The Royal *Edinburgh* Asylum for the Insane," for enabling the said Corporation to borrow Money, and for other Purposes.

cvii. An Act to enable the *Dublin, Dundrum, and Rathfarnham* Railway Company to extend their Railway from *Dundrum* to *Bray;* and to extend the Time and to continue and revive the Powers granted by the Acts relating to the *Dublin, Dundrum, and Rathfarnham* Railway Company, for the compulsory Purchase of Lands and Completion of Works; and to amend the Acts relating to "The *Dublin, Dundrum, and Rathfarnham* Railway;" and for other Purposes.

cviii. An Act to authorize the Abandonment of a Portion of the *Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin* Railway, and the Construction of a new Line of Railway in lieu of a Portion of the Line to be abandoned; to extend, in respect of a Portion of the said Undertaking, the Periods at present limited for compulsory Purchase of Lands and for Completion of Works; and to amend the Acts relating to the said Railway; and for other Purposes.

cix. An Act for amending and enlarging the Powers of the several Acts relating to "The Company of Proprietors of the *Itchen* Bridge and Roads."

cx. An Act to authorize a Deviation in the Line of the *Waterford and Limerick* Railway, and to amend the Acts relating thereto, and for other Purposes.

cxi. An Act for supplying with Water the Parish or Township of *East Stonehouse* in the County of *Devon*, and for Amendment of Act.

cxii. An Act for making a Railway from *Waterford* to *Tramore*.

cxiii. An Act to extend the Time for the Purchase of certain Lands and Completion of Works authorized by the "*Midland* Railway, *Ripley* Branches, Act, 1848," and on the *Gloucester and Stonehouse Junction* Railway.

cxiv. An Act to enable the *Great Northern* Railway Company to construct Works in connection with the *Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire* Railway; and to facilitate the Use of that Railway by the Company; and for other Purposes.

cxv. An Act for amending the Powers of the *Imperial Continental* Gas Association.

cxvi. An Act for better paving, lighting, cleansing, regulating, and improving the Parish of *Saint Mary Abbotts, Kensington*.

cxvii. An Act for enabling the Commissioners of the Pier and Port of *Hartlepool* to construct an additional Pier for the Protection of the Harbours and Bay of *Hartlepool*, and to establish and maintain a Ferry across the Commissioners' Harbour; for enabling the Commissioners to raise further Monies; for repealing, consolidating, and amending the Acts relating to the said Pier and Port; and for other Purposes.

cxviii. An Act for incorporating the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and to enable the said Company to work certain Letters Patent.

cxix. An Act for paving, lighting, cleansing, and otherwise improving the several Townships and Places in the Borough of *Manchester*, and amending and consolidating the Provisions of existing Local Acts relating thereto.

cxx. An Act for enabling the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London* to complete the Improvements authorized to be made by the *Clerkenwell* Improvement Commissioners, and for amending the Acts relating to such Improvements.

cxxi. An Act to amend an Act passed in the Session of Parliament of the Fifth and Sixth Years of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled *An Act for making and maintaining and improving a Harbour at* Wicklow *in the County of* Wicklow.

cxxii. An Act for constructing a Wet Dock and other Works in connection with *Warkworth* Harbour in the County of *Northumberland*, and for limiting the Amount of Rates and Tolls by "The *Warkworth* Harbour Act, 1847," authorized to be levied, and for varying the Application thereof.

cxxiii. An Act to amend and enlarge some of the Provisions of the Acts relating to the *Thames Haven* Dock and Railway.

cxxiv. An Act to amend the *Wexford* Free Bridge Act, 1847.

cxxv. An Act for amending the Acts relating to the *Llynvi Valley* and *Duffryn Llynvi and Porth Cawl* Railways, and for forming a Junction between such Railways and the *South Wales* Railway.

cxxvi. An Act to enable the *Manchester, Buxton, Matlock, and Midlands Junction* Railway Company to complete the Purchase of the *Cromford* Canal.

cxxvii. An Act for extending the Period for the Completion of *Cameron's Coalbrook Steam Coal and Swansea and Loughor* Railway, and for amending the Act relating to such Railway.

cxxviii. An Act to extend the leasing Powers of the Corporate Body of the Provost, Fellows, and Scholars of the College of the Holy and Undivided *Trinity* of Queen *Elizabeth* near *Dublin*, and also of the Provost thereof in his Corporate Capacity, and to enable them to make grants of Lands in perpetuity to their Lessees in certain Cases.

cxxix. An Act for making a Railway from the *London and North-western* Railway in the Township of *Salford*, across the River *Irwell*, into the Borough of *Manchester*, to be called the *Manchester and Salford Extension* Railway.

cxxx. An Act for better enabling the General Reversionary and Investment Company to sue and be sued, and to facilitate the holding and Transfer of the Property of the Company by and from the present and future Trustees thereof; and for other Purposes.

cxxxi. An Act to authorize the *Shrewsbury and Chester* Railway Company to abandon the *Crickheath* and *Wem* Branches, to construct a Station at *Birkenhead*, to enter into Arrangements with other Companies, and for other Purposes.

cxxxii. An Act for amending and extending the Provisions of the Act for the Improvement of the Town of *Saint Helen's* in the County Palatine of *Lancaster*, and for other Purposes.

cxxxiii. An Act for repairing the Road from *Sheffield* in the County of *York* to the *Marple Bridge* Road in the Parish of *Glossop* in the County of *Derby*, and the Branch to *Mortimer's* Road in the Parish of *Hathersage* in the said County of *Derby*.

cxxxiv. An Act to sanction certain Arrangements entered into between the *Caledonian* Railway Company and the Holders of guaranteed and preferential Interests in the Company, and to enable the Company to raise a further Sum of Money.

cxxxv. An Act for incorporating the *European and American* Electric Printing Telegraph Company, and to enable them to work certain Letters Patent.

cxxxvi. An Act for reclaiming from the Sea certain Lands abutting on the Coast of *Lincolnshire* within the Parts of *Holland*.

cxxxvii. An Act for enabling the United Kingdom Electric Telegraph Company to purchase and work certain Letters Patent.

cxxxviii. An Act for incorporating the Council of *King's College, London*, and the President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, and Governors of *King's College Hospital*, and for connecting the said Hospital as a Medical School with the said College, and for better enabling the Corporation to carry on their charitable and useful Designs.

cxxxix. An Act to dissolve "The National Land Company," and to dispose of the Lands and Property belonging to the Company, and to wind up the Undertaking.

cxl. An Act to extend the Limits of the *Brunswick Square* (*Hove*) Improvement Act, and for other Purposes.

cxli. An Act to amend the several Acts relating to the *Waterford and Kilkenny* Railway Company; to enable the said Company to sell or lease their Undertaking, and to purchase or lease the Bridge over the River *Suir* at *Waterford*; and for other Purposes.

cxlii. An Act to enable the Trustees of the *South Holland* Drainage in the County of *Lincoln* to raise further Monies.

cxliii. An Act to amend "The Farmers' Estate Society (*Ireland*) Act, 1848."

cxliv. An Act to enable the *Charing Cross Bridge* Company to raise further Monies, to amend the Acts relating to the Company, and for other Purposes.

cxlv. An Act for enabling the Class A Shareholders of the *Saint Andrew's and Quebec* Railroad Company to divide the Shares in the Undertaking into Two Classes, and for other Purposes.

cxlvi. An Act to amend the Acts relating to the Vend and Delivery of Coals in *London* and *Westminster*, and in certain Parts of the adjacent Counties; and to allow a Drawback on Coals conveyed beyond certain Limits.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Printed by the Queen's Printer, and whereof the Printed Copies may be given in Evidence.

1. AN Act to authorize the Sale to the Honourable *Richard Cavendish* of certain Freehold Hereditaments in the County of *Buckingham* devised by the Will of *Samuel Athawes* deceased, and for directing the Investment of the Purchase Money in other Hereditaments, to be settled upon the Trusts of the same Will.
2. An Act for confirming certain Leases granted by the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, Governors of the Possessions, Revenues, and Goods of the Hospital of *Edward*, late King of *England*, the Sixth, called *Christ's Hospital;* and for enabling them to grant Building and other Leases of their Estates; and for other Purposes.
3. An Act for confirming certain Leases granted by the Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens of the City of *London*, Governors of the House of the Poor commonly called *Saint Bartholomew's Hospital*, near *West Smithfield, London*, of the Foundation of King *Henry* the Eighth; and for enabling them to grant Building and other Leases of their Estates.
4. An Act to authorize the Grant of new Leases of a certain Estate in the Bailiwick of *Neat* in the Parish of *Saint George Hanover Square* in the County of *Middlesex*, in Lease to Mr. *Thomas Cubitt;* and for other Purposes.
5. An Act for enabling the Trustees of the *Somersetshire, Monmouthshire, Dorsetshire*, and *Devonshire* Estates devised by the Will of Sir *Thomas Buckler Lethbridge*, Baronet, deceased, to grant Farming and Mining Leases of and otherwise extending their Powers in relation to the said Estates.
6. An Act for enabling the Trustees of the Will of *Thomas Jackson*, deceased, to sell Freehold Hereditaments situate in the Parish of *Mentmore* in the County of *Buckingham* to the Baron *Mayer Amschel de Rothschild*.
7. An Act to confirm a certain Contract for granting Leases made and entered into by the Honourable *Arthur Upton* of Part of the Lands and Hereditaments comprised in the Will of the Honourable *Fulk Greville Howard*, deceased, situate at *Kilburn* in the County of *Middlesex;* and to alter and enlarge the Power of granting Building Leases contained in the same Will; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
8. An Act to authorize the Appropriation to charitable Purposes of the unclaimed Funds and Property under the Control of "The *Glasgow Provident* Bank," and the winding up of its Affairs.
9. An Act for regulating and securing the Debt due by the Burgh of *Musselburgh* in the County of *Edinburgh*, and for other Purposes in relation thereto.
10. An Act to authorize the granting of Building Leases of Part of the Estates devised by the Will of *William Moore*, Esquire, deceased, situate in the Parish of *Fulham* in the County of *Middlesex*.
11. An Act authorizing the Application of Part of the Trust Funds subject to the Trusts of the Will and Codicils of the late Sir *Timothy Shelley* to certain lasting Improvements upon Estates bought under the Trusts of such Will and Codicils.
12. An Act to enable the Trustees of the Will of the Most Noble *Francis* late Duke of *Bridgewater* to make Conveyances in Fee or Demises for long Terms of Years of his Trust Estates, and more effectually to administer the Trusts of the Will of the said Duke.
13. An Act for extending Powers created by the Will of *John Watson Barton*, deceased, and for enabling Sales and Leases to be made of Lands subject to his Will; and for other Purposes.
14. An Act to empower the Dean and Chapter of *Westminster* to build on Ground contiguous to *Westminster Abbey*, and for other Purposes.
15. An Act to give effect to certain Restrictions and Conditions relating to a Church and Parsonage House proposed

to be erected on Sites to be given by the Most Noble *Francis* Duke of *Bedford*, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, and to Two Dwelling Houses proposed to be purchased and conveyed for Vicarage and Rectory Houses on the Estate of the said Duke, in the County of *Middlesex*.

16. An Act to enable the Committees of the Estate of *John Brown*, a Lunatic, to sell a Portion of the Estates whereof the said Lunatic is Tenant in Tail in possession.
17. An Act for explaining and modifying the Provisions of the Deed of Constitution of *Dorward's* House of Refuge for the Destitute in *Montrose*, and of the Trust Disposition and Settlement of *William Dorward* Merchant in *Montrose*, and Codicils thereto, and for incorporating and enlarging and defining the Powers of the Managers of the said House of Refuge; and for other Purposes relating thereto.
18. An Act to enable the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral Church of *Christ* in *Oxford*, of the Foundation of King *Henry* the Eighth, and their Trustees, as Owners in Fee of Lands in *Kentish Town* in the County of *Middlesex*, to grant Building Leases; and for other Purposes.
19. An Act for enabling the Committee or Committees for the Time being of the Estate of *Stapylton Stapylton* Esquire, a Lunatic, Tenant in Tail Male under the Will of the Reverend Sir *Martin Stapylton* Baronet, deceased, to grant Leases for Mining and other Purposes of certain Parts of the entailed Estates situate at *Eston* in the County of *York*.
20. An Act for the Regulation and Improvement of the Charities founded by *Richard* Lord *Riche* in the Parish of *Felstead* in the County of *Essex*; and for other Purposes.
21. An Act for authorizing the Sale of the *Kelmarsh* Estate in the County of *Northampton*, devised by the Will of *William* Lord *Bateman* deceased, and the Discharge of the Incumbrances affecting that Estate; and for other Purposes.
22. An Act to provide for the future Regulation and Management of the Grammar School of *Anthony Browne*, Sergeant-at-Law, at *Brentwood* in the County of *Essex*, and of the Almshouses founded by the said *Anthony Browne*, and of the Estates and Possessions of the same School and Almshouses; and for other Purposes.
23. An Act to authorize the Sale or Exchange of Part of the Estate of the Free School at *Ripley* in the County of *York*, and for other Purposes relating to the said Charity.

PRIVATE ACTS,

Not Printed.

24. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Edmund Heathcote* Esquire with *Elizabeth Lucy Heathcote* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
25. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *Henry Boddington Webster* Esquire with *Emilie Marie Louise Wilhelmina Webster* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.
26. An Act to dissolve the Marriage of *William Houlbrooke Tayleur* Esquire with *Emma Elizabeth Tayleur* his now Wife, and to enable him to marry again; and for other Purposes.

THE CENSUS OF 1851—England and Wales.

POPULATION enumerated in DIVISIONS and REGISTRATION COUNTIES 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, and 1851; with the RATES of INCREASE per Cent. for the Half Century 1801–1851, the Annual Rate of Increase for the same Period, and the Rate per Cent. 1841–1851.

Divisions and Registration Counties.	Persons.								Rate of increase per cent.		
	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1851 Males.	1851 Females.	1801 to 1851	Annual rate. 1801–51	1841 to 1851
ENGLAND and WALES	8,892,536	10,164,068	11,999,322	13,896,797	15,914,148	17,922,768	8,762,588	9,160,180	101.04	1.41	13
1. London Division	958,863	1,138,815	1,375,947	1,654,994	1,948,369	2,361,640	1,103,730	1,257,910	145.51	1.81	21
2. South-Eastern Division	878,066	1,067,932	1,171,690	1,320,843	1,479,863	1,628,082	807,850	820,232	84.42	1.23	10
3. South Midland Division	707,322	788,377	921,515	1,030,420	1,141,542	1,234,283	610,199	624,084	74.44	1.12	8
4. Eastern Division	696,223	756,202	879,121	974,815	1,040,616	1,113,710	547,788	565,922	59.68	.94	7
5. South-Western Division	1,100,314	1,219,617	1,416,255	1,592,986	1,740,032	1,803,706	864,929	938,777	63.43	.99	3
6. West Midland Division	1,089,491	1,239,113	1,430,986	1,655,054	1,902,125	2,132,853	1,052,234	1,080,619	95.65	1.35	12
7. North Midland Division	651,197	745,493	866,721	986,592	1,110,203	1,214,621	602,399	612,222	86.42	1.25	10
8. North-Western Division	872,663	1,062,976	1,330,767	1,677,518	2,067,009	2,487,351	1,212,342	1,275,009	184.46	2.11	21
9. York Division	851,283	978,129	1,166,522	1,366,802	1,584,116	1,788,767	886,845	901,922	109.76	1.49	13
10. Northern Division	485,347	538,640	625,417	712,444	826,710	968,934	480,094	487,940	98.47	1.38	17
11. Welsh Division	601,767	688,774	811,381	924,329	1,068,547	1,188,821	593,278	595,543	96.67	1.36	11
Persons travelling	..	..	..	..	5,016						
1. London Division.											
Middlesex (part of)	746,718	869,634	1,045,711	1,245,184	1,445,023	1,745,095	812,421	932,674	133.01	1.71	21
Surrey (part of)	161,642	202,941	259,714	327,820	399,170	482,310	225,065	257,245	197.39	2.20	21
Kent (part of)	50,503	66,240	73,522	81,990	104,176	134,235	66,244	67,991	164.25	1.96	29
2. South-Eastern Division.											
1. Surrey (extra Metropolitan)	109,561	124,635	142,932	161,609	187,868	202,495	100,090	102,405	84.82	1.24	8
2. Kent (extra Metropolitan)	258,450	304,961	354,064	398,471	447,115	484,972	241,871	243,101	86.03	1.25	8
3. Sussex	161,306	192,333	235,606	275,110	302,460	339,428	166,828	172,600	110.08	1.50	12
4. Hampshire	217,741	244,195	280,767	311,645	352,048	402,033	199,834	202,199	82.80	1.21	13
5. Berkshire	131,008	141,808	158,321	174,008	190,372	199,154	99,227	99,927	52.02	.84	5
3. South Midland Division.											
6. Middlesex (extra Metropolitan)	77,582	91,883	107,875	122,750	140,895	150,615	73,193	77,422	94.14	1.34	7
7. Hertfordshire	101,892	114,788	134,087	147,575	162,394	173,963	86,331	87,632	70.73	1.08	7
8. Buckinghamshire	95,827	105,276	120,330	130,982	138,248	143,670	70,784	72,886	49.93	.81	4
9. Oxfordshire	112,194	120,546	138,631	153,567	163,216	170,286	85,449	84,837	51.78	.84	4
10. Northamptonshire	128,245	139,766	160,933	177,946	199,208	213,784	106,533	107,251	66.70	1.03	7
11. Huntingdonshire	34,704	38,864	45,983	50,463	55,565	60,320	29,984	30,336	73.81	1.11	9

13. Cambridgeshire	90,702	104,221	126,154	148,333	169,638	191,856	95,505	96,351	111.08	1.51	13
4. Eastern Division.											
14. Essex	210,408	234,171	268,101	294,435	320,811	343,916	172,161	171,755	62.91	.98	7
15. Suffolk	214,690	233,726	271,136	296,238	314,681	335,991	165,267	170,724	56.37	.90	7
16. Norfolk	271,125	288,305	339,884	384,142	405,124	433,803	210,360	223,443	59.78	.94	7
5. South-Western Division.											
17. Wiltshire	173,906	181,196	207,593	224,254	242,772	241,003	118,839	122,164	38.58	.65	7
18. Dorsetshire	109,646	119,034	138,374	152,204	167,876	177,597	85,816	91,781	61.70	.97	6
19. Devonshire	342,223	384,893	441,329	497,470	537,270	572,207	271,579	300,628	66.16	1.02	6
20. Cornwall	193,039	221,424	262,156	302,494	343,321	356,662	171,979	184,683	84.02	1.23	4
21. Somersetshire	281,500	313,070	366,803	416,564	448,793	456,237	216,716	239,521	62.03	.97	2
6. West Midland Division.											
22. Gloucestershire	228,995	261,555	307,621	354,699	395,533	419,475	198,122	221,353	82.72	1.21	6
23. Herefordshire	75,260	79,805	87,643	94,452	96,515	99,112	49,694	49,418	31.69	.55	3
24. Shropshire	182,695	199,263	215,058	230,990	241,685	245,019	122,022	122,997	34.11	.59	1
25. Staffordshire	254,094	308,129	361,859	425,140	528,867	630,506	320,394	310,112	148.15	1.83	20
26. Worcestershire	132,422	151,913	174,708	203,476	230,387	258,762	126,739	132,023	95.41	1.35	13
27. Warwickshire	216,135	238,448	284,097	346,297	409,138	479,979	235,263	244,716	122.07	1.61	18
7. North Midland Division.											
28. Leicestershire	133,975	154,380	178,384	200,610	220,304	234,938	115,295	119,643	75.36	1.13	7
29. Rutlandshire	18,311	18,177	20,435	21,363	23,151	24,272	12,270	12,002	32.55	.57	5
30. Lincolnshire	205,340	233,628	277,514	311,903	356,226	400,266	201,027	199,239	94.62	1.34	12
31. Nottinghamshire	152,573	177,330	203,939	243,875	270,731	294,438	144,428	150,010	92.93	1.32	9
32. Derbyshire	140,998	161,978	186,449	208,841	239,791	260,707	129,379	131,328	84.90	1.24	9
8. North-Western Division.											
33. Cheshire	189,411	223,071	263,480	316,572	368,400	423,438	206,715	216,723	123.51	1.62	15
34. Lancashire	683,252	839,905	1,067,287	1,360,946	1,698,609	2,063,913	1,005,627	1,058,286	201.36	2.23	22
9. York Division.											
35. West Riding	576,336	667,518	816,144	993,869	1,176,514	1,339,962	665,924	674,038	132.38	1.70	14
36. East Riding (with York)	127,241	151,692	174,049	192,780	221,376	254,181	124,415	129,766	98.05	1.38	14
37. North Riding	147,706	158,919	176,329	180,153	186,226	194,624	96,506	98,118	31.59	.55	4
10. Northern Division.											
38. Durham	159,161	175,784	205,194	251,051	326,043	411,532	206,666	204,866	156.91	1.91	26
39. Northumberland	168,078	183,269	212,589	236,959	266,020	303,535	149,158	154,377	79.21	1.17	13
40. Cumberland	117,230	133,665	156,124	169,262	178,038	195,487	96,106	99,381	66.17	1.02	10
41. Westmorland	40,878	45,922	51,510	55,172	56,609	58,380	29,064	29,316	42.80	.72	3
11. Welsh Division.											
42. Monmouthshire	54,750	72,927	88,639	112,686	151,021	177,165	92,095	85,070	221.97	2.37	17
43. South Wales	299,644	342,624	402,751	459,575	529,364	607,496	300,645	306,851	101.58	1.41	14
44. North Wales	247,373	273,223	319,991	352,068	388,162	404,160	200,538	203,622	63.00	.98	4

THE CENSUS OF 1851—SCOTLAND.

POPULATION ENUMERATED IN DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1801, 1811, 1821, 1831, 1841, AND 1851; AND THE RATES OF INCREASE PER CENT. FOR THE HALF CENTURY, 1801–1851, THE ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE FOR THE SAME PERIOD, AND THE RATE PER CENT. 1841–51.

DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	PERSONS.								Rate of increase per cent.		
	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851	1851 Males.	1851 Females.	1801 to 1851	Annual rate. 1801–51	1841 to 1851
SCOTLAND	1,608,420	1,805,864	2,091,521	2,364,386	2,620,184	2,870,784	1,363,622	1,507,162	78	1.16	10
SOUTHERN COUNTIES.											
1. Dumfriesshire	54,597	62,960	70,878	73,770	72,830	78,057	37,038	41,019	43	.72	7
2. Kirkcudbright (*Stewartry*)	29,211	33,684	38,903	40,590	41,119	43,310	20,166	23,144	48	.79	5
3. Wigtownshire	22,918	26,891	33,240	36,258	39,195	43,253	20,191	23,062	88	1.27	10
4. Ayrshire	84,207	103,839	127,299	145,055	164,356	189,286	92,188	97,098	124	1.62	15
5. Buteshire	11,791	12,033	13,797	14,151	15,740	16,576	7,485	9,091	41	.68	5
6. Renfrewshire	78,501	93,172	112,175	133,443	155,072	159,064	74,671	84,393	102	1.42	2
7. Dumbartonshire	20,710	24,189	27,317	33,211	44,296	44,923	22,261	22,662	116	1.55	1
8. Lanarkshire	147,692	191,291	244,387	316,819	426,972	532,114	259,214	272,900	260	2.59	25
9. Stirlingshire	50,825	58,174	65,376	72,621	82,057	85,726	41,649	44,077	68	1.05	4
10. Linlithgowshire	17,844	19,451	22,685	23,291	26,872	30,044	15,075	14,969	68	1.04	12
11. Edinburghshire	122,597	148,607	191,514	219,345	225,454	258,824	118,537	140,287	111	1.50	15
12. Peeblesshire	8,735	9,935	10,046	10,578	10,499	10,582	5,264	5,318	21	.38	1
13. Selkirkshire	5,388	5,389	6,637	6,833	7,990	9,797	4,833	4,964	82	1.20	23
14. Roxburghshire	33,721	37,230	40,892	43,663	46,025	51,570	25,119	26,451	53	.85	12
15. Berwickshire	30,206	30,893	33,385	34,048	34,438	36,287	17,357	18,930	20	.37	5
16. Haddingtonshire	29,986	31,050	35,127	36,145	35,886	36,396	17,534	18,862	21	.39	1
17. Fifeshire	93,743	101,272	114,556	128,839	140,140	153,011	72,412	80,599	63	.98	9
18. Kinross-shire	6,725	7,245	7,762	9,072	8,763	8,913	4,291	4,622	33	.56	2
19. Clackmannanshire	10,858	12,010	13,263	14,729	19,155	22,985	11,347	11,638	111	1.51	20
NORTHERN COUNTIES.											
20. Perthshire	125,583	134,390	138,247	142,166	137,457	139,216	66,481	72,735	11	.21	1
21. Forfarshire	99,053	107,187	113,355	139,606	170,453	174,731	80,275	94,456	76	1.14	2
22. Kincardineshire	26,349	27,439	29,118	31,431	33,075	34,743	17,065	17,678	32	.55	5
23. Aberdeenshire	121,065	133,871	155,049	177,657	192,387	214,658	101,057	113,601	77	1.15	12
24. Banffshire	37,216	38,433	43,663	48,337	49,679	53,935	25,414	28,521	45	.74	9
25. Elginshire	27,760	27,967	31,398	34,498	35,012	38,671	17,961	20,710	39	.67	11
26. Nairnshire	8,322	8,496	9,268	9,354	9,217	9,966	4,690	5,276	20	.36	8
27. Inverness-shire	72,672	77,671	89,961	94,797	97,799	96,328	44,648	51,680	32	.56	— 2
28. Argyllshire	81,277	36,541	97,316	100,973	97,371	88,567	43,357	45,210	9	.17	— 9
29. Ross and Cromartyshire	56,318	60,853	68,762	74,820	78,685	82,625	38,751	43,874	47	.77	5
30. Sutherlandshire	23,117	23,629	23,840	25,518	24,782	25,771	11,888	13,883	11	.22	4
31. Caithness-shire	22,609	23,419	29,181	34,529	36,343	38,542	18,146	20,396	70	1.07	6
32. Orkney and Shetland	46,824	46,153	53,124	58,239	61,065	62,313	27,257	35,056	33	.57	2

POPULATION ENUMERATED IN THE ISLANDS, 1821, 1831, 1841, AND 1851; WITH THE RATES OF INCREASE FROM 1821 TO 1851.

	Persons.						Rate of increase per cent.		
	1821	1831	1841	1851	1851 Males	1851 Females	1821 to 1851	Annual rate. 1821-51	1841 to 1851
ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS	89,508	103,710	124,040	142,916	66,511	76,405	60	1.57	16
Jersey	28,600	36,582	47,544	57,155	26,360	30,795	100	2.33	21
Guernsey	20,827	26,128	28,521	33,645	15,598	18,047	61	1.60	18
Man	40,081	41,000	47,975	52,116	24,553	27,563	30	.88	9

NOTE.—Jersey, Guernsey, and the Isle of Man were not included in the general Censuses of the population in 1801 and 1811.

HOUSES AND POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES, OF SCOTLAND, AND OF THE ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS, ON MARCH 31ST, 1851.

	Houses.			Population.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
GREAT BRITAIN and ISLANDS in the BRITISH SEAS	3,669,437	165,931	29,114	21,104,072	10,192,721	10,743,747
England and Wales	3,280,961	152,898	26,534	17,922,768	8,762,588	9,160,180
Scotland	366,650	11,956	2,378	2,870,784	1,363,622	1,507,162
Islands in the British Seas....	21,826	1,077	202	142,916	66,511	76,405
Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen.....	..	..	..	167,604	167,604	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF HOUSES.

	Houses.	1801	1811	1821	1831	1841	1851
ENGLAND AND WALES.	Inhabited	1,575,923	1,797,504	2,088,156	2,481,544	2,943,935	3,280,961
	Uninhabited .	57,476	51,020	69,707	119,915	173,247	152,898
	Building	not given	16,207	19,274	24,759	27,444	26,534

SCOTLAND.
HOUSES AND POPULATION, 1851.

Counties.	Houses.			Population.		
	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
SCOTLAND	366,650	11,956	2,378	2,870,784	1,363,622	1,507,162

ABSTRACTS of the CENSUS of IRELAND taken in the YEARS 1841 and 185

Provinces, Counties, and Towns.	1841 (*7th June*).			1851 (*1st March*)*.			Increase or Decrease in the Number of Persons between 1841 and 1851.	
	Houses.	Families.	Persons.	Houses.	Families.	Persons.	Increase.	Decrease.
Leinster.								
Carlow	14,562	15,210	86,228	11,884	12,542	68,157	..	18,071
Drogheda Town	3,429	3,566	16,261	3,358	3,634	16,876	615	..
Dublin City	21,771	49,511	232,726	25,023	57,622	254,850	22,124	..
Dublin	23,689	26,765	140,047	26,333	29,285	147,506	7,459	..
Kildare	19,388	20,338	114,488	16,867	17,488	96,627	..	17,861
Kilkenny City	3,357	3,931	19,071	2,998	3,777	20,283	1,212	..
Kilkenny	29,981	30,874	183,349	24,945	24,999	139,934	..	43,415
King's	25,584	26,683	146,857	20,128	21,125	112,875	..	33,982
Longford	19,859	20,579	115,491	14,679	15,311	83,198	..	32,293
Louth	20,811	21,029	111,979	17,911	17,821	91,045	..	20,934
Meath	31,760	32,737	183,823	25,290	25,678	139,706	..	44,122
Queen's	26,408	27,442	153,930	20,486	20,937	109,747	..	44,183
Westmeath	24,803	25,693	141,300	19,565	21,221	107,510	..	33,790
Wexford	34,718	36,594	202,033	31,448	33,315	180,170	..	21,863
Wicklow	19,931	21,182	126,143	16,607	17,236	99,287	..	26,856
Total	320,051	362,134	1,973,731	277,522	321,991	1,667,771	31,410	337,370
Munster.								
Clare	46,099	48,981	286,394	33,259	36,686	212,720	..	73,674
City of Cork	10,113	16,499	80,720	10,498	18,230	86,485	5,765	..
Cork	125,360	133,295	773,398	91,097	96,370	551,152	..	222,246
Kerry	48,231	51,593	293,880	35,385	37,776	238,241	..	55,639
City of Limerick	5,866	9,686	48,391	6,480	9,966	55,268	6,877	..
Limerick	43,942	46,652	281,638	32,406	35,068	201,619	..	80,019
Tipperary	68,650	74,570	435,553	51,871	57,210	323,829	..	111,724
City of Waterford	3,150	5,347	23,216	4,103	5,553	26,667	3,451	..
Waterford	26,254	28,531	172,971	21,627	23,391	135,836	..	37,135
Total	377,665	415,154	2,396,161	286,726	320,250	1,831,817	16,093	580,437
Ulster.							..	
Antrim	50,595	50,910	276,188	46,694	47,274	250,355	..	25,833
Armagh	43,576	43,175	232,393	37,406	37,409	196,420	..	35,973
Belfast	12,875	15,172	75,308	15,100	20,553	99,660	24,352	..
Carrickfergus Town	1,681	1,865	9,379	1,679	1,688	8,488	..	891
Cavan	42,383	42,592	243,158	31,612	32,088	174,303	..	68,855
Donegal	53,503	53,899	296,448	46,799	46,679	254,288	..	42,160
Down	68,890	68,153	361,446	62,363	62,471	317,778	..	43,668
Fermanagh	27,844	28,654	156,481	21,393	22,127	115,978	..	40,503
Londonderry	41,044	41,114	222,174	35,610	35,869	191,744	..	30,430
Monaghan	36,485	36,934	200,442	27,346	27,557	143,410	..	57,032
Tyrone	57,891	57,337	312,956	47,157	47,016	251,865	..	61,091
Total	436,767	439,805	2,386,373	373,159	380,731	2,004,289	24,352	406,436
Connaught.								
Galway Town	2,504	3,713	17,275	2,791	4,132	24,697	7,422	..
Galway	72,890	74,655	422,923	51,526	54,466	298,129	..	124,794
Leitrim	26,649	27,192	155,297	19,787	20,172	111,808	..	43,489
Mayo	70,527	70,910	388,887	49,191	49,860	274,716	..	114,171
Roscommon	45,068	46,387	253,591	31,033	31,989	173,798	..	79,793
Sligo	32,239	32,837	180,886	23,272	23,411	128,769	..	52,117
Total	249,877	255,694	1,418,859	177,600	184,030	1,011,917	7,422	414,364
General Total	1,384,360	1,472,787	8,175,124	1,115,007	1,207,002	6,515,794	Total Decrease, 1,659,330	

* The date of the present Census being 68 days earlier than that of the preceding—5841 persons should added to the gross population of 1841, that being the number of harvest labourers who it was ascertained left Ireland previous to the 7th June in that year. Neither of these Abstracts include the Army serving in Ire

Number of Persons in 1821, 6,801,827. (No previous Census.)
Ditto in 1831, 7,767,401. Increase per cent. 14.19.
Ditto in 1841, 8,175,124. Increase per cent. 5.25.
Ditto in 1851, 6,515,794. Decrease per cent. 20.0.

Houses.		Families.		Males.		Females.	
1841 .	1,384,360	1841 .	1,472,787	1841 .	4,019,576	1841 .	4,155,548
1851 .	1,115,007	1851 .	1,207,002	1851 .	3,176,727	1851 .	3,339,067
Decrease	269,353	Decrease	165,785	Decrease	832,849	Decrease	816,481

THE INHABITED HOUSE DUTIES ACT, 14 & 15 Vict. c. 36.

An Act to repeal the Duties payable on Dwelling-Houses according to the Number of Windows or Lights, and to grant in lieu thereof other Duties on inhabited Houses according to their annual Value.

Received the Royal Assent, 24th of July, 1851.

Whereas under and by virtue of an Act of the forty-eighth year of King George III. c. 55, certain duties are now payable in England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed and in Scotland respectively upon dwelling houses, and are assessed and levied according to the number of windows or lights therein as set forth in the Schedule marked (A) to the said Act annexed; and it is expedient that in lieu thereof the duties on inhabited dwelling-houses set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed should be assessed and levied according to the annual value of such dwelling-houses: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

I. From and after the fifth day of April, 1851, in England, Wales, and the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and from and after the term of Whitsunday, 1851, in Scotland, in lieu and instead of the said duties so payable as aforesaid, and which are hereinafter repealed, there shall be assessed, raised, levied, collected and paid unto and for the use of Her Majesty, her heirs and successors, upon inhabited dwelling-houses in and throughout Great Britain, the several duties set forth in the Schedule to this Act annexed, payable according to the annual value of such dwelling-houses, which said Schedule shall be deemed and taken to be part of this Act.

II. The said duties shall be denominated and deemed to be duties of assessed taxes, and shall be under the care and management of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for the time being; and all powers, provisions, rules, regulations, and directions, fines, forfeitures, pains and penalties, now in force contained in or enacted by any Act or Acts relating to the duties of assessed taxes, and also all powers, provisions, rules, regulations, directions and exemptions, fines, forfeitures, pains and penalties contained in or enacted by any such Act or Acts as aforesaid, with reference to the duties on inhabited dwelling-houses according to the value thereof, as set forth in the Schedule marked (B) annexed to the said Act of the 48th year of King George III., and which were in force in regard to the said last-mentioned duties at the time of the repeal of such duties by an Act of the session holden in the fourth and fifth years of King William IV. c. 19, except as hereinafter excepted, shall severally and respectively be and become in full force and effect with respect to the duties hereby granted, and shall be severally and respectively duly observed, applied, practised and put in execution in the respective parts of Great Britain for assess-

ing, raising, levying, collecting, receiving, accounting for and securing the said duties hereby granted, and otherwise in relation thereto, so far as the same are or shall be applicable, and are not repealed or superseded by and are consistent with the express provisions of this Act, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes, as if the same powers, provisions, rules, regulations, directions and exemptions, fines, forfeitures, pains and penalties, were particularly repeated and re-enacted in this Act with reference to the said duties hereby granted: excepting always out of this enactment any provisions for or in relation to compositions for the said duties set forth in the said Schedule marked (B), the exemption in Case II. of exemptions contained in the same schedule, and all the provisions of an Act of the session holden in the third and fourth years of King William IV. c. 39, and of an Act of the session holden in the third and fourth years of Her Majesty, c. 17.

III. Provided always, That no market garden or nursery ground occupied by a market gardener or nurseryman *bonâ fide* for the sale of the produce thereof, in the way of his trade or business, shall be included in the valuation of any dwelling-house and premises in charging the duties made payable by this Act.

IV. The duties granted by the said Act of the forty-eighth year of King George III., and now payable in England, Wales, and Berwick-upon-Tweed and in Scotland respectively, upon dwelling-houses, according to the number of windows or lights therein as set forth in the Schedule marked (A), to the said Act annexed, shall, at and upon the respective periods appointed for the commencement of the duties granted by this Act, severally cease and determine; save and except as to any of the said duties hereby repealed which, having been assessed or charged, shall not have been collected, levied, recovered and accounted for, and also as to all arrears of any of the said duties, and all penalties and forfeitures incurred at or before such respective periods, all which said duties and arrears of duties and penalties and forfeitures, shall respectively be collected, levied, recovered, paid and accounted for as if this Act had not been passed.

V. And whereas a certain rate of duty is now payable in respect of armorial bearings or ensigns used or worn by persons chargeable to the duties on houses, windows or lights made payable by the said Act of the forty-eighth year of King George III.

All persons who shall be chargeable to duty under this Act shall in respect of armorial bearings or ensigns used or worn by them be subject to the same rate of duty as they would have been liable to if they had been chargeable to the said duties made payable by the said Act.

VI. And whereas assessors of the duties of assessed taxes have in many parishes and places been already appointed for the present year: the persons so appointed such assessors shall, without any further or other appointment or authority, become and be assessors of the duties granted by this Act for the said year in and for the same parishes and places respectively.

The SCHEDULE referred to;

Containing the duties by this Act

made payable upon inhabited dwelling-houses in and throughout Great Britain, according to the annual value thereof; that is to say:—

For every inhabited dwelling-house which, with the household and other offices, yards and gardens therewith occupied and charged, is or shall be worth the rent of 20*l.* or upwards by the year—

Where any such dwelling-house shall be occupied by any person in trade who shall expose to sale and sell any goods, wares or merchandise in any shop or warehouse, being part of the same dwelling-house, and in the front and on the ground or basement story thereof;

And also where any such dwelling-house shall be occupied by any person who shall be duly licensed by the laws in force to sell therein by retail beer, ale, wine or other liquors, although the room or rooms thereof in which any such liquors shall be exposed to sale, sold, drunk or consumed shall not be such shop or warehouse as aforesaid;

And also where any such dwelling-house shall be a farmhouse occupied by a tenant or farm servant, and *boná fide* used for the purposes of husbandry only,

There shall be charged for every 20*s.* of such annual value of any such dwelling-house, the sum of 6*d.*;

And where any such dwelling-house shall not be occupied and used for any such purpose and in manner aforesaid, there shall be charged for every 20*s.* of such annual value thereof, the sum of 9*d.*

THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ASSUMPTION ACT*, 14 & 15 VICT., c. 49.

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE ASSUMPTION OF CERTAIN ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES IN RESPECT OF PLACES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Received the Royal Assent, 1st of August, 1851.

WHEREAS divers of Her Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects have assumed to themselves the titles of archbishop and bishops of a pretended province, and of pretended sees or dioceses, within the United Kingdom, under colour of an alleged authority given to them for that purpose by certain briefs, rescripts or letters apostolical from the See of Rome, and particularly by a certain brief, rescript or letters apostolical purporting to have been given at Rome on the 29th of September, 1850: and whereas by the Act of the tenth year of King George IV. c. 7, after reciting that the Protestant Episcopal Church of England and Ireland, and the doctrine, discipline and government thereof, and likewise the Protestant Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the doctrine, discipline and government thereof, were by the respective Acts of union of England and Scotland, and of Great Britain and Ireland, established permanently and inviolably, and that the right and title of archbishops to

* Extracts from the Concordat between the Queen of Spain and the Court of Rome are given at p. 464, *post*.

their respective provinces, of bishops to their sees, and of deans to their deaneries, as well in England as in Ireland, had been settled and established by law, it was enacted, that if any person after the commencement of that Act, other than the person thereunto authorized by law, should assume or use the name, style or title of archbishop of any province, bishop of any bishopric, or dean of any deanery, in England or Ireland, he should for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of 100*l.*: and whereas it may be doubted whether the recited enactment extends to the assumption of the title of archbishop or bishop of a pretended province or diocese, or archbishop or bishop of a city, place or territory, or dean of any pretended deanery in England or Ireland, not being the see, province or diocese of any archbishop or bishop or deanery of any dean recognised by law; but the attempt to establish, under colour of authority from the See of Rome or otherwise, such pretended sees, provinces, dioceses or deaneries, is illegal and void: and whereas it is expedient to prohibit the assumption of such titles in respect of any places within the United Kingdom: Be it therefore declared and enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that—

I. All such briefs, rescripts or letters apostolical, and all and every the jurisdiction, authority, pre-eminence or title conferred or pretended to be conferred thereby, are and shall be and be deemed unlawful and void.

II. And be it enacted, that if, after the passing of this Act, any person shall obtain or cause to be procured from the bishop or see of Rome, or shall publish or put in use within any part of the United Kingdom, any such bull, brief, rescript or letters apostolical, or any other instrument or writing, for the purpose of constituting such archbishops or bishops of such pretended provinces, sees or dioceses within the United Kingdom, or if any person, other than a person thereunto authorized by law in respect of an archbishopric, bishopric or deanery of the United Church of England and Ireland, assume or use the name, style or title of archbishop, bishop or dean of any city, town or place, or of any territory or district (under any designation or description whatsoever), in the United Kingdom, whether such city, town or place, or such territory or district, be or be not the see or the province, or co-extensive with the province, of any archbishop, or the see or the diocese, or co-extensive with the diocese, of any bishop, or the seat or place of the church of any dean, or co-extensive with any deanery of the said United Church, the person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of 100*l.*, to be recovered as penalties imposed by the recited Act may be recovered under the provisions thereof, or by action of debt at the suit of any person in one of Her Majesty's superior courts of law, with the consent of Her Majesty's Attorney-General in England and Ireland, or Her Majesty's Advocate in Scotland, as the case may be.

III. This Act shall not extend or apply to the assumption or use by any bishop of the Protestant

Episcopal Church in Scotland exercising episcopal functions within some district or place in Scotland of any name, style or title in respect of such district or place; but nothing herein contained shall be taken to give any right to any such bishop to assume or use any name, style, or title which he is not now by law entitled to assume or use.

IV. Be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to annul, repeal or in any manner affect any provision contained in an Act passed in the eighth year of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act for the more effectual Application of Charitable Donations and Bequests in Ireland."

STATE PAPERS.

TREATY of COMMERCE and NAVIGATION between HER MAJESTY and the KING OF SARDINIA.

(Signed at London, *February* 27, 1851.—Ratifications exchanged at London, *April* 8, 1851.)

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia, being desirous of giving to the commercial relations between the countries which Providence has placed under their care, the utmost possible development; and being persuaded that this desirable object can be obtained only by removing every impediment to commerce and navigation; they have resolved reciprocally to secure to their respective subjects, by means of a Treaty, the full extent and consequence of the benefits resulting from the two legislative Acts respectively passed in England on the 26th of June, 1849, for the amendment of the Navigation Laws, and in the Sardinian States on the 6th of July, 1850, for the abolition of differential duties. For this purpose they have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Right Honourable Henry John Viscount Palmerston, Baron Temple, a Peer of Ireland, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and the Right Honourable Henry Labouchere, a Member of Her Britannic Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, a Member of Parliament, and President of the Committee of Privy

Council for Affairs of Trade and Foreign Plantations;

And His Majesty the King of Sardinia, the Sieur Victor Emmanuel Taparelli, Marquis d'Azeglio, Commander of His Religious and Military Order of Saint Maurice and Saint Lazarus, Commander of the Legion of Honour, Officer of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Her Britannic Majesty;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. I. There shall be reciprocal liberty of commerce between all the dominions of the two high contracting parties; and the subjects of each of them shall, throughout the whole extent of the territories of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions, in matters of commerce, which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects.

Art. II. All merchandise and articles of commerce, the produce or manufacture either of the Kingdom of Sardinia or of any other country, which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and possessions, in British vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in Sardinian vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties, of whatever denomination, than if such merchandise or productions were imported in British vessels; and reciprocally, all merchandise and articles of commerce, the produce or manufacture either of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, its colonies and possessions, or of any other country, which are or may be legally importable into the Kingdom of Sardinia in Sardinian vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties, of whatever denomination, than if such merchandise or productions were imported in Sardinian vessels.

The said reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such merchandise come directly from the place of origin, or from any other place.

Art. III. The same reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect in regard to all that concerns exportation and transit, without distinction as to origin or destination; and also in regard to bounties, facilities and drawbacks, which are or may hereafter be granted by the legislation of the two countries.

Art. IV. Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland engages that the commerce of Sardinian subjects in the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty shall not suffer any interruption, nor be in any manner affected by any monopoly, contract or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase, so that Sardinian subjects shall have full and entire liberty to sell and buy wherever they may think fit, and in any manner which may be deemed convenient by the seller or buyer, and without being subject to any prejudice in consequence of any such monopoly, contract or exclusive privilege of sale or purchase: and His Majesty the King of Sardinia engages that a like freedom from restraint in regard to sale and purchase shall be enjoyed by British subjects in the Sardinian

dominions; the existing Crown monopolies of tobacco, salt, gunpowder, ball and shot, and playing cards, being excepted.

Art. V. No duties of tonnage, harbour, lighthouse, pilotage, quarantine or other similar or corresponding duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, *communes*, corporations or establishments of whatever kind, shall be imposed in the ports of either country upon the vessels of the other country, from whatever port or place arriving, which shall not be equally imposed in the like cases on national vessels; and in neither country shall any duty, charge, restriction or prohibition be imposed upon, nor any drawback, bounty or allowance be withheld from, any goods imported into or exported from such country in vessels of the other, which shall not be equally imposed upon or withheld from such goods, when so imported or exported in national vessels.

Art. VI. All vessels which according to the laws of Great Britain are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which according to the laws of the Kingdom of Sardinia are to be deemed Sardinian vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed British vessels and Sardinian vessels respectively.

Art. VII. In all that regards the stationing, the loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours or rivers of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels, which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the contracting parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect reciprocity.

Art. VIII. The vessels of each of the two countries shall be at liberty either to discharge the whole of their cargo at one of the ports of the dominions of the other contracting party, or to discharge part of their cargo at one port, and then to proceed with the remainder to other ports of the said dominions, according as the captain, proprietor, or other person duly authorized to act in the port as agent for the vessel and cargo, shall consider advisable.

Art. IX. It is expressly understood that the preceding Articles do not apply to the coasting trade, which each contracting party reserves to itself, and shall regulate according to its own laws.

Art. X. If any vessel of war or merchant vessel of either of the two countries should be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel, or any parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, as well as all goods and merchandise which shall be saved therefrom, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, shall be faithfully restored to the proprietors or to their agents, on being claimed by them. In case there should be no such proprietors or agents upon the spot, the said articles and goods, or the proceeds thereof, as well as all the papers found on board of any such vessel, shall be delivered to the British or Sardinian Consul in whose district the wreck shall have taken place; and such Consul, proprietors or agents, shall not be called upon to pay any charge but the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, and the

rate of salvage which would be equally payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel. The goods and merchandise saved from the wreck shall not be subject to the established duties, unless cleared for consumption.

Art. XI. In all that relates to duties of customs and of navigation, the two high contracting parties engage that any privilege, favour or immunity which either of them may grant to any other power, shall be also and at the same time extended to their respective subjects, gratuitously, if the concession in favour of that other State shall have been gratuitous, or on giving a compensation as nearly as possible of equal value and effect, to be adjusted by mutual agreement, if the concession shall have been conditional.

It is, however, expressly agreed, that the reductions in the duties of customs which have been conceded by Sardinia to Belgium by the Treaty concluded with that power at Turin on the 24th of January, 1851, and which are specified in the Table annexed to the present Treaty, shall, from and after the 1st of June, 1851, be extended to Great Britain, in compensation for the advantages granted to Sardinia by the present Treaty.

Art. XII. Each of the high contracting parties shall have the right to name Consuls for the protection of trade, to reside within the dominions and territories of the other party; and the consuls who may be so appointed shall enjoy, within the territories of each party, all the privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are or may be granted in those territories to agents of the same rank and character appointed by or authorized to act for the Government of the most favoured nation.

Before any consul can act as such, he must, however, in the usual form be approved and admitted by the Government of the country to which he is sent; and each of the two high contracting parties shall have the right to except from the residence of consuls, any particular places which either of them may judge proper to be excepted.

Art. XIII. The subjects of each of the high contracting parties may freely dispose by will, donation or otherwise, of all the property which they may legally acquire and possess in the territories of the other; and their lawful representatives, although subjects of the other contracting party, may succeed to such property either by will or *ab intestato*, and may, in due course of law, take possession of the same, either in person, or by persons acting on their behalf; and they may dispose of the same at their pleasure, paying only such imposts, taxes or duties, as the inhabitants of the country in which such property is situated, are liable to pay in similar cases.

In case of the absence of representatives, the same rule shall be observed as is prescribed in the like case, with regard to the property of natives of the country, until the owner shall have made the necessary arrangements for taking possession of the property.

If any dispute should arise between different claimants with respect to the right which they may have to the property, such disputes shall be decided by the judges according to the laws of the country in which the property

is situated, and without further appeal than is provided for by those laws.

Art. XIV. The subjects of either of the two high contracting parties residing in the dominions of the other shall have the same liberty as natives to manage their own affairs themselves, or to commit them to the management of any other persons, as brokers, factors, agents or interpreters; they shall not be restrained in their choice, and shall not be obliged to pay any salary or remuneration to any person whom they shall not choose to employ in those capacities: buyers and sellers being at perfect liberty to bargain together, and to fix the price of any goods or merchandise imported or destined for exportation; on condition of observing the regulations and the customs' laws of the country.

Art. XV. The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be substituted for the stipulations of the Treaty between the two high contracting parties signed at Turin on the 10th of September, 1841, as well as of the Convention additional to that Treaty, which was signed at London on the 23rd of January, 1851.

The present Treaty shall be in force for twelve years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications thereof; and further, until the end of twelve months after either of the two contracting parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the end of the said term of twelve years, or at any subsequent time.

Art. XVI. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as may be within the space of two months from the date of its signature.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at London, the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

(L.S.) Palmerston.
(L.S.) Henry Labouchere.
(L.S.) V. E. D'Azeglio.

Declaration made on the Exchange of the Ratifications of the preceding Treaty.

Declaration.—In proceeding to the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia, which was signed at London on the 27th of February, 1851, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty and of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, have received the commands of their respective Sovereigns to declare as follows:—

The Ionian Islands being under the protection of Her Britannic Majesty, the subjects and vessels of those islands shall enjoy, in the dominions of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, all the advantages which by the above-mentioned Treaty are granted to the subjects and vessels of Great Britain, as soon as the Government of the Ionian Islands shall have agreed to grant to the subjects and vessels of His Sardinian Majesty the same advantages which are granted in those islands to the subjects and

vessels of Her Britannic Majesty; it being understood, that in order to prevent abuses, every Ionian vessel claiming the benefits of that Treaty shall be furnished with a patent signed by the Lord High Commissioner, or by his representative.

The ratifications of the Treaty of the 27th of February, 1851, are exchanged subject to the above Declaration.

Done at London, the eighth day of April, 1851.

PALMERSTON.
V. E. D'AZEGLIO.

CONCORDAT between the QUEEN of SPAIN and the COURT of ROME.

[In the discussions on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill reference was frequently made to this Concordat; and therefore it has been thought desirable to give here those Articles of the Treaty which contain the general principles on which it was based.]

CONCORDAT CONCLUDED BETWEEN HIS HOLINESS AND HER CATHOLIC MAJESTY, SIGNED AT MADRID ON THE 16TH OF MARCH, 1851, AND RATIFIED BY HER MAJESTY ON THE 1ST OF APRIL, AND BY HIS HOLINESS ON THE 23RD OF THE SAME MONTH.

His Holiness the Supreme Pontiff Pius IX., desiring fervently to provide for the good of religion and the utility of the Spanish Church, with that pastoral solicitude which he evinces towards all faithful Catholics, and with especial benevolence to the illustrious and devout Spanish nation; and Her Catholic Majesty Isabella II., with that piety and sincere adhesion to the Apostolical See which she has inherited from her ancestors, have determined to conclude a solemn Concordat, in which all ecclesiastical affairs will be arranged on a stable and canonical footing.

For this object His Holiness the Supreme Pontiff has thought fit to name as his Plenipotentiary, his Excellency Don Juan Brunelli, Archbishop of Thessalonica, Domestic Prelate of His Holiness, Assistant to the Pontifical Throne, and Apostolical Nuncio in the Kingdom of Spain, with the faculty of Legate à *latere;* and Her Catholic Majesty, his Excellency Señor Don Manual Bertran de Lis, Knight Grand Cross of the Royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles III., of that of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus of Sardinia, and of that of Francis I. of Naples, Deputy to the Cortes, and her Minister of State;

Who, after delivering mutually their respective credentials, and the authenticity of them having been recognised, have come to the following agreement:—

Art. I. The Roman Catholic Apostolical Religion, which, to the exclusion of every other form of worship, continues to be the sole religion of the Spanish nation, will for ever be maintained in the dominions of Her Catholic Majesty,

with all the rights and prerogatives which it ought to enjoy according to the law of God and the sacred canons.

Art. II. Consequently, the system of instruction in the universities, colleges, seminaries, and public or private schools, will be in conformity with the doctrine of the said Catholic religion, and no impediment whatever shall be placed in the way of those Bishops and Diocesan Prelates charged by their office to watch over the purity of the faith and morals, and in the exercise of this office to watch over the religious education of youth in the public schools.

Art. III. Nor shall any impediment be placed in the way of the said Prelates and other sacred Ministers in the exercise of their functions, nor shall they under any pretext whatever be molested in the discharge of their duties; on the contrary, all the authorities of the kingdom shall provide for their protection, and see that due respect and consideration be observed towards them, according to Divine precept, and that nothing be done causing contempt in any way. Her Majesty and her Royal Government will likewise dispense their powerful patronage and support to the Bishops, in cases which require it, principally when they have to place themselves in opposition to the malignity of those who try to pervert the minds of the faithful and corrupt their manners, or when they have to prohibit the publication, introduction, and circulation of bad and hurtful books.

Art. IV. In everything else belonging to the right and exercise of ecclesiastical authority, and to the ministry of its sacred orders, the Bishops and dependent clergy will enjoy the full liberty established by the sacred canons.

Art. V. *New division and circumscription of Spanish Dioceses.*

Art. VI. *Distribution of Dioceses as regards dependence on Metropolitan Sees.*

Art. VII. *The new and particular Demarcations of Dioceses to be determined as soon as possible by the Holy See.*

Art. VIII. *All Bishops and Churches to be canonically dependent on their respective Metropolitans.*

Art. IX. to XVII. *Matters of detail.*

Art. XVIII. In lieu of the 52 benefices mentioned in the Concordat of 1753, the dignity of Precentor is reserved for the free gift of His Holiness in all the metropolitan and suffragan churches of Astorga, Avila, Badajoz, Barcelona, Cadiz, Ciudad-Real, Cuença, Guadix, Huesca, Jaen, Lugo, Malaga, Mondoñedo, Orihuela, Oviedo, Plasencia, Salamanca, Santander, Siguenza, Tuy, Vittoria, and Zamora; and in the other suffragan churches one unofficial canonry is reserved, which will be determined on the first occasion by His Holiness. These benefices will be conferred according to the said Concordat.

The dignity of Dean will always be conferred by Her Majesty in all churches, at whatever time and in whatever form they become vacant. The official canons will be appointed through candidateship by the prelates and chapters. The other dignitaries and canons will be appointed in rigorous alternation by Her Majesty and by the respective Archbishops and Bishops. The beneficiaries and assistant chaplains will be named alternately by Her Majesty and the prelates and chapters.

The prebends, canonries, and

benefices vacant by resignation or promotion of the possessor to another benefice not belonging to those reserved for His Holiness, will be for ever in the gift of Her Majesty.

To Her Majesty will likewise belong those which become vacant, *sede vacante*, or those which the prelates who should have appointed to the same may have left unfilled at the time of their death, translation, or resignation.

To Her Majesty will likewise belong the first appointment of dignitaries, canonries, and chaplainships of the new cathedrals, and of those which may be augmented in the metropolitan see of Valladolid, with the exception of those reserved for His Holiness, and of the official canonries to be filled up as usual.

In every case those named must receive the institution and canonical collation from their respective ordinaries.

Art. XIX. Seeing that by reason of past vicissitudes, as well as by reason of the provisions of the present Concordat, there has been a notable change in the circumstances of the Spanish clergy, His Holiness on his part, and Her Majesty the Queen on her part, agree that no dignity, canonry, or benefice requiring personal residence, shall be conferred on those who, by reason of some other office or commission, are obliged to reside elsewhere. Nor shall any of those offices or commissions be conferred on those who hold any benefice of the class indicated, unless they renounce one of those offices or benefices, thereby declaring such a tenure altogether incompatible.

In the royal chapel, nevertheless, there may be as many as six prebends of the cathedral churches of the Peninsula, but in no case can those who occupy the first sees, the official canons, or those who have the cure of souls, nor two of one church, be named.

With regard to those who in virtue of special or general favours are in possession of two or more of these benefices, offices, or commissions, the necessary steps will be taken to regulate their situation on the basis of the present Article, as well as according to the necessities of the church and the variety of the cases.

XX. to XLI. *Details.*

Art. XLII. Therefore, taking into consideration the advantage which religion must derive from the present Convention, the Holy Father, at the request of Her Catholic Majesty, and for the purpose of securing public tranquillity, commands and declares that no persons who of late years have purchased ecclesiastical property in the dominions of Spain, according to the civil laws at present in force, and hold it in their possession, nor those who have inherited or may inherit the rights of the aforesaid purchasers, will ever and in any way whatsoever be disturbed, either by His Holiness or by the Supreme Pontiffs his successors; and that so far from it, both the aforesaid purchasers and their successors will securely and peaceably enjoy the possession of the abovementioned property and its emoluments and produce.

Art. XLIII. Every other thing belonging to ecclesiastical persons or institutions, which has not been provided for in the foregoing Articles, will be directed and administered according to the discipline of the Church now canonically in force.

Art. XLIV. The Holy Father

and Her Catholic Majesty hereby declare that the royal prerogatives of the Crown of Spain are to remain untouched and unimpaired, according to the Conventions previously concluded between the two powers. And, therefore, the aforesaid Conventions, and especially the one which was concluded between the Supreme Pontiff Benedict XIV. and the Catholic King Ferdinand VI., in the year 1753, are hereby confirmed, and will continue to be in full force in everything which is not altered or modified by the present Convention.

Art. XLV. In virtue of this Concordat, all laws, orders, and decrees published up to the present day, in any manner or form whatsoever, in the dominions of Spain, will be considered as null and void, in all points which may be contrary to the same Concordat, which is to be now and for ever in force as a law of the State in the aforesaid dominions. And, therefore, both contracting parties promise, for themselves and for their successors, the faithful observance of all and every one of the Articles therein contained. Should any difficulty arise in future, the Holy Father and Her Catholic Majesty will come to an understanding for the purpose of giving to it an amicable solution.

PRICES OF STOCK IN EACH MONTH IN 1851.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST.

		Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Red^{d}.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	O. S. S. Annuities.	S. S. Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills £1000.	Bank of England.	
												Bullion.	Note Circ.
												£	£
January .	{	215	97¾	97	99¼	7⅞	97	107¾	268	78 pm.	65 pm.	14,273,230	28,273,230
	{	213	97	96⅜	98⅝	7¾	96⅛	106½	266	68 pm.	55 pm.	13,791,180	27,791,180
February .	{	215½	97⅜	96⅝	99	7⅞	96¼	107⅝	267	71 pm.	61 pm.	13,762,085	27,762,085
	{	214½	96⅞	96⅛	98⅝	7¾	...	107⅜	262	50 pm.	46 pm.	13,638,220	27,638,220
March . .	{	215¾	97½	96¾	99⅜	7¾	96⅝	107¾	265	64 pm.	56 pm.	13,772,240	27,772,240
	{	214¾	97⅛	96½	99	...	...	106¼	264	50 pm.	47 pm.	13,556,410	27,556,410
April . .	{	212	96⅝	97⅜	98⅛	7⅜	95⅜	107¼	264½	65 pm.	59 pm.	13,296,345	27,294,345
	{	211	96	96⅝	97⅝	...	...	...	259	50 pm.	50 pm.	12,662,475	26,662,474
May . .	{	211¼	97⅜	98	98⅜	7⅜	96⅝	107⅞	261	54 pm.	54 pm.	13,013,135	27,013,135
	{	210	96⅛	96⅞	97⅝	...	95⅛	107¼	259	47 pm.	32 pm.	12,642,270	26,642,270
June . .	{	213½	97¾	98¼	98⅞	7⅜	96¾	108½	261	58 pm.	48 pm.	13,693,495	27,693,495
	{	211½	97⅛	98	98¼	...	95⅝	...	...	48 pm.	41 pm.	13,198,335	27,198,335
July . .	{	216½	97⅞	97⅛	99⅛	7½	97⅛	107¼	263½	63 pm.	54 pm.	13,581,520	27,581,520
	{	214	97⅜	96⅝	98⅝	7⅞	96¾	106⅞	261½	56 pm.	45 pm.	13,225,485	27,225,485
August .	{	216	97⅝	96⅞	99⅛	7½	97	107¼	263	58 pm.	57 pm.	13,763,415	27,763,415
	{	215	96¾	96	98⅝	7¼	96¾	107¼	260	51 pm.	44 pm.	13,268,280	27,268,180
September	{	216½	97¼	97	99	7½	96⅝	107¼	262	53 pm.	48 pm.	14,356,340	28,356,340
	{	215¾	96⅞	95⅞	98⅝	7⅜	95¾	106⅜	260	43 pm.	40 pm.	13,707,565	27,707,565
October .	{	215	97⅛	97⅞	98⅜	7	96⅛	108½	264	63 pm.	57 pm.	14,614,415	28,614,515
	{	212	96¼	96⅞	97⅝	...	95¼	107¼	260	43 pm.	43 pm.	14,415,790	28,415,790
November	{	215½	98¼	99⅛	99⅜	7⅛	97⅜	109	264½	66 pm.	57 pm.	15,535,760	29,535,760
	{	214	97	97¼	98⅛	7	97¼	108¾	262½	56 pm.	51 pm.	14,643,895	28,643,895
December	{	216	98¼	98⅞	99⅛	7⅛	97¼	...	264¼	67 pm.	59 pm.	16,818,250	30,818,280
	{	214¾	96½	97⅜	97½	7	95⅝	...	262	58 pm.	47 pm.	15,902,930	29,902,930

AVERAGE PRICES OF BRITISH CORN.

FROM THE RETURNS.

	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
January	38	0	22	8	16	9	24	8	26	7	26	11
February	40	1	24	1	16	6	22	6	25	5	29	8
March	37	3	22	10	16	3	23	11	25	6	26	4
April	37	10	22	8	15	3	21	6	23	9	24	9
May	38	2	24	2	18	11	25	9	28	10	27	2
June	39	11	24	6	20	1	26	1	30	10	28	6
July	42	7	25	6	21	11	28	2	31	5	28	6
August	41	4	26	4	21	9	27	0	30	8	27	2
September	38	5	26	1	19	5	25	0	28	9	27	8
October	36	0	24	9	17	0	23	6	27	6	27	2
November	36	4	26	7	18	1	26	0	28	8	28	3
December	37	7	26	6	18	3	27	4	29	9	29	6

AVERAGE PRICES OF HAY, STRAW, & CLOVER, ℔ LOAD.

		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
		s.	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*	*s.*
Hay	from	48	48	55	60	60	60	65	65	55	55	55	55
	to	75	75	80	84	84	84	85	80	78	75	75	75
Straw	from	20	20	20	21	21	21	25	21	21	21	21	20
	to	26	26	26	28	28	28	30	30	28	28	27	26
Clover	from	60	60	65	65	65	65	65	65	70	70	65	65
	to	82	82	80	90	90	90	92	90	90	88	88	85

AVERAGE PRICES OF BUTCHERS' MEAT.

Average Prices per Stone of 8lbs. in Smithfield Market, in 1851.

	Beef.				Mutton.				Veal.				Pork.			
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
January	2	6	to	3	8	3	4	to	4	4	3	0	to	3	10	2	10	to	4	0
February	2	4	...	3	6	3	2	...	4	6	3	4	...	4	4	3	0	...	3	10
March	2	4	...	3	6	3	4	...	4	8	3	0	...	4	0	3	0	...	3	10
April	2	6	...	3	10	3	4	...	4	8	3	4	...	4	4	3	2	...	3	10
May	2	4	...	3	6	2	10	...	4	0	3	0	...	4	0	2	8	...	3	8
June	2	4	...	3	6	2	6	...	3	10	2	8	...	3	8	2	4	...	3	8
July	2	6	...	3	8	2	6	...	3	10	2	6	...	3	6	2	6	...	3	8
August	2	4	...	3	6	2	6	...	3	10	2	6	...	3	6	2	4	...	3	8
September	2	2	...	3	4	2	8	...	4	0	2	8	...	3	8	2	4	...	3	8
October	2	6	...	3	10	2	10	...	4	2	2	8	...	3	10	2	10	...	3	10
November	2	2	...	3	8	2	8	...	4	2	2	8	...	3	8	2	6	...	3	10
December	2	6	...	3	10	3	0	...	4	6	3	2	...	4	2	2	8	...	4	0

SUMMARY of the DEATHS, BIRTHS, and MARRIAGES, in ENGLAND and WALES, and of the DEATHS and BIRTHS in the METROPOLIS, in the Year 1851. —*Compiled from Tables published by Authority of the Registrar General.*

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Population, 1841, 15,914,148; 1851, 17,922,768.

Total DEATHS, Eng. and Wales.		Mort. per cent.	Total BIRTHS, Eng. and Wales.		Total MARRIAGES.
				per cent.	
Winter ..	105,446	2·391	157,374	3·569	32,619
Spring ..	99,639	2·223	159,138	3·559	38,498
Summer	91,600	2·020	150,584	3·321	37,155
Autumn	99,248	2·182	149,155	3·279	45,468
	Av.	2·147	Av.	3·428	153,740
Males ..	201,017		Males	315,201	
Females	194,916		Females..	301,050	
Total....	395,933		Total	616,251	

THE METROPOLIS.

Population, 1841, 1,948,369; 1851, 2,361,640.

Districts.	DEATHS in Year.	Mort. per cent.	In Quarters.	Deaths.
West	8,326	2·286	Winter..	15,071
North ..	10,860	2·245	Spring ..	13,160
Central	9,474	2·477	Summer	13,064
East	11,810	2·636	Autumn	14,355
South ..	14,884	2·670		
AGES.				BIRTHS.
0 to 15	25,712	Males ..	28,096	M. 39,887
15 to 60	17,999	Females.	27,258	F. 37,984
60 & up.	11,353			
		Total...	55,354	77,871

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1841—1851.

Years.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.
Marriages	122,496	118,825	123,818	132,249	143,743	145,664	135,845	138,100	141,599	152,235	153,740
Births ..	512,158	517,739	527,325	540,763	543,521	572,625	529,965	563,133	578,102	593,567	616,251
Deaths ..	343,847	349,519	346,445	356,933	349,366	390,315	423,304	399,960	441,451	369,679	395,933

Total Number of BANKRUPTS.

1851.	England.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total.
January	60	2	23	85
February	47	7	29	83
March	69	7	32	108
April	71	7	26	104
May	80	7	25	112
June	68	8	20	96
July	86	5	30	121
August	78	4	25	107
September	74	4	31	109
October	81	6	45	132
November	118	2	48	168
December	116	6	34	156
Total	948	65	368	1381

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR 1851.—*From Tables prepared by the Astronomer Royal.*

Quarters.	Barom. Mean.	Thermometer. Highest.	Lowest.	Highest in the sun.	Lowest on the grass.	Mean temper. of the air.	Wind. Horizontal movement in Miles.	Pressure in lbs. on square foot. Greatest.	Mean.	Rain. In Inches.
Winter ..	29·711	58·4	23·7	70·0	17·0	42·1	796	9·6	0·7	7·00
Spring ..	29·834	87·0	28·6	102·0	20·0	51·0	678	8·0	0·3	4·07
Summer .	29·885	84·4	37·6	99·0	33·5	60·2	671	11·0	0·2	6·09
Autumn .	29·854	70·1	24·3	47·3	17·0	44·3	591	9·0	0·2	3·00
YEAR ..		87·0	23·7	102·0	17·0			11·0		20·16
—— Mean	29·821					49·4	Mean of each week.	.....	0·4	

UNIVERSITY HONOURS.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

EXAMINATIONS. TERM,—PASCHAL, 1851.

In Literis Humanioribus.

CLASSIS I.

Bailey, Alfred. *Christ Church.*
Chitty, Joseph G. *Balliol.*
Falcon, Robert S. *Queen's.*
Furneaux, Henry. *Corpus Christi.*
Gardiner, Samuel R. *Christ Church.*
Lea, Frederic S. *Wadham.*
Ridding, George. *Balliol.*
Rogers, Benjamin. *Wadham.*
Sandford, Charles W. *Christ Church.*
Watson, Albert. *Wadham.*

CLASSIS II.

Bull, Charles M. *University.*
Caldicott, John G. *Jesus.*
Church, Alfred J. *Lincoln.*
Cure, Edward C. *Balliol.*
Day, Starling G. *Wadham.*
Firth, George A. *Christ Church.*
Joyce, Francis H. *Christ Church.*
Leigh, Cholmeley A. *Trinity.*
Pope, Edwin. *University.*
Trinder, Daniel. *Exeter.*
Tyler, George G. *Christ Church.*
Welby, William E. *Christ Church.*
Wood, William. *Trinity.*

CLASSIS III.

Adams, Coker. *New.*
Alexander, David M. *Brasenose.*
Arnaud, Henry B. *Christ Church.*
Bengough, John C. *Oriel.*
Bonner, Arthur T. *Lincoln.*
Buttanshaw, John. *Corpus Christi.*
Campbell, Thomas H. *St. John's.*
Clay, Charles J. *University.*
Collier, Charles H. *Oriel.*
Dangerfield, John H. *St. Mary Hall.*
Edwards, David. *Christ Church.*
Feilden, Henry A. *St. Alban Hall.*
Heaven, Hudson G. *Trinity.*
Hichens, Richard. *Exeter.*
Hill, Thomas B. *Wadham.*
Kennedy, Alexander M. *Exeter.*
Macnamara, Henry. *Lincoln.*
Mills, Charles H. *Christ Church.*
Nutt, Charles H. *Magdalen.*
Price, John. *Jesus.*
Rennison, Thomas. *Queen's.*
Rowcliffe, Henry. *St. John's.*
Whately, Arthur P. *Christ Church.*
Wilgress, George F. *Exeter.*
Wood, John R. *Christ Church.*
Woodward, Lionel M. *Oriel.*

CLASSIS IV.

Browne, William S. *Pembroke.*
Cholmeley, Charles H. *Magdalen.*
Darby, Jonathan G. N. *Christ Church.*
Dixon, John H. *Queen's.*
Hamber, Thomas. *Oriel.*
Haydon, John. *Trinity.*
Kemp, John C. *Balliol.*
Lodge, Samuel. *Lincoln.*
Marriott, Richard W. *Lincoln.*
Monkhouse, Joseph R. *St. Alban Hall.*
Musgrave, Charles B. *Christ Church.*
Parry, Henry H. *Balliol.*
Ridgway, James. *Lincoln.*
Ross, Alexander H. *Christ Church.*
Stedman, John. *Pembroke.*
Stirling, Waite H. *Exeter.*
Walker, James R. *Christ Church.*
Wright, William. *St. John's.*

Examiners.

Henry B. Wilson. William Linwood. Benjamin Jowett. George Butler.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

CLASSIS I.

Brock, Isaac. *Queen's.*
Campbell, Thomas H. *St. John's.*

CLASSIS II.

Bradley, Gilbert. *University.*
Buttanshaw, John. *Corpus Christi.*
Darby, Jonathan G. N. *Christ Church.*
Falcon, Robert S. *Queen's.*
Rennison, Thomas. *Queen's.*
Ridding, George. *Balliol.*

CLASSIS III.

Caldicott, John G. *Jesus,*
Lea, Frederick S. *Wadham.*
Marsham, Charles J. B. *Merton.*

CLASSIS IV.

Barff, Albert. *Pembroke.*
Heaven, Hudson G. *Trinity.*
Hichens, Richard. *Exeter.*
Jones, Samuel F. *Pembroke.*
Rogers, Benjamin B. *Wadham.*
Wallace, Alexander. *Trinity.*
Walker, James R. *Christ Church.*

CLASSIS V.

Examiners.

George H. S. Johnson. Edward H. Hansell. Samuel W. Wayte.

EXAMINATIONS. Term,—Michaelmas, 1851.

In Literis Humanioribus.

Classis I.

Classis II.

Adams, Edward C. *Worcester.*
Brodrick, William. *Balliol.*
Cock, Frederick K. H. *University.*
Davis, Edwin J. *Magdalen.*
Kelly, James D. *Wadham.*
Leach, John H. *Brasenose.*
Reid, James H. *St. John's.*
Sargent, John Y. *Merton.*
Smith, Philip B. *University.*

Classis III.

Adair, Alexander W. *Christ Church.*
Bankes, Eldon S. *University.*
Crofts, John D. M. *Worcester.*
Faussett, Thomas G. *Corpus.*
Glanville, Henry C. *Exeter.*
Goldsmith, Edmund H. *Corpus.*
Gray, Henry R. *Worcester.*
Hyde, Edgar. *Corpus.*
Morice, Thomas R. *Jesus.*
Pascoe, Richard C. *Magdalen Hall.*
Rogers, Richard N. *Magdalen Hall.*
Rowe, Richard M. *Magdalen Hall.*
Stroud, John. *Merton.*
Taylor, William. *University.*
Thomas, David. *Jesus.*
Thompson, Grammer. *Lincoln.*
Thorold, Ellis F. *Corpus.*
Williams, Henry. *Jesus.*
Williams, James G. *Pembroke.*

Classis IV.

Clase, William G. *Magdalen Hall.*
Corbould, Edward J. *Wadham.*
Dixon, Godwin H. *Pembroke.*
Ewbank, Henry. *Brasenose.*
Gilliat, John S. *University.*
Goddard, William H. *Pembroke.*
Hellins, John. *All Souls.*
Hollway, James. *Magdalen.*
Legard, Francis D. *University.*
Milford, Robert N. *Balliol.*
Moffatt, Charles G. *Queen's.*
Pott, Arthur S. *Balliol.*
Turle, William H. *New Coll.*

Classis V.

lxxxvi.

Examiners.

H. B. Wilson.
W. Linwood.
W. Hedley.
G. Butler.

In Disciplinis Mathematicis et Physicis.

Classis I.

Cock, Frederick K. H. *University.*
Hyde, Edgar. *Corpus.*
Shirley, Walter W. *Wadham.*
Stroud, John. *Merton.*

Classis II.

Gray, Henry R. *Worcester.*

Classis III.

Corbould, Edward J. *Wadham.*
Fleming, Isaac P. *St. Mary Hall.*
Keene, William. *Brasenose.*
Legard, Francis D. *University.*
Newdigate, Alfred. *Christ Church.*
Smith, Philip B. *University.*
Woollcombe, George Ley. *Balliol.*

Classis IV.

Evans, Joseph G. *Pembroke.*

Examiners.

G. H. S. Johnson.
E. H. Hansell.
S. W. Wayte.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

EXAMINATIONS. Mathematical Tripos, 1851.

Moderators. { Arthur Cayley, M. A., *Trinity.*
Thomas Gaskin, M. A., *Jesus.*

Examiners. { Lewis Hensley, M. A., *Trinity.*
John Sykes, M. A., *Pembroke.*

In all cases of equality the names are bracketed.

Wranglers.

Ds. Ferrers ..... *Caius.*
Evans ..... *John's.*
Yool ..... *Trinity.*
Callendar ..... *John's.*
Jackson ..... *Caius.*
Eastburn ..... *John's.*
Dusautoy ..... *John's.*
Smith, J. N. ..... *John's.*
Porter ..... *Peter's.*
Searle ..... *Pembroke.*
Clarke ..... *John's.*
Home ..... *Corpus.*
Coltman ..... *Trinity.*
Gorham β ..... *Trinity.*
Lees ..... *John's.*
Chalker ..... *Emmanuel.*
Russell ..... *John's.*
Matthew ..... *Emmanuel.*
Yates ..... *John's.*
Rennie ..... *Sidney.*
Bedwell ..... *John's.*
Wilson, J. A. ..... *Trinity.*
Williams, R. ..... *Trinity.*
Claydon, Lyde } Æq. { *John's.* / *Queen's.*
Cowie ..... *Trinity.*
Williams, W. O. ..... *Queen's.*
Simmonds ..... *Jesus.*
Hemmans ..... *Peter's.*
Kirkman, Lightfoot α } Æq. { *Queen's.* / *Trinity.*
West ..... *Emmanuel.*
Rendel ..... *Trinity.*
Shears ..... *John's.*
Whitfeld β ..... *Trin. Hall.*
Butler α ..... *Trinity.*
Blore α ..... *Trinity.*

Senior Optimes.

Ds. Gammell ..... *Jesus.*
Adolphus ..... *Corpus.*
Young ..... *Trinity.*
Mousley, Stewart } Æq. { *Sidney.* / *Caius.*
Everard ..... *John's.*
Jackson ..... *Sidney.*
Leicester ..... *John's.*
Standen ..... *Trinity.*
Ds. Mounsey ..... *Christ's.*
Goodwin ..... *Catherine's.*
Dowland ..... *John's.*
Norton ..... *John's.*
Locock ..... *Caius.*
Downes, E. ..... *Trinity.*
Burn α ..... *Trinity.*
Amos ..... *Clare.*
Seed ..... *John's.*
Hudson ..... *John's.*
Smith, J. N. ..... *Trinity.*
Clements ..... *Emmanuel.*
Masheder ..... *Magdalen.*
Stone ..... *Jesus.*
Williams, J. D. α ..... *Trinity.*
Harris ..... *Clare.*
Rowe ..... *John's.*
Harcourt α, Wilson, A. β } Æq. { *Trinity.* / *Trinity.*
Heywood ..... *Trinity.*
Ward ..... *Caius.*
Eaton ..... *Trinity.*
Wallace β ..... *Jesus.*
King ..... *Christ's.*
Harden ..... *Magdalen.*
Williamson ..... *Caius.*

Junior Optimes.

Ds. Slater ..... *John's.*
Hubbard ..... *John's.*
Phillips α ..... *Emmanuel.*
Lee ..... *Emmanuel.*
Borrow ..... *John's.*
Davis, Hardwick } Æq. { *John's.* / *John's.*
Lyon ..... *Trinity.*
Cheese ..... *John's.*
Collins, Currie } Æq. { *John's.* / *Trinity.*
White β ..... *Caius.*
Paley ..... *Peter's.*
Stratton ..... *Trinity.*
Creswick, Foster β } Æq. { *Trinity.* / *Trinity.*
Holmes, F. G. γ, Payne } Æq. { *John's.* / *Trinity.*
Kingdon ..... *Caius.*
Newenham ..... *Christ's.*
Bluett, Norwood } Æq. { *Emmanuel.* / *Queen's.*

Ds. Tatham γ ..... *John's.*
Taylor α ..... *Peter's.*
Wemyss ..... *Jesus.*
Langton ..... *John's.*
Bateman β, Kennion — *Æq.* — *John's.* / *Trinity.*
Holmes, C. F. β ..... *John's.*
Bignold β ..... *Trinity.*
Torr ..... *John's.*
Redmayne β, Wrey — *Æq.* — *Trinity.* / *John's.*

Ds. Seymour ..... *Jesus.*
Hubbard ..... *Caius.*
Young ..... *Christ's.*
Godfrey γ ..... *Emmanuel.*
Jeckell ..... *John's.*
Openshaw ..... *John's.*
Barnard ..... *Christ's.*
Moorsom ..... *Trinity.*
Richardson ..... *Catharine.*
Andrews ..... *Caius.*
Girling β ..... *Caius.*

Classical Tripos. 1851.

Examiners.
Hugh Andrew Johnstone Munro, M.A., *Trinity.*
John James Stewart Perowne, M.A., *Corpus Christi.*
John Roberts, M.A., *Magdalene.*
Edward Meredith Cope, M.A., *Trinity.*

First Class.

Ds. Lightfoot ..... *Trinity.*
Mayor ..... *John's.*
Whymper ..... *Trinity.*
Burn ..... *Trinity.*
Blore, Hutchinson, Williams, J. D. — *Æq.* — *Trinity.* / *John's.* / *Trinity.*
Harcourt ..... *Trinity.*
Butler ..... *Trinity.*
Holroyd ..... *Trinity.*
Phillips ..... *Emmanuel.*
Taylor ..... *Peter's.*

Second Class.

Ds. Gantillon, Holmes, C. F. — *Æq.* — *John's.* / *John's.*
Bateman, Gorham — *Æq.* — *John's.* / *Trinity.*
Girling, Shebbeare — *Æq.* — *Caius.* / *Trinity.*
Corrie, Wallace, White — *Æq.* — *Trinity.* / *Jesus.* / *Caius.*
Whitfeld, Wilson, A. — *Æq.* — *Trin. Hall.* / *Trinity.*
James ..... *Queen's.*
Bignold, Cresswell, Foster, Smith, Jervoise — *Æq.* — *Trinity.* / *Trinity.* / *Trinity.* / *Trinity.*
Erskine, Hodges, Redmayne — *Æq.* — *Trinity.* / *Jesus.* / *Trinity.*

Third Class.

(*N.B.*—*This class is arranged in alphabetical order.*)

Ds. Burtt ..... *John's.*
Garland ..... *John's.*
Godfrey ..... *Emmanuel.*
Ds. Holmes, F. G. ..... *John's.*
Tatham ..... *John's.*
Waddington ..... *Trinity.*
Wilks, T. C. ..... *Trinity.*

Chancellor's Medallists.

J. B. Lightfoot ..... *Trinity.*
G. Burn ..... *Trinity.*

Smith's Prizemen.

N. M. Ferrers ..... *Caius.*
G. V. Yool ..... *Trinity.*

Bell's Scholars.

F. R. Bailey ..... *John's.*
C. S. Townsend ..... *Jesus.*
T. H. Gedge ..... *Trinity.*

Porson's Prize.

G. B. Morley ..... *John's.*

Browne's Medallists.

Greek Ode, Latin Ode, Epigrams — F. V. Hawkins, *Trinity.*

Seatonian Prize.

G. Birch ..... *Christ's.*

Camden Medal.

F. V. Hawkins ..... *Trinity.*

Craven's Scholar.

No Prize adjudged.

Chancellor's English Medallist.

W. E. Littlewood ..... *Pembroke.*

Members' Prizemen.

E. W. Benson ..... *Trinity.*
J. Chambers ..... *John's.*

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

THE SEARCH FOR SIR JOHN FRANKLIN (CONTINUED).

IN the volume of the ANNUAL REGISTER for last year, was given a narrative of the proceedings of the several squadrons and parties dispatched in search of Sir John Franklin and Captain Crozier, who sailed from England in the spring of 1846, in the *Erebus* and *Terror*, with instructions to prosecute a further search for a north-west passage by sea from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. This expedition was seen on the 26th of July of that year, anchored to an iceberg in Baffin's Bay, waiting to reach the entrance of Lancaster Sound; since which they have unhappily never been heard of.

It will be remembered that three distinct expeditions were sent in search of the lost adventurers, each having assigned to it a different area of exploration. The first, a ship expedition, consisting of the *Plover* and the *Herald*, was directed to penetrate through Behring's Straits, and search the north-western coast of America so far as practicable, and thence to dispatch a boat party to the Mackenzie River. The *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, on their return from Baffin's Bay, were ordered to join the expedition through Behring's Straits.

The second, an overland expedition commanded by Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae, were to descend the Mackenzie to the Arctic Sea, and if possible to cross the strait to Banks's and Wollaston Lands; and returning thence to winter at Fort Simpson, where they were to be joined by the boat expedition from the *Plover*.

The third and most important expedition was by ships which were to pass from the westward into Lancaster Sound, and push on to Parry's and Melville Islands; and even to attempt to communicate with Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae should any of their party succeed in penetrating to those lands.

Of the laborious and hazardous journeys made by these several parties to the winter of 1850, a full account has been given in the last volume. The position of the several expeditions at the close of the narration was as follows:—

The *Plover* was left in winter quarters in Grantley Harbour, Kotzebue Sound, on the 29th of September, 1849, by the *Herald*, which then sailed to the Sandwich Islands. The boat expedition under Commander Pullen had penetrated to the Mackenzie, and reached their winter quarters at Fort Simpson on the 3rd of October, 1849.

Sir John Richardson, after searching the coast to the eastward of the Mackenzie in vain,

returned to England in May, 1849, leaving Dr. Rae to prosecute his search on the opposite lands. Dr. Rae had made a daring, but fruitless attempt to reach Wollaston Land in the summer of 1849, and had then returned to Fort Simpson, where he joined Commander Pullen, and was proposing to renew his attempt with the next season.

The several squadrons which had penetrated Lancaster Sound had prosecuted a minute search in those icy regions without the slightest success, until, on the 23rd of August, 1850, their devotion was rewarded by the discovery, by Captain Ommanney, of the remains of a small encampment on Cape Riley, which seemed to indicate, beyond doubt, that Sir John Franklin's expedition had been there for some period in the year 1845 or 1846. The several squadrons, the Queen's ships under Captain Austin, the private expeditions under Sir John Ross and Captain Penny, and the American squadron commanded by Lieutenant de Haven, were then about to renew their search in Barrow's Strait and Wellington Strait.

The winter of 1849–50 was passed by the officers and crew of the *Plover* in more than usual anxiety. The detachment of Lieut. Pullen had greatly reduced the crew; the natives were not sociable; the situation of the ship far from secure; and reports began to come in from the Esquimaux which caused great uneasiness, for it seemed not impossible that Sir John Franklin's party had perished, or were perishing, within their reach. Nevertheless, the tedium of a second winter was cheerfully encountered; the natives bartered their supplies for tobacco; numerous herds of reindeer passed in their migrations, affording healthful excitement to the sportsmen; while plays and other pastimes varied the monotony of home; and on Christmas day their men dined together at one table on the upper deck; "Indeed," says Commander Moore, "I can look back with unalloyed pleasure on the unfeigned enjoyment of the crew at that season."

As the following spring advanced disquieting reports began to arrive. It was said that two ships, as large as the *Plover*, had been seen, in the summer of 1848, to the eastward of Point Barrow, but had not been afterwards heard of; and next, the more startling intelligence, from the better authority of the Russian commander of Michaelowski, that in the summer of 1848 a party of people, consisting of two officers and ten men, were on the north coast of the continent, with two boats; that they were in some degree of distress; and that they had bartered their arms, &c., with the Indians, for flour and other provisions. A native also came in, who stated that his tribe had bartered with a number of people "like ourselves," in a vessel near Point Barrow.

These reports gave Commander Moore much anxiety; the people referred to might be Franklin or some of his party straggling homewards, or Lieut. Pullen exposed to disaster on his voyage. It was necessary that these rumours should be investigated. Several parties were accordingly sent out overland, who returned, after enduring much hardship and fatigue, with vague rumours of alarming import. It seemed that the scene of the alleged disaster could only

be reached by sea; the *Plover* was therefore moved into deeper water, but was in consequence exposed to much danger from the grinding ice. The *Herald* now arrived; and, by permission of Captain Kellett, the *Plover* sailed to the northward on the 17th of July, 1850, and arrived off Icy Cape on the 23rd. Here Commander Moore, leaving the *Plover* in charge of Lieut. Cooper, took command of a boat expedition, and pushed on to the eastward. As he proceeded the rumours became more alarming. At Point Barrow he was informed by the natives that a number of people "like ourselves" had arrived at the river Ko-pak, that they had bartered their arms for food, and were now dead, and buried by the natives there. Commander Moore, full of anxiety, pushed on for Dease's Inlet; but the natives had all left that place, and the party was obliged to return to the *Plover* for provisions, purposing to return and proceed to the Mackenzie, to ascertain, if possible, who the parties were who had met their death near that river. On the voyage back, at Wainwright Inlet, the rumours were more distressing. It was said that the crews of the boats had quarrelled with the natives, who then shot them with arrows, and stabbed them with knives, until they were all killed, after which they were buried, some on one side the river, the remainder on the other; and that the natives had collected their arms, which were represented as making a large pile. One of the boats still remained at the Ko-pak, but the other had been washed away by the sea. Commander Moore was so much alarmed by the prevalence and consistency of these reports that he proposed to Captain Kellett to take round the *Plover* to Point Barrow, place her in winter quarters there, and thence commence an investigation. The prudence of his commanding officer, however, forbade so hazardous a plan; and the *Plover* returned to Grantley Harbour. In respect to these native reports it may be pointed out that Lieut. Pullen had passed all along these shores, and that these rumours were not then current; they were, therefore, probably founded on that officer's voyage, who, however, we know arrived at the Mackenzie without disaster.

An important change now took place in the constitution of the Behring's Straits expedition, by the arrival, on the 1st of September, 1850, of the *Enterprise*, Captain Collinson, C.B., who assumed the command of the squadron. Captain Kellett returned home with the *Herald*, meeting at sea with the *Investigator*, Commander McClure. The *Enterprise* and *Investigator*, it will be remembered, had been refitted on their return from Baffin's Bay, and sent to join the Behring's Straits expedition. Captain Collinson did not pass the winter in Grantley Harbour; but, having refitted and provisioned the *Plover*, sailed to the northward. Commander McClure, with great decision and enterprise, having found the ice favourable, did not seek Grantley Harbour, but boldly pushed the *Investigator* into the Arctic Sea, and was last seen off Wainwright Inlet, and was about to pass the winter among the ice at Cape Bathurst or Point Barrow. The *Enterprise* attempted to join her; but, finding the ice closed in, returned to the *Plover*, and, after completing her sup-

plies, sailed to Hong-Kong. Before leaving Grantley Harbour, Captain Collinson landed the second lieutenant of his ship, Mr. Barnard, with the assistant-surgeon, Mr. Adams, and a seaman, at Michaelowski, the Russian settlement in Norton Sound. Their orders were, to ascertain the practicability of communicating with the Polar Sea by means of the Russian advanced posts, and to investigate the origin and value of the reports given by the natives of ships and white men having been seen to the northward; of two boats having arrived at the Kopak, where the crews had been massacred by the natives; and of a ship having arrived near Point Barrow, where she was destroyed by the ice, and the crew starved, a considerable number of whom were represented as lying dead on the shore. All these reports had reached the *Plover*, and had been so frequently repeated, that it became the duty of the commanders to investigate them. The melancholy fate of Lieutenant Barnard, affords almost the only point of interest now to be related of the Behring's Straits expedition.

Of the proceedings of the *Plover* since she was left at her winter quarters in September, 1850, there is little to relate. The ship was housed in, the most bulky stores were landed, and the usual preparations made for relieving the dreary monotony of a winter among the ice, by amusements and healthy exercises. Expeditions were made on the main-land to gain information from the Russian posts, and to open up a communication with the Polar Seas by their means. Little, however, in relation to the object of search could be done; but the reports formerly referred to, of the appearance and destruction of Europeans in the distant seas were again repeated, with so much uniformity, as to cause Captain Moore to feel increased anxiety. The ship was visited by numbers of natives, who supplied them with venison and fish, affording an occasional feast of fresh provisions very acceptable under their circumstances. The crews, however, were severely afflicted with scurvy during the winter. The chief episode which varied the monotony of an Arctic winter was the intelligence of the melancholy attack upon Lieutenant Barnard, and the means taken to render him assistance. This gallant and devoted officer having obtained information from the Russian commander of Norton Sound, of a native report that an European ship had been wrecked near Point Barrow, and that the crew had been murdered, proceeded to Darabin Redoubt, with the Russian Governor Maxemoff, for the purpose of investigating the rumour. On the morning of the 15th of February, 1851, the Governor, who was sleeping in the same room with Barnard and Pavil his native interpreter, hearing a noise outside, went to the door, and immediately on opening it was killed by a party of Indians who had surprised the village. The Indians rushed into the hut. The noise awoke poor Barnard, who seized and discharged his gun, and then defended himself bravely with the butt. Pavil also fought manfully. They succeeded in driving out the natives, and then kept up a fire on them until they had withdrawn. Poor Barnard was, however, frightfully wounded in many places; his abdomen was opened, so that

the entrails protruded, and he died in great agony on the following day. Pavil also received many wounds; he was sufficiently recovered to be brought away, but died soon after. The treacherous Indians now fell upon the inhabitants of the settlement, unfortunately augmented by the natives of two adjoining villages to the number of 57. These, man, woman and child, they massacred save four only—one man, who made his escape, and three women, whom they took away captive. After eating part of one of the slain, the savages set fire to the houses, and then departed. No motive can be assigned for this treacherous attack.

Captain Collinson, with the *Enterprise*, arrived at Port Clarence on the 3rd of July, 1851, and immediately resumed the search to the northward. No intelligence has yet been received of his proceedings, nor has anything yet been heard of the position in which the *Investigator* had passed the winter. The *Plover* at the same time was enabled to resume her active service, and sailed from Grantley Harbour on the 11th of July to Norton Sound, for the purpose of gaining information, and of assisting any parties from the *Enterprise* or *Investigator;* and returned to Port Clarence on the 30th of July. Commander Moore here found H.M.S. *Dædalus*, Captain Wellesley, which had been sent to assist the expedition. The *Plover* sailed again to the northward, but found the ice so far to the south, and so closely packed, that further progress was impossible; and having reasons to conclude that the *Enterprise* had succeeded in passing Point Barrow, Commander Moore returned to Grantley Harbour on the 28th of August, to pass another winter in that dreary station—it being his duty to remain in reserve for the assistance of his consorts. Captain Wellesley removed from the *Plover* the officers and men who had proved unable to sustain the severities of those regions, replenished the *Plover's* stores, and left her to her winter's confinement on the 1st of October, 1851. In reward of the able conduct of Commander Moore, the Lords of the Admiralty promoted him to post rank, and appointed Commander Maguire to relieve him in his arduous duties.

The expedition overland by the Mackenzie River is next in order of geographical distribution. The arduous journey of Sir John Richardson and Dr. Rae down that stream, and their unsuccessful search of the Arctic coast to the eastward; the equally unsuccessful attempt of Dr. Rae to reach Wollaston Land, and the more fortunate boat voyage of Commander Pullen from Behring's Straits to the Mackenzie, have already been narrated.

On the 17th of July, 1850, the latter persevering officer resumed his labours, descending the river in two boats, the *Logan*, in which he had made his former successful voyage, and the *Try Again*, a boat which he had built during the winter. He reached the Arctic Ocean on the 22nd. It is not to the main purpose of this narrative to follow the minute details of Commander Pullen's interesting journal; the labours he and his gallant crews underwent; their great perils from ice and sea; their sufferings and privations; the game that they shot, or the natives they encountered—all these incidents

were met with a hearty good will which gives an admirable picture of British seamen. On the 9th of August, they had reached Cape Bathurst and Baillie's Islands in lat. 70° 30′ N., when their further progress was effectually stopped by large masses of ice which completely closed around them. The Esquimaux, who were very friendly, seemed to know that this was their furthest point, and had assembled in large numbers. Here an animating incident occurred.

"As we were pulling in for the shore, I saw a large bear trot off from the top of the bank; the hunters got out of the boat as soon as possible and gave chase, but as they were long in starting, and did not see him at first, lost the chance. Soon after the arrival of the first Esquimaux, a woman came into the camp who had seen the animal on her way to us, and had to go down over the bank to avoid him, where she sunk nearly to her middle in the mud, and had a heavy and fatiguing walk; poor creature, she looked quite exhausted when she came in. Parties of both men and women were now flocking to us in numbers, but were quiet, and keeping a sharp look out for bruin. At last they discovered him, and with a shout pointed out his whereabouts, in the act of swimming in for the shore, at the opposite point of the bay to where we were encamped. All hands were now on the move, Esquimaux and white men starting off together, each with their own weapon of destruction, and a most animated chase took place. On reaching the spot he was making for, seeing so many foes, he turned about, and swam for a more distant landing, and directly on getting out of the water received a ball in his foot, which staggered him for a moment; recovering, he again took to the water, making for one of the large bergs, and on his passage received a ball in the back of the neck, causing him to turn and grin on his enemies; at last he gained the berg. The *Logan*, meanwhile, had been launched, and was close at his heels as he got out of the water, but did not succeed in bringing him down, only worrying him, until he took the water again, when another actor appeared on the arena, an Esquimaux in his kyak, who drove him fairly out to sea, inflicting many severe arrow wounds, and otherwise annoying him, until the brute received the death wound from a musket ball lodged in his brain by one of the *Logan's* crew. He was towed to the beach, and really a big fellow he was. The Esquimaux who followed him so perseveringly (it had lasted about four hours) was rewarded with a broad dagger and several beads, greatly to his delight. It certainly was a most exciting scene, to see this man playing about the animal in his light and tiny craft, driving his arrows into him, throwing water into his face with the paddle as he turned on the canoe, and keeping just out of his way, as if it was a matter of every-day occurrence, showing ready tact and great coolness, for the least blow of the brute's paw (whose endurance was truly astonishing) on the kyak would have upset her, and nothing could have saved the man from the infuriated animal. All this we could see from the bank, and he certainly would have escaped if it had not been for the Esquimaux."

They now retraced their steps, and attempted a passage round Cape Bathurst by an inner chan-

nel; but this was equally impracticable; and the gallant fellows were compelled to the conclusion, that they must return to the Mackenzie. Commander Pullen resolved to wait until the 15th, when, if no change took place in the ice, he would set out on his return. Their detention here, beside the bitter disappointment of their hopes, was rendered more miserable by the loss of their Indian hunters, who were missing four days, having lost their way while tracking a wounded deer. On the 15th of August, the disappointed voyagers commenced to retrace their steps. On the 31st of August they reached the mouth of the Mackenzie thoroughly worn out. Their boats were in a wretched condition and could scarcely be kept afloat. The *Logan* was therefore cleared out, hauled up high and dry, and abandoned. On the 4th of September, they reached Fort Macpherson on the Peel River; and, being detained by other duties, arrived at Fort Simpson on the 5th of October. Not the slightest trace of Sir John Franklin and his party had been discovered.

Commander Pullen and his men passed the winter at this station, suffering much indisposition from their hardships. On one occasion the thermometer marked 50° *below zero*, or 80° below the freezing point of water! In the following May, Commander Pullen returned to civilized life, making an interesting journey up the lakes; and arrived in England on the 4th of October, 1851; and immediately urged the Admiralty, in the strongest terms, to permit him to set out on a fresh exploration in a small steamer!

After the fruitless attempt made by Dr. Rae in the autumn of 1849 to reach Wollaston Land, that officer did not resume his efforts until the spring of 1851. The interval was spent in the performance of other duties at the Company's posts (whose servant he is), and was not unaccompanied by toil and privation; the weather had proved unpropitious to hunting and fishing; the Indians around them were starving; and on the 21st of January, the thermometer fell to 72° below zero, or 104° below the freezing point of water! Preparations were made during the winter for a foot journey from the Kendall River, in the direction of Banks's Land, through the supposed strait dividing Victoria and Wollaston Lands, with the hope of examining about 300 miles of coast. It will give a startling idea of the enthusiasm which must exist to make Arctic exploration endurable, when it is stated that this desolate and perilous journey was to be performed by Dr. Rae and two men only, aided by five dogs to draw their two sledges. The party left Fort Confidence on the 25th of April, 1851, and were accompanied by a fatigue party to within half a day's march of the coast, and then proceeded to the eastward on their dreary journey. They made a short cut overland, through an uninteresting tract of low ground, swamps, and lakes, until they struck the shore opposite some large rocky islands, which they named after Sir John Richardson. They reached lat. 68° 37′ 48″ N., long. 110° 2′, to which point the survey of Dease and Simpson extended, and beyond which it was therefore unnecessary that they should proceed. The temperature was sometimes 22° below zero. It was now necessary

to decide on the further mode of proceeding—either to strike overland to the north in search of the sea-coast, or to return along the coast and travel westward, in hopes that some one of the spaces of Wollaston Land which were left blank in the charts would prove to be the desired strait. As it appeared that the ridges of the opposite land lay *across* their track, and would therefore render the draft of the sledges impracticable, the latter course was chosen. The party were greatly aided in their return by retracing their outward track, as they found their snow huts standing, and it was unnecessary to pause to take observations. Soon after passing to the westward of their former point of departure, they fell in with some Esquimaux who were harmless and friendly, but from whom no information could be obtained. On the night of the 23rd of May, Dr. Rae reached a high cape, which received the name of Sir George Back, and which was fully 300 feet high. The prospect afforded from the high land was an expanse of water, bounded by land 15 or 20 miles off, the view of the eastern extremity of which was cut off by Cape Back. From the information obtained from the Esquimaux, Dr. Rae believed this water to be a strait; but the time destined for this exploration had now expired, and he was unable to examine further. He therefore retraced his route, and reached the Kendall River on the 10th of June, 1851, having been absent 42 days. The result of the journey amounted to an examination of the shore of Wollaston Land to the eastward of latitude 110°, and westward as far as long. 117° 17′ without finding any strait or passage leading to the north, and without discovering any traces of Sir John Franklin's party or obtaining any tidings of them from the Esquimaux. The distance travelled over amounted to 942 miles.

The narrative of the proceedings of the national and private squadrons through Baffin's Bay and Lancaster Sound, broke off with the interesting discovery, by Captain Ommanney, on the 23rd of August 1850, of an encampment of Sir John Franklin's expedition on Cape Riley. This cape is the very point of land which divides Barrow's Strait from Wellington Strait, and may be considered as the threshold of north-west exploration. Intelligence so interesting was speedily made known to other ships of the squadron:—all hastened to the spot, and with renewed hope and spirit began a further search on the traces thus opened up. Their diligence was speedily rewarded. Close under Cape Riley is an island called Beechey Island, which closes in a small bay and secures it from the drifting of the ice from any quarter. It fell to the lot of Captain Penny, of the *Lady Franklin*, to discover that this island and bay had been the quarters of Sir John Franklin's expedition in the winter of 1845–6. The traces indicated most distinctly the encampment of a large and well-equipped civilized party; and what that party was was put beyond doubt by the existence, on the inner side of the island, of three graves, having the following inscriptions on their head-boards:—

"Sacred to the Memory of W. Braine, R.M., H.M.S. 'Erebus.' Died 3rd April, 1846, aged 32 years. 'Choose ye this day whom you will serve.'

"Sacred to the Memory of John Hartnell, A.B., H.M.S. 'Erebus.' Aged 23

years. 'Thus saith the Lord of hosts, Consider your ways.'

"Sacred to the Memory of John Torrington, who departed this life January 1st, A.D. 1846, on board H.M.S. 'Terror.' Aged 20."

On the south-eastern point of the island there were the marks of two or three tents; on other parts were the foundation of a store-house, dug out of the shingle, 20 feet by 7 or 8 feet; foundations of wash-houses; traces of the forge and an anvil block; a little garden, of an oval form, about 7 feet long, surrounded by a border of native flowers. On the inner shore of the island was a finger-post made to correspond with another on the shore of the main land, from which latter numerous sledge tracks led into the interior. The shore bore evident marks of a large party; and many valueless fragments of articles were strewed about, such as coal-bags, empty canisters for preserved meats, some of which had been used for marks to fire at; pieces of clothing, wood, casks, iron;—in all 124 articles are enumerated. Besides this main encampment there were found several outposts, of which that on Cape Riley was one; another on Cape Spencer, further up Wellington Channel, a point well situated for observing the state of the ice. This was surrounded by a wall of stones 18 inches high, the area was paved, and between the stones were many small shot, some fragments of newspaper, and writing in the hand of Captain Fitzjames and Mr. M'Donald, and outside a rough cooking apparatus. The United States squadron discovered another shooting station on Cape Bowden, where a bottle, scraps of newspapers, small shot, and other articles, had been left behind; other small stations occupied prominent points. Great was now the anxiety to discover the information which no doubt was entertained had been deposited by Sir John Franklin. On Beechey Island were several cairns. One of them, on the north tongue of the island, was built entirely of preserved-meat canisters filled with shingle to make them solid. These were emptied one by one, and were carefully examined to see if they contained any writing or had themselves been written upon, but nothing was found, neither under the cairn nor around it. On the south side of the island were three cairns built of stones, one of which was of large size and composed of masses of limestone; these were carefully pulled down, and their site and an area of 12 feet round each dug up, but with the same negative result:—in fact, notwithstanding the most diligent search, again and again repeated, no writing or information of any kind could be discovered. An unfortunate fatality attended one discovery, which is calculated to leave behind unpleasant misgivings. The ship of Sir John Ross had staid three days behind her consorts. Their drunken native interpreter, Adam Beck, had run away from some seamen who were teazing him, when he came upon a post fixed on a prominent point which had a saw-cut across the head, in which was placed a plate of tin with an inscription. The savage, having a partial idea of the importance of his discovery, pulled up the post and placed it on his shoulders; on his way to the ship he fell on some loose snow, and did not discover until he had reached the ship that the tin plate had dropped out and was lost. The conduct of Sir John Ross and his officers is difficult to understand.

By means of his spy-glass Sir John had seen Adam Beck approaching the beach with the post on his shoulder. "The *Felix* was getting under weigh under circumstances that required my attention; and it was not until the following day, after we had succeeded with difficulty to cross the Wellington Channel and reached Barlow Inlet, that I learned it was found lying beside a cairn of stones on a hill north of the graves, and that a piece of tin, having fallen from the saw-cut unobserved and into the snow, was not on board; but Adam Beck declared that there was painted on it 'September, 1846.' But it appears from the deposition of Adam Beck that, most unfortunately, this is not the sum of the loss: the inscription on the tin-plate contained much more. The interpreter says,—'I went to the timber cross, and I saw that a brass (tin plate) was hammered (inlaid) in it, with a long inscription in the English tongue. But I did not understand it, as it is not my speech. I only knew (could read) this much: September 3rd, 1846.'" In the following year when the squadrons returned to resume their researches, the tin-plate was diligently sought for, but without effect, neither could the cairn to which it belonged be discovered.

It was the opinion of Captain Austin and other officers that Sir John Franklin's departure from these winter quarters was sudden; the coal-bags, wood, and some other of the fragments, would have been useful for fuel, and the lines of the tents that had been erected on Cape Spencer had been cut, not withdrawn. On the other hand, Captain Penny, whose first impression was that these were the signs of a party retreating in haste, after further consideration, has "no impression of any sudden departure." The tent lines were probably cut because the wall of stones was built over them; this, moreover, was an out-station from which the detachment might very well be recalled in haste, without implying precipitancy in the main body. All, however, agreed that, on his departure, Sir John Franklin had proceeded on his voyage either up Wellington Strait or through Barrow's Strait towards Melville Island—probably the former. A minute search was first made, so far as the ice would permit, of both shores of Wellington Strait to the northward; but nothing more could be found. With renewed hopes, the several ships which composed the squadrons now spread themselves in all directions; but the season had already become so severe that navigation was impossible: the vessels were entangled in masses of ice, and drifted to and fro helplessly; nothing more could be done in this season. In this condition it became prudent to provide for the winter. Captain Austin had intended to lay up his squadron on Cornwallis Land (*i. e.*, the land which forms the western shore of Wellington Strait); but his ships were drifted with the ice to an island named Griffiths Island further westward, a situation which proved not inconvenient for winter exploration. Captain Penny's squadron found a safe resting place in an indentation of Cornwallis Land, named Assistance Harbour, near the entrance to Wellington Strait; and here he was joined by Sir John Ross in the *Felix;* his consort, the *Sophia*, having been left with considerable stores at Beechey Island, in case Sir John Franklin or any of his party should wander back to their old quarters

during the winter. The American squadron did not winter in these terrible latitudes. The exertions of this squadron had fully repaid the generosity which had fitted them out, and there was no lack of devotion to so noble a cause; Lieutenant de Haven had, however, received from his authorities directions, from which he could not deviate, "that, unless he should gain a position from which he could commence operations in the season of 1851 with decided advantages, he was to endeavour not to be caught in the ice during the ensuing winter (1850–1), but to make his escape and return to New York in the fall." Undoubtedly no such position had been gained; and therefore, on the 13th of September, 1850, the American squadron were seen to hoist their colours and stand to the eastward; yet such are the difficulties of Arctic navigation, that, notwithstanding the interest of their position, the sojourning squadrons could have no communication with their homeward-bound consorts, and the latter brought neither letter nor message.

It will here be of interest to follow the fortunes of these ships, which encountered dangers and adventures to which those of the wayfarers they left behind were as nothing. As has been stated, Lieut. de Haven hoisted his colours on the 13th of September as an indication to the other squadrons that he was on his return. In the evening of the same day, when off Cape Hotham, at the western point of Wellington Strait, the ships were brought to a stand by the closing in of the ice, and the winter soon set in with such severity as to forbid all hopes of the squadron being able to return home that season. Every endeavour was therefore made to find a safe harbour, with a view of sending forth exploring parties during the winter. In the meanwhile, however, the wind was blowing steadily from the south, and the ships, with their surrounding ice, were drifting up Wellington Strait. On the 22nd of September their progress was arrested by a small island in lat. 75° 25′ N., having been wafted by accident to the most northern point attained by ships in that meridian—more north than all the intentional exertions of the other captains had been able to attain. Even in this perilous position the officers could not view without satisfaction signs which gave hopes of the safety of Sir John Franklin's party:—the sky beyond presented distinct indications that there was a large space of open water far beyond, in the direction Sir John Franklin would have taken, and signs of animal life became more abundant. Dangers now closed rapidly around the adventurers: the ice rose upon the ships and threatened to overwhelm them; the scurvy, too, broke out among the crews, owing to the warming apparatus not having yet been brought into use. Throughout the whole of October and November the ships were drifted to and fro without material change of position. On the 1st of November, the masses of ice were in fearful proximity to the vessels. Hummocks consisting of massive granite-like blocks would be thrown up to the height of 20 and even 30 feet; and this action was accompanied by a variety of sounds impossible to describe, but which when heard never failed to carry a feeling of awe into the stoutest hearts. The boats were launched and prepared against the

destruction of the ships. On the 1st of December the squadrons had drifted to the mouth of Wellington Strait, and into the fair way of Lancaster Sound, to be set either up or down, at the mercy of prevailing winds and currents. This doubt was soon ended; the drift was steady and rapid towards the mouth of the Sound. On the 7th of December, the ships were in great peril. The ice closed upon them and severely "nipped" the *Advance;* she, however, stood it bravely: she groaned and trembled in every joint; but the ice passed under her, and raised her bodily two feet and a half—the stern, five feet; the wind blew a gale, and the ice all around was in fearful commotion; they were in momentary expectation of witnessing the destruction of both vessels. Happily the danger passed away; and on the morning of the 9th it was found that the heavy ice in which the *Rescue* had been so long imbedded was entirely broken up and piled around her in massive hummocks. During the whole of December the ships continued to drift to the eastward at the rate of six miles a day; and on the 1st of January, 1851, they had driven entirely out of Lancaster Sound into Baffin's Bay. They now drifted more to the southward, and on the 29th of January experienced great pleasure in seeing the sun raise his entire disc above the horizon after an absence of 87 days! He continued visible for nearly an hour.

The ice now again closed into one compacted mass, in which the ships remained firmly cemented until the final break-up in the spring. In the meanwhile they continued to drift to the southward in the centre of the whole field. On the 6th of June—eight months after they had been first frozen in!—the day of liberation arrived; during the morning a peculiar crackling sound was heard on the floe—a crash took place between the two ships, and in a few minutes thereafter the whole immense field in which they had been imbedded so many months was rent in all directions, leaving not a piece exceeding 100 yards in diameter. The rupture was not attended with any noise. The wonderful circumstances of this delivery closely resemble those of Sir James Ross's expedition in 1849 (see last volume). They were now within sight of Greenland, having drifted 1060 miles! Their dangers were not yet over: when off Baffin's Island on the 17th they were again inclosed in the ice, and had the miserable prospect of spending another winter in a similar, if not a worse, situation than the last; but happily on the 4th of August the ice loosened and they were enabled to get away, and return to the United States. They arrived at New York at the end of October, 1851.

The narrative now returns to Captain Austin and Captain Penny, who were left in their winter quarters, the former at Griffiths Island, the latter in Assistance Harbour.

These commanders, fully impressed with the value of well-arranged and combined enterprise, mutually agreed to undertake the search of separate regions. The positions occupied by their respective squadrons, and their relative strength, pointed out the area proper to each. Captain Penny undertook the exploration of Wellington Strait and the passages to which it might lead. Captain Austin chose the more extensive coasts which lie to the south-

ward and westward of Griffiths Island.

In accordance with this arrangement, as soon as the season for travelling parties would admit, viz., on the 17th of April, 1851, two divisions of explorers, each consisting of three sledges and 21 officers and men, under the general command of Captain Penny, left Assistance Harbour, for the purpose of minutely searching both shores of Wellington Strait to the northward. It is unnecessary to describe the proceedings of the several detachments; it is sufficient to say that an immense extent of coast never before visited, unless by Franklin, was minutely searched, but without finding any trace of the lost navigators; that on the east by Captain Stewart and Dr. Sutherland; that on the west by Mr. Goodsir and Mr. Marshall; while Captain Penny proceeded to a large island in the strait, named Baillie Hamilton Island. Captain Penny ascended a hill on this land about 500 feet high, from which ice was seen as far as an island 40 miles distant; and on the 17th of May, from Point Surprise, he was astonished to open out another strait which was 25 miles of clear water, beyond which the sky indicated a further extent of open sea. But further examination was impossible, for their provisions were exhausted; and no course was left but to return to the ships, which were reached on the 20th of May. The newly-discovered strait was named after Queen Victoria. The most northerly point reached by Captain Penny's parties was 76° 20′ N.

The field of search which Captain Austin had assigned to himself and his officers, lay to the westward and southward, and comprised an immense extent of frozen sea and islands, deeply indented into gulfs and bays, and extended towards Melville Island and Parry's Islands on the west, Beaufort and Bathurst Lands on the north, the north point of Boothia on the south, and further towards Banks's Land to the south-west. These parts had been penetrated by Captain Parry in his celebrated expedition in 1819; and it will be remembered that some hopes had been entertained that parties detached from Sir John Richardson's expedition down the Mackenzie might succeed in passing to the northward to Banks's Land, and open up communications with the Baffin's Bay expeditions, somewhere about Melville Island.

The arrangements made for the exploration of these dreadful coasts were the most systematic, comprehensive, and minute, that skill and experience could devise. Early in the season a preliminary search was made by parties under the command of Lieutenants Aldrich and McClintock, on Cornwallis and Bathurst Land, near which Griffiths Island is situated. In April the grand research commenced.

The parties of operation were formed into two divisions.

The Southern Division was committed to Captain Ommanney, who had under his orders Lieutenants Osborne, Browne, and Meecham, with seven sledges, provided with every requisite, as well for their own support as to afford assistance to any of Sir John Franklin's party, should they happen to fall in with any. His orders were to search to the southward and westward between Cape Walker and Banks's Land, in all such directions as it might seem probable that the missing expedition might have

taken, dividing his parties as necessity might seem to require; to make such discoveries and observations as might come within their notice; but always to consider discoveries and observations wholly secondary to the great object of their mission—*the most active, earnest, and persevering search for their missing countrymen!*

The Western Division was placed under the chief command of Lieutenant Aldrich (the senior officer of that rank), having under him Lieutenant McClintock and other officers, also with seven sledges, similarly provided. The instructions to Lieutenant Aldrich, with the "Northern Branch, Western Division," were to search the southern and western shores of Bathurst Island, the unexplored part between it and Byam Martin Island, and to the northward should any opening present itself. The same generous orders were imparted as to the Southern Division. To Lieutenant McClintock, who commanded the "Western Branch" of the Western Division, further instructions were given. He had expressed an anxious desire to be permitted to attempt a journey to Melville Island, and to him accordingly that arduous task was assigned. A most capable officer, Mr. Bradford, surgeon to the *Resolute*, was placed under his orders, with permission to detach him should he think proper. At a later period subsidiary parties of one sledge each were organized to visit the depôts of provisions, in order to provide that the several principal parties, in falling back to the ships, should not be disappointed, when reduced to their lowest provision, of the stores they had deposited on their outward routes.

It is impossible to give any intelligible notion of the progress of search by these several detachments, by any verbal description; though they become instantly appreciable by the aid of the map which accompanies the Official Report*.

The first journey recorded in this very interesting publication is that of an auxiliary party under Mr. McDougal. This officer was directed to examine a deep bay nearly to the north of Griffiths Island, where the ships lay, running between Cornwallis Land and Bathurst Land. The party were eighteen days absent, and penetrated to the north end of the bay, which was found to be terminated by a narrow isthmus joining Cornwallis to Bathurst Lands, and on the other side of which was the new Queen Victoria Channel discovered by Captain Penny.

The "Southern Division" of search, under the chief command of Captain Ommanney, had a more extensive range, and a more arduous duty to perform, viz., the exploration of those extensive shores, bays, and inlets which form the northern extremity of Boothia Peninsula. The point from which this search was to commence may be taken to be Cape Walker. The task involved great labour and privation, much danger and suffering. It was, it is needless to say, executed in a manner becoming British officers and men, and with a minuteness that left nothing to be desired, but unhappily without the slightest success as regards the main object of search. The journals of the officers in command of

* *Additional Papers relative to the Arctic Expedition under the orders of Captain Austin and Mr. William Penny. Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office.*

the several parties present little of remarkable incident, beyond such as are common to Arctic research. Captain Ommanney himself traversed the western shore of Boothia Peninsula, passing in 60 days over a distance of 480 miles, of which 200 miles consisted of newly-discovered coast. The whole was of a most desolate character, destitute of human or animal life; the only sign of its having been theretofore visited by man was a very old Esquimaux provision depôt. Not a vestige of any European having ever previously visited these shores could be found, and the coast is altogether unnavigable for ships. Lieutenant Osborne was detached by Captain Ommanney to pursue the search still further to the westward and southward of Boothia Peninsula. This officer reached nearly to the 104th degree of west longitude, and made a southing to nearly the 72nd degree of N. latitude. He traversed, reckoning from the ships, 530 miles of land and ice; and was satisfied, like his superior officer, that those seas were not navigable for ships, and that none of Franklin's party had been that way.

While Captain Ommanney and Lieutenant Osborne were pursuing their search to the westward of Cape Walker, Lieutenants Meecham and Browne had been detached to explore the shores to the eastward of that point; the latter to visit a deep inlet which runs between Boothia Peninsula and North Somerset. The former officer closely examined the coast as far to the southward as 72° 52′ N., and found no trace of the missing expedition; nor did it seem possible that any ships could have attempted to pass that way. Total distance travelled, 236 miles.

Lieutenant Browne explored in the same minute manner the deep bay before alluded to; of course with no better success, and came to the conclusion that this inlet is seldom or never open to navigation. The result of the patient, minute, and earnest investigations of the Southern Division of search seems to have placed it beyond doubt that Sir John Franklin's expedition did not pass to the westward along the northern shores of Boothia Peninsula, and that none of his parties, or any survivors of his crews, reached these coasts in attempting to return from more northern lands.

The Western Division of search, under the command of Lieutenant Aldrich, the senior lieutenant in the squadron, having under his orders Lieutenant McClintock, were directed to pursue their investigations along the southern and western shores of Bathurst Land, the unexplored part between it and Byam Martin Island, and to the northward through any probable opening which might present itself; to the latter officer a search of Melville Island, a post which he had earnestly sought, was assigned as a special duty.

Lieutenant Aldrich, with the "Northern Branch, Western Division," performed his search along the coasts which were assigned to him with the greatest diligence, but met with unusual difficulties, arising chiefly from "*sastragia*," or ridges of snow, lying at right angles across his path, in perpetual succession. He nevertheless continued to advance until he had reached nearly to the 77th degree of north latitude, when he was compelled to retrace his steps; and regained the ships after an absence of 62 days, having traversed a total dis-

tance of 553 miles, without finding any trace of Franklin,—any vestige or proof of their course or fate. "Nothing I have seen can induce me to think it has been to the northward and westward."

The only remaining party now to be accounted for is that committed to Lieutenant McClintock, the "Western Branch, Western Division," with five sledges and 35 men; having for his second, Mr. Bradford, surgeon of the *Resolute*. This party was probably considered the most important of all those detached upon the search—certainly its destination was the most distant and arduous, the difficulties the most formidable, and its safety the most precarious—and assuredly its performance was one of the most remarkable of any that have been recorded in Arctic annals. The Division departed from the ships on the 15th of April, 1851, and reached Cape Capel on the 25th, having endured such hardships at the outset, that two of the sledges were sent back with men disabled by snow-blindness and frost bites, the cold being 36° *below zero*. The remainder proceeded on their voyage, and passed over to Byam Martin Island on the 6th of May, having been detained 40 hours by a gale of wind, during which seven persons were sheltered under a tent 8 feet 8 inches long, by 6 feet 8 inches wide, scarcely able to keep themselves warm; the vapour of their breath and from their cooking apparatus becoming condensed and descending in a shower of fine snow. On the 11th of May they crossed and encamped on the south-east extremity of Melville Island. Here Mr. Bradford was detached to examine the eastern shore and Byam Martin Island, while Lieutenant McClintock proceeded to a careful examination of the southern shore. By far the greater portion of it was actually walked over, the hills ascended, and the ice examined with a telescope. On the 21st of May they arrived at the mouth of Winter Harbour, in which Parry passed the winter of 1819–20, and in which it was possible Franklin might now have sought refuge; but no sign of life appearing, the party pushed on without entering. When Cape Dundas, the extreme south-western point of Melville Island, was reached on the 27th of May, the explorers could see Banks's Land to the westward in the far distance; and to the north-west an extensive tract of land which joined the northern entrance of Liddon's Gulf. The discovery of this land rendered it improbable that any traces would be found in Liddon's Gulf; but Parry had given so favourable an account of Bushnan's Cove, within it, as a favourable station, that it was deemed proper to examine it. These desolate regions appear to have abounded with animal life, whose ignorance of man, while it rendered them an easy prey to the hunter, gave too certain evidence that Franklin had not been there. On the 22nd of May a herd of musk oxen was made out with the spy-glass, two miles off, and McClintock set out in pursuit with his rifle. The herd consisted of eight full-grown animals. They did not see him until he was within 200 yards of them, and then they suddenly galloped away for a few yards, halted and formed for defence in a semicircle close together, with their heads down, their strangely-curved horns resembling a row of hooks in a butcher's shop. When within

100 yards, the sportsman waited for several minutes, until the largest one, which was on the left flank, moved so as to present his shoulder, and then shot him. Those nearest him moved out of the way, as he reeled and fell, but otherwise they were not in the least disturbed, continuing in the same defensive posture until McClintock had retired to a considerable distance, and then, without noticing their fallen companion, renewed their search for pasture, by scraping away the snow with their hoofs. Had such been necessary, the party could easily have shot two-thirds of the oxen they saw during their journey. On the following day the party went with a sledge, and cut up the ox, carrying away about 100 lbs. of beef. The herd were grazing near, and took no notice of their proceeding. Deer, bears, wolves, foxes, hares, seals or their traces, ptarmigan, gulls, ducks, and other birds, were frequently seen. Abundant signs of coal were found, especially near Liddon's Gulf, were it was mingled with iron pyrites. On the 1st of June. they reached Bushnan's Cove, The interest excited as they approached this point of Parry's farthest was great, and the men anticipated with great glee a supply of fuel in the remains of Parry's cart, which was left there, when Bushnan's Cove was discovered in 1820.

"Sunday, 1st of June.—Reached the point, and encamped upon it at 2h. 20m. A.M. Lunched. Leaving two men to prepare supper, for which purpose they were to collect the withered stem of willows, which are numerous here, I took the sledge and the other four men up the cove, in search of Sir Edward Parry's encampment of the 11th of June, 1820. On reaching the ravine leading into the cove, we spread across and walked up, and easily found the encampment, although the pole had fallen down. The very accurate account published of his journey saved us much labour in finding the tin cylinder and ammunition. The crevices between the stones piled over them were filled with ice and snow, the powder completely destroyed, and the cylinder eaten through with rust and filled with ice. From the extreme difficulty of descending into such a ravine with any vehicle, I supposed that the most direct route, where all seemed equally bad, was selected; therefore sent the men directly up its north bank in search of the wheels, which were left where the cart broke down. They fortunately found them at once. Erected a cairn about the remains of the wall built to shelter the tent; placed a record in it, in one tin case within another. We then collected a few relics of our predecessors, and returned with the remains of the cart to our encampment. An excellent fire had been made with willow stems, and upon this a kettle containing Parry's cylinder was placed. As soon as the ice was thawed out of it, the record it contained was carefully taken out. I could only just distinguish the date. Had it been in a better state of preservation, I would have restored it to its lonely position. Some tin canteens or water bottles were found. They were bright on the outside, but wet had lodged within, and rust had eaten small holes through all of them. The ammunition consisted of musket and pistol ball-cartridge, packed in a preserved-meat tin, which fell to pieces as we attempted to lift it.

The water had lodged about it, and the powder was reduced to a dark paste. In his account of this journey, Sir Edward Parry mentions a 'sumptuous meal of ptarmigan' which his party enjoyed at this place. Their bones were still strewed about the encampment, and I was astonished at their fresh appearance; they were not decayed, but merely bleached, and snapped like the bones of a bird recently killed."

This interesting vestige of previous enterprise was destroyed to supply the wants of the new visitors.

"I had intended to mount my sledge on the cart wheels, and attach the pole as to a hand-cart, and thus render our retreat across the land independent of the snow, but found the hole in the nave too small to receive a wooden axle-tree. The wheels were, therefore, broken up; the naves, iron rims, and other iron work of the cart (including linch-pins and washers, still tied together as we found them), were left beside a cairn which we erected on this point above our encampment."

The slow progress of decay in this climate was strikingly evident on inspecting the site of Parry's encampment. The wood appeared unchanged; the bones of the ptarmigan off which his party supped were merely bleached; and the pieces of cloth, canvas, rope, and twine strewed about the beach, still retained much of their original strength and colouring, notwithstanding an exposure of 20 years.

From Liddon's Gulf the party crossed overland to Winter Harbour, where they arrived on the 5th of June. The shores were covered with snow, so that some difficulty was experienced in finding the site of the encampment. The only object conspicuous above the snow was a huge sandstone rock, upon the southern face of which Mr. Fisher, of Parry's expedition, had cut the following inscription:—

His Britannic Majesty's
Ships HECLA & GRIPER
commanded by
W. E. Parry & Mr. Liddon
Wintered in the adjacent
Harbour 1819–20
A. Fisher Sculp.

This inscription remained perfectly fresh, and scarcely any lichen had grown into the letters. Lieutenant McClintock cut the figures 1851 upon the south-west face of the rock, near the inscription, and placed a record upon the top of it. In this desolate place they made a humble friend.

"Our noisy approach disturbed a hare from under the lee of this huge rock. She came towards us and sat quietly within 20 yards for some time, and then retired to her home beneath it.

"We are on the most friendly terms with our neighbour, the hare. She regards us with the utmost confidence, has been hopping about the tent all day, and will almost allow the men to touch her. Not wishing to have her liberty infringed, I have been obliged to reason some of the men out of their desire to carry her back to the ship as a 'pet from Winter Harbour.' I have never seen any animal in its natural state so perfectly fearless of man, and there can scarcely be a more convincing proof that our missing countrymen have not been here. A ptarmigan alighted on the rock, and was shot, without in the least disturbing puss as she sat beneath it."

The party now commenced their homeward route; and on the south point of Fife Harbour discovered the record left there by Parry. The bottle was perfect and the seal unbroken. The next difficulty was to get the paper out. It was a half sheet of foolscap loosely rolled, and had expanded when dropped into the bottle. They rolled it up tight by means of two pieces of wood, as with curling tongs, and thus drew it out; the writing was in perfect preservation. This was copied and an addition made relating to the present visit, and the whole was carefully replaced. Melville Island was finally quitted on the 13th of June. On the 16th of June, Byam Martin Island was reached: Cape Capel on the 28th; and here Lieutenant McClintock had the pleasure of being rejoined by his enterprising second, Mr. Bradford. This officer, who had been detached by Lieutenant McClintock from Griffiths Point, Melville Island, reported his progress. He had searched the whole eastern shore of Melville Island to the north; had crossed over the strait and completely encircled Byam Martin Island, without finding any trace of Franklin; and having fallen in with notices of Lieutenant Aldrich, it was apparent that the chain of search was completed, and that nothing further was to be done in this direction. He therefore crossed over to Bathurst, and rejoined his superior at Cape Capel. Early in his journey Mr. Bradford had a severe fall, and so much injured his leg that during the latter part of the journey he was conveyed on a sledge.

Lieutenant McClintock and his now reunited party pushed on for the ships, which they reached on the 4th of July, having been absent 80 days, having traversed an extent of frozen ocean and more sterile shores exceeding 770 miles. The results of the expedition were, that the south coast of Byam Martin Island and of Melville Island from Point Griffiths to Cape Dundas, and thence to Liddon's Gulf, had been discovered and examined by Lieutenant McClintock personally; and the eastern shore of Melville Island for 70 miles, and the entire circuit of Byam Martin Island by his officer, Mr. Bradford, without finding any traces of Sir John Franklin's expedition; nor did these shores appear to have been visited, even by Esquimaux, since Parry wintered there in 1819–20.

The statements given of the distances travelled by the Western Division of search refer only to those performed by the branches as *bodies;* the distances performed by the sledges and detachments are of course much larger, as they include much of the same ground; but the total addition of services by both Divisions makes the amount 5937 miles; the extent of new coast visited was 865 miles; the most northerly point of latitude obtained was 76° 23′ by Mr. Bradford; the furthest point of west longitude 114° 20′ by Lieutenant McClintock.

From the perfect investigation made by the Western Division of search it seems certain that, although these seas are navigable by ships, Sir John Franklin did not proceed to the westward by way of Melville Island or the channel which lies between that island and Beaufort Land; and that none of his parties or stragglers on their return have arrived at the eastern, southern, or western

shore of Melville Island. The labours of both the Southern and Western Divisions of search having proved fruitless, and the several parties having returned to head quarters, it became Captain Austin's duty to consider his further course. It was indeed too evident that further search in this direction was useless; and therefore Captain Austin resolved to get clear of Barrow's Strait and Lancaster Sound, and to pursue the second alternative of his instructions, which enjoined a search of Jones's Sound, an unexplored inlet on the north of Baffin's Bay. On the 11th of August, 1851, the ships were unexpectedly released from their winter quarters at Griffiths Island, and on the following day Captain Austin joined Captain Penny. Of the conference which ensued, unhappily, various accounts are given by the opposite parties, and much unfortunate recrimination has ensued. Whatever the facts may be, Captain Penny's orders were, that, if no traces should have been found, such as would warrant the risk of another winter, he was to return home, and having no alternative, he determined on immediately returning to England; and sailed accordingly. Captain Austin sailed to the search of Jones's Sound. His proceedings are soon told; having examined a considerable extent of shore in a sound beyond Cape Horsburgh, supposed to be the Jones's Sound of Baffin, further progress was rendered impracticable by an impenetrable barrier of ice, and the *Intrepid* having on one occasion been forced up out of the water on the tongue of an iceberg and placed in great danger, Captain Austin deemed it his duty to return to England.

Thus these well-considered arrangements, these squadrons fitted with all that a sense of public service and private affection could suggest, officered by men whose performances have proved that they possess enthusiasm not to be exhausted by privation or solitude, and powers of endurance to overcome the most arduous labours, have entirely failed in effecting that labour of duty which has enlisted the sympathies, not of Franklin's countrymen only, but of the whole civilized world.

That duty is not yet, however, considered fulfilled—hope yet remains, and while the faintest spark lingers the nation will not fail: should national hope fail, private enthusiasm, unwilling to confess despair, will renew these efforts in a sacred cause. It was the opinion of the "Arctic Committee" appointed to consider the results of these expeditions, consisting of Admirals Bowles and Fanshawe, and the experienced Arctic navigators Sir W. E. Parry, Sir W. Beechey, and Sir George Back, that the researches of Captain Austin's parties "afford a strong presumption that Sir John Franklin did not pass that way; and conjecture, therefore, naturally turns towards Wellington Strait, to which it is well known Franklin had often looked as affording one chance of a passage to the north-west;" and the Report then proceeds:—

"It is not without considerable hesitation and anxiety that we proceed to reply to the last point on which their Lordships request our opinion; namely, 'What benefits can be expected from any further researches, with the means and directions in which the committee are of opinion that such search should be prosecuted.'

"We should deeply grieve at

being considered capable of treating with coldness or indifference the natural and praiseworthy feelings of those who are still without certain information of the fate of their nearest and dearest relatives, who in this state naturally cling to hope 'even against hope,' and whose thoughts (as might be expected) turn eagerly towards further explorations, in any and every direction; but we have felt at the same time, while considering calmly and carefully this difficult question, that we have an equally important duty to perform towards those brave and meritorious men whose lives must be risked in this arduous and perilous search, and to reflect in what manner it may be best conducted with a due regard to their safety.

"Taking, therefore, all these circumstances into consideration, we have, after a most careful and anxious deliberation, decided on recommending to their Lordships that an expedition should be dispatched next year to Barrow's Strait, consisting of the same ships which composed Captain Austin's division, namely, two sailing ships and two steamers, with orders to proceed to Beechey Island, and to consider that harbour,—beyond which we think one sailing ship and one steamer should on no account be taken,—as the base of future operation.

"We consider any further exploration in the direction of Melville Island, or to the south-west of Cape Walker, wholly unnecessary; and we would therefore propose that the whole strength and energy of the expedition should be directed towards the examination of the upper part of Wellington Strait; and we are of opinion that by the adoption of the same careful and well-considered arrangements which were attended with such satisfactory results on the late occasion, this examination may be effected without any serious risk of loss or danger."

For their eminent services on these expeditions, Lieutenants Aldrich, Cator, and McClintock were promoted to be Commanders; Mates Hamilton, May, and Cheyne to be Lieutenants; Second Masters Krabbé, McDougall, and Allard to be Masters; other officers also received a step in reward of their exertions.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION

OF THE

INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

IN the ANNUAL REGISTER of last year was given an account of the origin and progress of the design of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations; and of the stupendous and beautiful edifice erected for the display of the products of all the regions of the world, collected in pursuance of that undertaking.

The description there given is chiefly confined to the operative details; but as the building itself was not the least remarkable of the products of Art, Science, and Industry, which the occasion called forth, the general effect of the exterior and interior properly forms part of the description of the Exhibition, as such. As to the exterior, a general comprehensive view from a well-chosen point of sight, and a moderate distance, embraced an edifice of which it was instantly felt that that part on which the eye most naturally rested was at once vast and beautiful; — the semicircular end and roof of the great transept rose from its apparent base in beautiful and majestic proportion, and was carried back into a perspective as unusual as it was pleasing by the ridge-and-furrow arrangement of its arched ribs and glazing;—but from this fine centre, the nave ran east and west to a length disproportioned both to its width and height. The peculiarity of its form tended greatly to exaggerate this defect, except from a very lofty point of sight; for as the width of the aisles was equal to their height, the outermost ridge or parapet shut off from the eye of a near spectator the whole or great part of the rise of the inner aisles and nave; indeed to such an extent, that a spectator viewing the building from any close point would see the transept-end in its full height and proportion, rising from a building extending 800 feet right and left, and not more than 24 feet in height. Had the roof of the nave been vaulted, in the same manner as the transept — as was in fact proposed—this dis-sight would have been avoided, and the effect would probably have been as fine as has ever been witnessed. In singular and agreeable contrast with the great circles of the transept view was the rectilinear beauty of the east and west ends. Rising tier above tier in just gradations, the slender columns crowning each other without a fault, the girders forming a beautiful frieze, the bays filled in with semicircular headings, the parapet fringed with a trefoil ornament, and the points

gay with pennons; these aspects of the building left nothing to be desired. The whole exterior was painted in its main lines of a delicate blue upon a white and stone ground; the bays of the lower story were filled in with panel, stained in imitation of dark oak; the parapet of the aisles and of the transept were fringed throughout with the trefoil ornament, the perpendicular lines being carried above the roofs by rods on which were displayed the banners of the nations and cities which contributed to the Exhibition within. On the whole, from the slenderness of the columns, the light and elegant tone of the colouring, the transparency and reflective qualities of the glass, and the fluttering of innumerable pennons, the general appearance was light, airy, and gay, without any tawdriness or insufficiency.

It is more difficult to convey an idea of the interior of the edifice. The form of the entire building has been stated to be a parallelogram, 1848 feet long by 408 feet wide; but this was not the idea which the mind conceived of it from the interior; it then impressed itself as a cruciform structure, having its naves and transepts of equal width, the former having double aisles of such dimensions as to make the total width equal to the length of the latter. The best point from which to view the interior was from either of the cluster of columns which formed the angle at which the nave and transept met. That which first attracted the eye was the surprising beauty of the transept. Of just proportions in length, width, and height, it rose tier upon tier of slender columns which carried arches of cobweb-like tenuity; the transept-ends brought the circles of the roof into beautiful harmony with the rest of the building by fan-like rays which filled in the circular heads and conducted the eye agreeably to the straight lines of the columns and girders; the end walls (if those may be called walls which were all transparent) were relieved by extremely beautiful examples of gates of cast and wrought iron placed somewhat within; while some magnificent elms which were inclosed within the transept, and which were now in full leaf, gave the eye relief by their unsullied green, and conveyed to the mind an idea of freshness and repose. Passing from the transept the eye now followed the long lines of perpendicular columns and horizontal girders and trusses through a long perspective, different from anything which has heretofore been seen in architecture; the extreme slenderness of the columns and the lightness of the ties and rafters being fully exhibited by the universal distribution of light. And here must be noticed, as it well deserves to be, that the exact science and mechanical execution applicable to this building produced that in which the very choicest examples of Gothic architecture will be found deficient, viz., the most perfect rectilinear accuracy of every part, so that neither in a single perpendicular range of columns, nor in the horizontal lines of the galleries or roof, could the most fastidious eye detect the slightest departure from mathematical accuracy; this completeness, besides the pleasure it conveyed to the eye, had another singular effect—that, although the long perspective necessarily brought many ranges of columns into sight at once, the mind never received the idea of

intricacy, nor roved about "in wondering mazes lost," but assigned them without effort to their proper positions. The eye would now travel from the roof to the ground, where a singular view presented itself—the innumerable columns rose from the ground like the stems of a forest, yet without confusion or crowding:—and over all was diffused a clear uninterrupted light from all sides which conveyed a mixed idea of a building and of the open sky.

The decoration of the interior must by no means be overlooked—for it was in fact, simple as it appeared to a spectator, a most consummate work of art. The gentleman to whom this was entrusted was Mr. Owen Jones, whose profound study of the subject of decorative art gave him acknowledged authority. The principle adopted was that which the taste and skill of ancient architects had discovered, and modern judgment has approved. The fine effect produced in the extensive ranges of the ancient buildings of Egypt, Greece, Nineveh, and others, by the use of the primary colours for decoration, pointed out the same system for the Exhibition building. It is well known that these colours are blue, red, and yellow, and that when employed together in proper proportions they so far neutralize each other that no one is dominant or fatigues the eye. It has also been observed that blue *retires* and that yellow *advances:* therefore by placing the blue on the concave surfaces, yellow on the convex, and red, the colour of the middle distances, on the horizontal planes—interposing lines of white on the vertical planes to prevent the primaries becoming tinged with the complementary colours of each other—there would be produced not only that prevailing neutral tint which was so desirable for the articles exhibited, but this further effect, that the vertical and horizontal lines would present increased effects of light and shade which would carry the eye into the most distant perspective, and thus increase the apparent height and magnitude. The interior of the building was coloured according to Mr. Jones's design with all the success anticipated by its skilful suggestor. The principal portions of the roof, of a delicate blue tint, were found to harmonize beautifully with the tints of the sky seen through the glass roof. The nave, aisles, and transept presented an aspect at once cheerful, well defined, and suitable.

The general appearance of the interior when the products of the Industry of All Nations were placed within its roof, realized the most enthusiastic dreams of its promoters. The long centre aisle and lofty transept presented an endless scene of beauty and magnificence. Statues, some equestrian, others grouped in attitudes of violent action or of repose (among which Kiss's Amazon slaying a Panther; arrested the attention by its force and vigour); trophies of silk, timber, and iron; strange shapes of lighthouses and astronomical instruments; models of bridges; organs; and gushing fountains, carried the eye down the long vista, without any one of them suggesting an idea of magnitude or height too great for the building. The recessed compartments under the galleries were lightened by the brilliancy of gold-embroidered stuffs, gorgeous satins, jewellery, arms and armour, pure white sculpture, articles of steel and iron, glass, and

of every material, colour, and form. Carrying the eye up to the galleries, the attention was arrested to the waving of pendant banners, beyond which and in beautiful contrast to the lines and colours of the building, the sight was intercepted and relieved by the richest carpets, suspended from the girders, gorgeous tapestry, and the glorious transmitted hues of stained glass—before and among all these treasures of art and skill moved and flitted, in ever-changing variety, human forms, lending life and animation to the scene. Again, turning from wandering over these endless scenes to some central object, the lofty transept presented a tranquil scene of green trees and tropical plants, throwing into beautiful relief splendid statuary, and a lofty fountain of glass, from the summit of which dashed down in ample volume a glittering stream of water. Over all these wonders of art and science, and the ever-changing panorama of the spectators, the transparent roof and sides threw down a pure and uninterrupted flood of light. From the perfect transparency of every part of the building, and from the material which entered so largely into its composition, it derived its popular designation of "The Crystal Palace."

Arrangement and Classification of the Articles.

It was early apparent that the attempt to arrange the products of the world in any classified distribution would be vain, and would cause great injustice to the several nations and to the individual exhibitors. The choice specimens of each nation would be sent for the most part collectively; and the exhibition of the varied powers and arts of a small country, which as a whole might obtain much applause, would be altogether lost if their productions were severed and placed beside those of a nation whose native powers or acquired tastes had made them great producers of similar articles; and, again, an individual whose various ingenuity in manufactures (and still more if that ingenuity was exhibited in the design or ornamentation of other materials) would have gained to a collection of his works great admiration and praise, would be utterly abstracted from notice if his labours were viewed piecemeal. The distribution resolved upon was therefore geographical. The whole of the building west of the great transept was assigned to the United Kingdom and her colonies. All that to the eastward of it, to foreign countries and their colonies, in the order of their latitude; but with this exception, that all working machinery was placed at the north-western end, which was exclusively appropriated to its reception, and where ample motive power was supplied gratuitously from eight large boilers placed in a separate building.

As regards the United Kingdom and her colonies, a certain degree of grouping was practicable; articles of the same classes were placed in appropriate courts, as the Machinery Court, the Carriage Court, the Mineral Court, the East India Court, the Mediæval Court, the Agricultural Implement Court, and so on.

But although a natural arrangement of the articles themselves was neither practicable nor expedient, it was necessary that there should be a biblical classification to enable the visitors to consult systematically the objects of so

vast a collection, and also to enable the jurors who were to award the prizes and consider of the whole, to weigh the relative and positive merits of the national and individual products; and that for all these purposes the classification should be both philosophical and minute.

The great Generic Division was naturally quadrupartite:—and it appears that the best mode of giving an ample idea of the contents of the Great Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, and of the merits of the nations and exhibitors, and to render this account of authentic and universal value, will be to arrange, from the official sources, the Generic Divisions, their Subdivisions, the names of those to whom prizes were awarded, and the articles for which they were awarded, in a collective order.

The four Generic Classes were—

I. Raw Materials.
II. Machinery.
III. Manufactures.
IV. Fine Arts.

Unclassified Council Medals.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert. For the original conception and successful prosecution of the idea of the Great Exhibition of 1851, Joint Medal with that granted for the Model Lodging House in Class VII.

Chamber of Commerce, Lyons. For the collection which it exhibits, in which is shown the general progress made through their exertions in the Silk Manufactures of Lyons.

East India Company, the Honourable. For the very valuable and extensive collection illustrating the Natural Resources and Manufactures of India.

Egypt, H.H. the Viceroy of. For the very valuable and extensive collection, illustrating the Manufactures and Natural Resources of Egypt.

French Minister of War. For the part taken by him in exhibiting the valuable collection of Raw Products from Algeria.

Spain, the Government of. For the valuable and extensive collection of Raw Products, showing the Natural Resources of Spain.

Tunis, the Bey of. For the very valuable and extensive collection, illustrating the Manufactures and Natural Resources of Tunis.

Turkey, the Government of. For the valuable and extensive collection of Raw Products, showing the Natural Resources of Turkey.

I. RAW MATERIALS.

Class I.—Mining, Quarrying, Metallurgical Operations, and Mineral Products.

A. *Mining and Quarrying Operations.*
B. *Geological Maps, Plans, and Sections.*
C. *Ores and Metallurgical Operations.*
D. *Non-Metallic Mineral Products.*

Council Medal.

Bérard and Co. Process for washing and purifying coals. Fr.

Brockedon, W. Cumberland lead, condensed in blocks. U. K.

Estivant Bros. Brass of superior quality produced by a novel process. Fr.

Güttler, W. Treatment of arsenical ores, and the extraction of gold from them. Pr.

Kleist, Baron von. Iron of superior quality and manufacture. Aus.

Krupp, Fried. Cast steel of superior and novel quality. Prus.

Pattinson, H. L. Process of separating silver from lead by crystallization. U. K.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Abercarn and Gwythen Colleries Comp. (Awarded to Ebenezer Rogers.) Process for blasting, &c. U. K.
Adirondac Manufacturing Co., New York. Steel and iron. U. S.
Amand, Joseph. Quality of iron. Belg.
Archibald, C. D. Cast iron. Nova Sco.
Bagnall and Jesson. Section sample of coal from South Staffordshire thick seam. U. K.
Bagnall, J. and Sons. Rod iron. U. K.
Baudry, A. T. Quality of steel. Fr.
Bickford, Smith, & Davey. Safety fuze. U. K.
Bird, W., and Co. Collection illustrating the iron trade. U. K.
Blackwell, S. Collection of iron ores, with descriptive catalogue. U. K.
Bowling Iron Co. (Bradford). Quality of iron. U. K.
Buccleuch, Duke of. Apparatus for condensing the fumes of lead-works. U. K.
Byers, J. The manufacture of lead. U. K.
Chaudoir, C. & H. Brass & brass tubes. Belg.
Cocker, S. and Son. Quality of steel. U. K.
Colin, J. R. Polished granite and serpentine. Fr.
Delloye-Matthieu, C. Iron, sheet iron, and steel. Belg.
Demidoff, Messrs. Iron and copper. Rus.
Dervillé and Co. Marbles from the Pyrenees. Fr.
Deyeux, —. Crucibles. Fr.
Ebbw Vale Company. Collection of manufactured iron models, &c. U. K.
Egger, Ferdinand, Count von. Iron and steel. Aus.
Ferrier, Hon. J. Quality of iron. Canada.
Fischer, Anton. Steel and iron; iron wire. Aus.
Gallicher and Co. Quality of iron (known as Berry iron). Fr.
Gandillot and Co. Iron tubes. Fr.
Gienanth Bros. Iron and steel. Bav.
Graham and Hallett. Specimens of copper from the mines of Burra Burra. South A.
Greaves, J. W. Specimens of slates, &c., from Festiniog. U. K.
Groult and Co. Copper tubes, &c. Fr.
Gueuvin Bouchon and Co. Millstones. Fr.
Hird, Dawson, and Hardy (Low Moor Company). Quality of iron. U. K.
Huth and Co. Steel. Prus.
Indian Iron and Steel Company. Wootz steel and manufacture. India.
Johnson, Cammell, and Co. Quality of steel. U. K.
Johnson and Matthey. Collection, metallurgic. U. K.
Jonghaus and Venator. Geological maps. Hesse.
Königshütte, Royal Iron Foundry at. Cadmium. Prus.
Kongsberg Silver Works. Silver ores, illustrative. Swed. and N.
Landau, S. Lava millstones of Andernach. Prus.
Lehrkind, Falkenroth, and Co. Steel. Prus.
Lenense Asturian Company. Iron and steel. Spain.
MacDonald, Major C. Collection of turquoises. U. K.
Malapane, the Royal Iron Foundry at. Zinc. Prus.
Mansfeld, the combined Mining Works of. Copper and copper smelting. Prus.
Méhu, J. M. F. Apparatus for raising miners and materials. Fr.
Meinig, C. Collection of grindstones, hones, &c. U. K.
Mills, R. Plan for opening and closing doors in mines. U. K.
Moncheur, F. and A. Quality of iron. Belg.
Montreal Mining Company. Copper manufacture. Canada.
Morris, Jones, and Co. Plate iron. U. S.
Motala Iron and Engine Works. Iron, quality of. Swed. and N.
Mueseler, M. L. Safety lamps. Belg.
Nassau, the Government Engineers of Mines of. Collection of mineral produce and metallurgy of Nassau. Nassau.
Naylor, Vickers, and Co. Quality of steel. U. K.
Neuhaus & Blösch. Fine iron wire. Switz.
New Jersey Exploring and Mining Company. Zinc ores, iron (Franklinite) ores, smelting process, &c. U. S.
Northumberland and Durham Coal Trade. Collection exhibited. U. K.
Nouvelle-Montagne Zinc Mining Company, the. Zinc smelting & manufacture. Belg.
Orban, J. M., and Son. Sheet iron. Belg.
Oxland, R. The separation of wolfram and tin. U. K.
Pommeroeul Smelting Company, the. Quality of iron. Belg.
Ponomareff, Madame (Iron Works of Khamounitsky). Sheet and other iron. Rus.
Poulet, J. F. Spun lead. Fr.
Remacle and Pérard. Sheet iron. Belg.
Rochatz, C., and Co. Zinc and its preparations. Prus.
Ruffer and Co. Zinc and zinc plates. Prus.
Russia, Imperial Manufactories. Iron and copper. Rus.
Schwarzenberg, Prince. Iron and steel. Aus.
Selby and Johns. Iron tubes and enamelled iron. U. K.
Sopwith, T. Illustrations of lead manufacture, &c. U. K.
St. Hubert, Ed. de. Millstones. Belg.

Stolberg, Eschweiler Mining Company in. Lead and zinc. Prus.
Töpper, Andreas. Sheet and bar iron. Aus.
Trenton Iron Company. Iron of fine quality, ores, &c. U. S.
Turton and Sons. Quality of steel. U. K.
Tuscany, Royal Mines of. Illustrative mineral and metallurgic series. Tusc.
Tuscany, Royal Technological Inst. Mercury ores. Tusc.
Welsh Slate Company. Slate from Festiniog. U. K.
Wöllersdorf Tin-plate Works. Sheet iron, for tin plates. Aus.
Vienna, Depôt of Imperial Mines at. Iron and steel (cast) and cinnabar. Aus.
Zois, Widow, Carl. Quality of iron and steel. Aus.

Honourable Mention.—97.

Class II.—Chemical and Pharmaceutical Processes and Products generally.

A. *Chemical Substances used in Manufacture.*
B. *Rarer Chemical Substances, manufactured chiefly for the Use of the Scientific Chemist.*
C. *Chemical Substances used in Medicine and in Pharmacy.*

Council Medal.

Guimet, J. B. Artificial ultramarine. Fr.
Larderel, Count F. de. Boracic acid, and method of preparing it. Tusc.
Longmaid, W. Process for treating copper pyrites with common salt. U. K.
Prat and Agard. Salts of potash, and other products of sea water. Fr.

Prize Medal.

Avignon, the Chamber of Commerce of Garancine. Fr.
Barnes, J. B. Valerianates. U. K.
Batka, Wenzel. Metallic preparations, &c. Aus.
Bischof and Rhodius. White lead. Prus.
Bleekrode, Professor S., and Enthoven, K. Oxide of zinc. Neth.
Blundell, Spence, and Co. Painters' colours. U. K.
Bobée (Widow) and Lemire. Acetic acid and acetates. Fr.
Bonjean, J. Ergotine. Sard.
Bouxwiller Mining Co., the. Prussiate of potass, alum, &c. Fr.
Bramwell, T., and Co. Prussiate of potass. U. K.
Brosche, F. X. Succinic acid, and oxides of chromium and uranium. Aus.
Brown, F. Oxide of zinc. U. K.
Brown and Co. Salts of ammonia. U. K.
Büchner, W. Ultramarine. Hesse.
Bullock, J. L. Rare organic products. U. K.
Burt, S. J. Cantharadine. U. K.
Cappellemans, Deby, and Co. Pink salt, &c. Belg.
Cerceuil, L. F. Dyed flocks. Fr.
Cochius, E. E. Prussiate of potass. Prus.
Colville, Mlle. Anna. Colours for porcelain painting. Fr.
Conrad, W. Chemical preparations. Fr.
Corridi, G. Santonine and other chemicals. Tusc.
Cournerie and Co. Iodine, &c. Fr.
Courtial, —. Ultramarine. Fr.
Curtius, J. Ultramarine. Prus.
Dauptain, Gorton, & Co. Ultramarine. U. K.
Davenport, J. T. Chemical products. U. K.
Davy, Mackmurdo, and Co. Glycerine and various salts. U. K.
De Cavaillon. Salts of ammonia. Fr.
Dentith, W., and Co. Salts and colouring matters, and oxide of zinc. U. K.
Drouïn and Brossier. Printers' colours, &c. Fr.
Dufour, L. Quinine. Sard.
Fouché-Lepelletier. Chemical products. Fr.
Gademann, H. Ultramarine. Bav.
Godfrey and Cooke. Pharmaceutical products. U. K.
Hähnell & Ellis. Sulphate of copper. U. K.
Heinzen Bros. Cudbear & archil. Aus.
Hemingway, A. & W. Salts of iron. U. K.
Herbert, F. P., Baron von. White lead. Aus.
Hermann, O. Glacial phosphoric acid, &c. Pr.
Hills, F. C. Sal ammoniac. U. K.
Hopkin and Williams. Chemical products. U. K.
Howards and Kent. Alkaloids, and other preparations. U. K.
Hurlet and Campsie Alum Co. Alum and prussiates. U. K.
Huskisson, J. W. and H. Chemical products. U. K.
Jobst, F. Quinine. Wurt.
Kent, J. H. Dried pharmaceutical herbs. U. K.

Kuhlmann Bros. Chemical products. Fr.
Kunheim, Dr. Louis. Pink salt and oxide of uranium. Prus.
Kurtz, Clement Augustus. Colouring matters. U. K.
Lefebre, T. and Co. White lead. Fr.
Leroux, —. Salicine. Fr.
Leverkus, C. Ultramarine. Prus.
MacFarlan, J. F., and Co. Chemical products. U. K.
Mathes and Weber. Chemicals, &c. Prus.
May and Baker. Chemicals; mercurial preparations. U. K.
Meissonier, Chas. Chemical products. Fr.
Menier & Co. Pharmaceutical extracts. Fr.
Michel, A. Extracts; colouring woods. Fr.
Moberly, W. Alum. U. K.
Moreau, A. Products of distilled bitumen. Fr.
Morson, T. & Son. Organic products. U.K.
Pauli, Otto. Phosphorus, &c. Prus.
Pontifex and Wood. Tartaric and citric acids. U. K.
Powers and Wightman. Chemicals. U. S.
Ridolfi, Prof. M. Artists' colours for encaustic painting. Tusc.
Röhr, F. Ultramarine. Nas.
Sanin, —. Salts of lead, &c. Rus.
Saxon China (Meissen) Manfuactory, the Royal. Fine ultramarine. Sax.
Scharenberg, A. Red lakes. Meck. Strel.
Schlippe, C. Prussiates, alum, &c. Rus.
Schmersahl, Aug. Edw. Ultramarine. U. K.
Scott, L. Oxide of zinc. U. K.
Siegle, H. Red lakes. Wurt.
Smith, T. and H. Aloine and cantharadine. U. K.
Sorel, —. Oxide of zinc. Fr.
Spencer, J. A. Chemical products. U. K.
Squire, P. Chemical and pharmaceutical products. U. K.
Stohmann and Wüstenfeld. Chemical preparations. Prus.
Sturge, J. and E. Red phosphorus. U. K.
Vielle Montague Zinc Mining Company, the. Oxide of zinc. Belg.
Wagenmann, Seybel, and Co. Chloride of potassium. Aus.
Wallich, Dr. N. Collection of chemical and pharmaceutical preparations. U. K.
Ward, J. Iodine, &c. U. K.
Watt, W. Iodine, &c. U. K.
Watts, J. Chemical and pharmaceutical products. U. K.
Weiss, J. H. Red lakes. Prus.
Wesenfeld and Co. Sulphate of soda. Pr.
Wiesmann, A. and Co. Products of distilled schist. Prus.
Wilson, J. and Son. Alum. U. K.
Winsor & Newton. Artists' colours. U. K.
Young, J. Stannate of soda; mineral oil; paraffine from coals, &c. U. K.
Zimmer, C. Quinidine. Frankfort.
Zuber, J. and Co. Ultramarine. Fr.

Honourable Mention.—72.

Class III.—Substances used as Food.

VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

A. *Agricultural Produce—Cereals, Pulses, Oil, Seeds, &c.*
B. *Dried Fruit and Seeds.*
C. *Substances used in the Preparation of Drinks.*
D. *Intoxicating Drugs, Fermented Liquors, and Distilled Spirits from unusual Sources.*
E. *Spices and Condiments.*
F. *Starch Series.*
G. *Sugar Series.*

ANIMAL KINGDOM.

H. *Animal Food and Preparations of Food as Industrial Products.*

Council Medal.

Borden, Gail, jun. The preparation called "meat biscuit." U. S.
Darblay, —, jun. The Gruaux and household flour, of very fine quality, obtained by his novel and economical process. Fr.
Grar, N., and Co. The sugar obtained from beet-root by the barytic process. Fr.
Lawson, Peter, and Son. Their admirably displayed, very complete, instructive, and scientifically arranged collection of the vegetable products of Scotland. U. K.

Masson, E. Dried vegetables prepared by his new and economical process. Fr.

Serret, Hamoir, Duquesne, and Co. Beet-root sugar, procured by a method, the result of which is to save valuable substances previously lost in the manufacture, and consequently to reduce materially the price of the sugar itself. Fr.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Albert, H.R.H. Prince. Sample of beans and winter oats. U. K.

Albrecht, Greenhill, and Co. A very fine series of cinnamon. Ceylon.

Aska Sugar Factory, Madras Presidency. Ganjam sugar. India.

Assam Comp. Assortment of teas. U. K.

Astagram Sugar Comp. Different kinds of sugar. India.

Anderson, G., and Co. Sugar. Brit. Guia.

Avilés, the Borough of. A Montanches ham. Spain.

Baguer, —. Wheat (Arnaout) from the Government of Saratoff. Rus.

Bam, J. A. Soft wheat. Cape of G. H.

Barnes, W. Maple sugar. U. S.

Batty and Feast. Pickles. U. K.

Baup, H. Meats preserved by simple desiccation. Switz.

Bazin, —, sen. A new variety of wheat, and an important collection of agricultural produce. Fr.

Bell, T. Soft wheat from Genessee. U. S.

Benson, W. A fine selected series of varieties of American and other tobacco, raw and manufactured. U. K.

Blondel, Gaston, and Co. Rice. Sard.

Buck, Peter, and Son. Oatmeal and wheat-flour. U. K.

Cabanes and Rambié. Flour (thirds). Fr.

Carstens, D. H. Excellent preserved meats. Lubeck.

Chevet, —, jun. Preserved meats and vegetables. Fr.

Chitty, E. Flour (best whites). U. K.

Christie, D. White wheat. Canada.

Clarence, R. Dried fruits. Cape of G. H.

Claus and Caron. Cane sugar. Belg.

Clemens, J. Malaga raisins and Jordan almonds. U. K.

Cohen and Orr. Havannah cigars (Ugues Brand). U. K.

Copland, Barnes, and Co. Preserved meats and vegetables. U. K.

Cossacks on the estates Petroffskaja and Novo-Spasskaja (Azof Sea). Wheat, black and blue-eared, called Boolgarka. Rus.

Crespel-Delisse, T. Beet sugar. Fr.

Da Fonseça Vaz, Pinto. Dried fruits. Port.

Damainville. Artificial honeycomb. Fr.

Dean, L. Maple sugar. U. S.

Deane, Dray, and Deane. White wheat. Van Diemen's Land.

De Arrieta, Jose Joaquin. Sugar from Havannah, prepared by the vacuum process in the plantation itself. Spain.

De Beauvoys, Ch. A hive on the plan of Huber. Fr.

De Cabañas and Cabazal. Cigars of Havannah (Cabañas). Spain.

De Sandoval and Co. Chocolate. Fr.

De Zulueta, J. Sugar from Havannah. Spn.

Dill and Mulchahey. Cavendish tobacco. U. S.

Duffield, C. Ham. U. S.

East India Comp., the Hon. A collection of rices, teas, spices, and cigars. Ind.

Enriquez, J. N. Cane sugar from Velez, Malaga. Spain.

Ershoff, Lieut.-General. Fine samples of millets (*Panicum Miliaceum et Italicum*). Rus.

Etteib-Mehsen. A collection of varieties of dates. Tunis.

Egypt, H. H. the Viceroy of. Soft white wheat. Egypt.

Faulkner, R. & C. Preserved fruits. U. K.

Féry, A. Rice, from the Landes of Bordeaux. Fr.

Feyeux, N. D. M. A series of féculæ and similar substances. Fr.

Fisher, Arthur. Maple sugar. Canada.

Fortnum, Mason, and Co. A fine collection of dried fruits. U. K.

Fry, J. S., and Sons. A series of cocoa and other substances used in the preparation of chocolate. U. K.

Gamble, J. H. Preserved meats. U. K.

Garassini, P. Vino di Arancio. Sard.

Gomes, J. L. Dried figs. Port.

Gonzalez Alverá, Buenaventura. Cigars of Havannah (Ramas). Spain.

Grant, J. H. Cavendish tobacco. U. S.

Grose, H. Nutmegs. Grenada.

Guihéry, Deslandelles, and Co. Preserved meat and vegetables. Fr.

Hallet, R., and Sons. Wheat (white soft); wheat flour. S. Australia.

Hammond, W. P., and Co. Sugar from Siam. Labuan.

Heath and Burrows. Wheat (white soft). S. Australia.

Hecker and Bro. Genessee flour. U.S.

Heriot, E. T. Carolina rice. U. S.

Hills and Underwood. Malt vinegar. U. K.

Jeanti, Prevost, Perraud, and Co. Beet sugar. Fr.

Jonas, E., and Brothers. English cigars, manufactured from Havannah tobacco. U. K.

Jones, B., and Co. A collection of Havan-

nah cigars, representing the state of the English market. U. K.
Jones, D. White peas. Canada.
Jordan and Barber. Gruaux and common flour. Aus.
Kidd and Podger. Flour. U. K.
Kirtland, B. B. A collection of maize, 34 varieties. U. S.
Koucheleff, Count. A collection of corn and hops. Rus.
Lambert and Butler. English cigars, manufactured from Havannah tobacco. U. K.
Le Couteur, Col. A series of wheats. Jersey and Guernsey.
Lepelletier. Soft wheat. Alger.
Limoges, D. White peas. Canada.
Lundyfoot and Co. Snuff. U. K.
MacClelland, Dr. Isinglass, from the *Polynemus plebeius*. India.
MacHenty, —. Coffee. Borneo.
MacKillican, J. White wheat. U. K.
MacPherson and Francis. Wheat. Van D.L.
Magnin, J. V. Maccaroni, vermicelli, and hard wheat of Auvergne. Fr.
Maille and Segond. Wine vinegar aromatized. Fr.
Maund, B. Hybrid wheats. U. K.
Medina del Campo, the Mayor of. Wheat. Spain.
Milligan, A. M. Biscuits. Van D. L.
Milton, J. Improved cottage hive. U. K.
Monteiro, L. A. Chocolate. U. K.
Moore, E. D. Preserved milk and cream. U. K.
Newcastle, N. S. W., Fresh Meat Preserving Comp. Preserved boiled mutton. N. S. W.
New York State Agricultural Society. Collection of wheats. U. S.
Paine, J. M. Golding's hops. U. K.
Paoletti, F. Maccaroni, vermicelli, &c. Tusc.
Payne, H. Revitt wheat. U. K.
Perron, E. Chocolate. Fr.
Portugal Royal Tobacco and Snuff Company. Cigars and snuff. Port.
Purdie, W. Nutmegs, cloves, black pepper, and cigars; cocoa, as prepared for the Spanish market. Trin.
Raymond & Schuyler. Flour (thirds). U. S.
Raynbird, Hugh. Hybrid Wheat. U.K.
Reinhardt, G. Ham. Canada.
Richardson Bros. Roll tobacco and snuff. U. K.
Richardson, T., and Sons. For Golding's hops, grown by Mr. Phillips, of Offham, in Mid Kent. U. K.
Richter, Anton, and Co. Beet sugar. Aus.
Ripley, P. W. A large assortment of teas of the finest quality. China.
Ritchie and M'Call. Preserved meats. U.K.
Robb, J. Biscuits. Canada.
Robinson, P. Cavendish tobacco. U. S.
Roussanoff, —. Wheat flour. Rus.
Rousseau Bros. Beet sugar. Fr.
Schooley and Hough. Ham (Cincinnati). U. S.
Selivanoff, —. Oats, grown from English seed. Rus.
Shabelsky, Col. Wheat (hard Odessa). Rus.
Simpson, J., & Co. Wheat flour. Canada.
Smith, B. Hops. Rus.
Snowden, R. Coffee prepared by his process of separating the tough membrane from between the folds of the seed or berry. U. K.
Spiglazoff, Alexis. Russian cigarettes, from Russian grown tobacco. Rus.
Squair, R. Oatmeal. Canada.
Stein and Schröder. Hops. Hesse.
Sublime Porte, the. Hard wheat, and a very fine collection of Turkish tobacco, also honey. Tur.
Travers and Co. A collection of spices. U.K.
Turpin, F. A. Chocolate. Fr.
Valencia, the Province of. Samples of rice. Spain.
Vézon Bros. Gluten, granulated. Fr.
Vickers, J. Russian isinglass. U.K.
Watrelot-Delespaul. Chocolate. Fr.
Watts, R. M. Polish oats. Canada.
Webb, R. Talavera wheat. U. K.
Webb Bros. and Co. Sugar. Mauritius.
Wittekop and Co. Maccaroni, vermicelli, &c. Prus.

Honourable Mention.—129.

Class IV.—Vegetable and Animal Substances, chiefly used in Manufactures as Implements or for Ornaments.

VEGETABLE.

A. *Gum and Resin Series.*
B. *Oil Series.*
C. *Acids, as Acetic, Citric, Tartaric, Oxalic, &c.*
D. *Dyes and Colours.*
E. *Tanning Substances.*

F. *Fibrous Substances, including Materials for Cordage and Clothing.*
G. *Cellular Substances.*
H. *Timber and Fancy Woods used for Construction and Ornament, and prepared by Dyeing,*
I. *Miscellaneous Substances.*

ANIMAL.

J. *For Textile Fabrics and Clothing.*
K. *For Domestic or Ornamental Purposes, or for the Manufacture of Implements.*
L. *As Agents in the Manufacture of various Articles.*
M. *For the Production of Chemical Substances.*
N. *For Pigments and Dyes.*

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Belfast Flax Improvement Society, the Royal. The preserving and successful efforts to improve the quality of the fibre of flax, as illustrated by the series of specimens exhibited. U. K.

Graux, Jean Louis (de Mauchamp). The origination of a new and valuable quality of wool, giving to the variety of merino the best quality for combing, and possessing increased strength, brilliancy, and fineness of fibre. Fr.

Grenet, L. F. A new and improved mode of obtaining a pure, inodorous, and colourless gelatine from the refuse parts of animals, and valuable and diversified modes of applying the materials, as illustrated in the collection exhibited. Fr.

Mercer, J. The process of modifying the fibre of cotton by the action of caustic alkali, whereby its physical and chemical properties are altered and improved in a most remarkable manner. U. K.

Popelin-Ducarre. The novel and economical mode of preparing vegetable charcoal from the small branches of trees, and from annual plants. Fr.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Abdul, Hamid. Collection of raw produce. Egypt.
Adams, J. Flax. U. K.
Alcan and Limet. Silk. Fr.
Almeida, Messrs. (Singapore). Collection of Lingoa woods. India.
Angola, the Governor of (1850). Tacula wood. Port.
Arbuthnot, Messrs. Indigo. India.
Ardamatsky Bros. Flax. Rus.
Arduin and Chancel. Silk. Fr.
Averseng, Delorme, and Co. Palm fibre. Fr.
Bazley, T. Cotton. Cape of G. H.
Beauvais, C. Silk. Fr.
Bee, J. F. Cotton and woods. Brit. Guia.
Belleville Bros. Starch, &c. Fr.
Berger, S. Rice starch. U. K.
Besnard, Richoux, and Genest. Hemp, &c. Fr.
Bethell, J. Preserved wood. U. K.
Birnbaum, J. Hemp. Aus.
Bishop, T. (Tanjore). Fixed oils. India.
Bissé, Louis-Emile. Oils. Belg.
Blair, D. Cotton. Brit. Guia.
Blundell. Collection of woods. India.
Bond, S. Cotton. U. S.
Boucherie, J. A. Wood, preserved. Fr.
Boudon, L. Silk. Fr.
British Guiana, the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of. Colonial produce. Brit. Guia.
Bronno-Bronski, Major Count de. Silk. Fr.
Broussa, Ecole de Siriciculture, de. Silk. Tur.
Brown, W. Kauri gum. N. Zealand.
Brownrigg. Woods. Van D. L.
Brünneck, von. Wool. Prus.
Burch, W. Collection of dye substances. U. K.
Burn, R. Cotton seed oil. U. K.
Burnett, Sir W. Preserved woods. U. K.
Busk, C. J. Red ebony wood. Cape of G. H.
Butterworth, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Colonial produce. India.
Calderon, J. Hemp and flax. Spain.
Canales, J. Essential oils. Spain.
Cape of Good Hope, the Agricultural Society of. Cape produce. C. of G. H.
Casissa and Sons. Silk. Sard.
Castelle, H. Gelatines. Fr.
Champanhet-Sargeas, J. Silk. Fr.
Chuffart. Cottons. Alger.
Clarence, R. Sheep's-tail oil. C. of G. H.
Claussen, P. Flax and flax cotton, process of preparing it. U. K.
Cleghorn, Dr. Gamboge. India.
Cockburn, Messrs. (Moorshedabad). Starch. India.

Cockerill. Wool. U. S.
Colegate, W., and Co. Starch. U. S.
Colonization Assurance Corporation. Collection of raw produce. South Aus.
Collas, M. A. C. Essential oils, &c. Fr.
Colman, J. and J. Starch. U. K.
Curtet, jun. Collection of oils. Alger.
Curtis Bros., and Co. Tanning substances. U. K.
Cutch, H. H. the Rayo of. Raw produce. India.
David and De Boe. Flax. Belg.
De Géminy. Cotton oil. Fr.
De Montigny. Dyes. Alger.
Denison, Sir W. T. Collection of raw produce. Van D. L.
Desmedt and Co. Flax. Belg.
De Tillancourt. Silk. Fr.
Dorrien, C. Wool. U. K.
Dotres and Co. Silk. Spain.
Ducci, A. Walnut-wood veneers. Tusc.
Dumortier, L. Flax. Fr.
Dupont, E. Silk. Mauritius.
Dupré de St. Maur. Cotton. Alger.
Duval, A. Silk. Fr.
Elliot, W. (Vizagapatam). Cattimundoo (resin). India.
Esthonia, Government of. Flax. Rus.
Ewing, J. H. Wool. U. S.
Fabian, C. G. Pine-needle fibre. Prus.
Fauntleroy, R., and Sons. Collection of woods. U. K.
Figdor, Isaac, and Sons. Wools. Aus.
Filemonoff, Kosma. Hemp. Rus.
Fischer, G. T. (Salem). Indigo obtained from "Wrightia," and cotton. India.
Fowler (Maria Island). Woods. Van D. L.
Franceschini, G. Silk. Tusc.
Frankenfelde, the Royal Flock at. Wool. Prus.
Garnett, H. T. Starch, cassava. B. Guia.
Gibelin and Son. Silk. Fr.
Gilta, J. L. Hemp. Belg.
Girod (de l'Ain) le Général. Wool. Fr.
Godfrey, Messrs. (Ghazeepore). Oil of roses. India.
Gratz, Steiermark Silkworm Breeding Association at. Silkworms, breed of. Aus.
Guérin, Ménéville, and Robert. Silk. Fr.
Gwalior, H. H. the Maharaja Rao Scindia, of. Fixed oil. India.
Hadden, Capt. W. C. Woods. Van D. L.
Haller, J. C. Wheat starch. Prus.
Hammond, W. P., and Co. Collection of Siam produce. India.
Hampton, W. Cotton. U. S.
Hardy, A. Cotton. Alger.
Haro, E. F. Essential oils, &c. Fr.
Harris, Lord (Grosvenor). Produce of Trinidad. Trin.
Harrison, R. and J. Collection of woods. U. K.
Hentig. Borneo cotton. Labuan.
Hernandez, J. Wool. Spain.
Hicks, G. "Tillandsia usnoides." U. S.
Hillas, F. Purified oils. U. K.
Holmes, G. L. Cotton. U. S.
Holtzapffel and Co. Collection of woods for turning. U. K.
Hood, R. V. Woods. Van D. L.
Hotchkiss, H. G. and L. B. Oil of peppermint. U. S.
Huffnagle, Dr. (Calcutta). Series of lacs, &c. India.
Hugues, jun. Essential oil. Fr.
Hunter, Dr. (Madras). Vegetable fibre. Ind.
Hunyady von Ketheley, Count Joseph. Wools. Aus.
Hutchinson and Co. Vegetable fibres. U.K.
Jacquet, H., and Co. Silk. Sard.
Jaeger, W., and Co. Silk. Tusc.
Jame, Bianchi, and Duseigneur. Silk. Fr.
Jardine, D. (Calcutta). Silk. India.
Jenkins, Major F. Assam produce. Ind.
Jennings, C. R. Silk. India.
Jeypore, H. H. the Rajah of. Attar of roses. India.
Jones, J. R. Cotton. U. S.
Jones, J. V. Cotton. U. S.
Jones, O., & Co. Starch from rice. U. K.
Joradah Factory, Proprietors of. Indigo. India.
Joubert-Bonnaire and Co. Hemp. Fr.
Karnovitch, E. Flax. Rus.
Kaufmann, A. Woods. Rus.
Key, Professor J. (Madras). Fixed oils. India.
Kimber, A. M., and Co. Wool. U. S.
King, Emma. Anatomised plants. U.K.
Kishengurh, H. H. the Rajah of. Fixed oils. India.
Kotah, H. H. the Rajah of. Collection of raw produce. India.
Krashenenekoff. Hemp. Rus.
Küpfer. Wool. Prus.
Lailler, E. H. Flax. Fr.
Lainé-Laroche, and Max-Richard. Hemp. Fr.
Lapeyre and Dolbeau. Silk. Fr.
Larisch-Mönnich, Count H. Wools. Aus.
Lazare and Lacroix. Dye colours. Fr.
Leal, F. M. C. Collection of oils, fixed and volatile. Port.
Leclerc Bros. Hemp and flax. Fr.
Lefèvre, Elizée. Wool. Fr.
Lepori, T. Silk. Tusc.
Lindenberg, J. Vegetable wax. C. of G.H.
Lisinsk Forest Institution. Birch oil, turpentine, &c. Rus.
Loulé, Marquis de. Collection of woods. Port.

Lübbert, E. Wool. Prus.
Lüttwitz, Baron von. Flax and wool. Prus.
MacArthur, Col. Collection of wools. New S. W.
Mackenzie Bros. (Bengal). Silk. India.
Macleod, W. W. Cotton. U. S.
MacNair, Messrs. Indigo. India.
MacNair, W. (Surdah). Silk. India.
MacNaughten. Woods. Van D. L.
Madrid, the Cabinet Botanical Garden of. Collection of Cuba woods. Spain.
Manuel, C. Cotton. Cape of G. H.
Manilla, the Economical Society of. Fibrous substances. Spain.
Markwick, M. "Spongio-piline" fabric. U. K.
Martinez, P. Hemp. Spain.
Maryland, the State of. Collection of produce. U. S.
Mighirditz Djezairglou. Silk. Tur.
Mercurin, H. J. Oils. Alger.
Méro, C. D. Essential oils. Fr.
Merriweather, J. B. Cotton. U. S.
Mevissen, G. Flax. Prus.
Milligan, J. Collection of raw produce. Van D. L.
Millner, R. Collection of Irish wools. U.K.
Mittrowsky, Count Anton von. Wools. Aus.
Molines, L. Silk. Fr.
Montfort, F. Silk. Spain.
Montreal Central Commission. Collection of woods. Canada.
Morin. Cotton. Alger.
Moses, Son, and Davis. Tallow. New S.W.
Mottet, C. Dyes. Fr.
Morgue and Co. Silk. Tur.
Murcia, the Province of. Silkworm gut. Spain.
Nailor, J. Cotton. U. S.
Nördlinger, Prof. Collection of woods. Wurt.
Nordmann, G. L. Wool. Prus.
Nouri Moustapha Pasha. Silk. Tur.
Oswego Starch Factory. Starch. U. S.
Outridge, J. Collection of woods. B. Guia.
Parlett, O'Halloran, & Co. Oils. Ceylon.
Paulaky, J. (Broussa). Silk. Tur.
Pelissier, C. Cottons. Alger.
Pellouz, Brentano, and Co. Silk. Bav.
Perkins and Brown. Wool. U. S.
Pieris, T. A. Collection of oils and gums. Cey.
Pope, J. Cotton. U. S.
Preston, J., and Co. Flax. U. K.
Prins, C. C. Potato starch. Neth.
Querini, Giovanni. Silk. Aus.
Rambouillet, National Sheepfold of. Wool. Fr.
Ravagli, P. Silk. Tusc.
Rea, E. Collection of resins. U. K.
Reed & Meakins. Hard woods. Canada.
Rebow, J. Gurdon. Wool. U. K.
Regard Bros. Silk. Fr.
Rey and Co. Silk. Spain.
Richer, F. Wool. Fr.
Rier, P. Silk. Rus.
Ripalda, Count. Hemp. Spain.
Rouxel, F. Flax. Fr.
Ruas and Co. Silk. Fr.
Ruez, L. Starches. Fr.
Rüfin, Alfred. Flax. Prus.
Sainte, Messrs. (Calcutta). Cocoa-nut oil. India.
Saragossa, the Agricultural Board of. Collection of produce. Spain.
Saunders, W. W. Collection of woods. U. K.
Schomburgk, Sir R. Collection of produce. St. Domingo.
Schönberg Yarn Spinning Mill. Hemp. Aus.
Schöneveld and Westerbaan. Starch. Neth.
Scoti Bros. Silk. Tusc.
Scott, — (Shemlan, Mount Lebanon). Silk. Tur.
Scott, E., & Co. Collection of woods. U. K.
Seabrook, W. Cotton. U. S.
Semenoff, J. & Faleyeff, Alexis & Basile. Bristles, &c. Rus.
Shier, D. Starch (cassava). Brit. Guia.
Sidi Mahmoud Benyad. Collection of native produce. Tunis.
Smith, Capt. (Assam). Munjeet. India.
Smith & Son. Lichen & Cudbear. U. K.
Speede. Starch. India.
Steinbach, J. J. Starches. Fr.
Steinböck, A. Samples of oil. Aus.
St. Ubery. Collection of woods, &c. Fr.
Stutchbury, J. S. Woods and oil. B. Guia.
Tao Nui. Collection of woods. N. Zealand.
Tandler, Stefan. Wood fibre. Aus.
Teissier du Cros, L. and E. Silk. Fr.
Thompson, Rev. Z. Woods. U. S.
Tucker, R. G. British gum. U. K.
Tulloch, Lieut.-Col. (Commissary-General of Madras). Fixed oils and collection of woods. India.
Tuscany, Royal Technological Institute of. Collection of woods. Tusc.
Ullersdorf, Flax Retting Establishment. Flax, &c. Aus.
Valencia, the Agricultural Board of. Collection of raw produce. Spain.
Vanbogaert, J. B. Flax and hemp. Belg.
Van der Gon Netscher, A. D. Cotton. Brit. Guia.
Van Geeteruyen, C. Starch. Belg.
Van Riet, P. J. Hemp. Belg.
Van Wiele, J. B. Flax. Belg.
Verbeeck, P. J. Flax. Belg.
Verhelst, F. Hemp. Belg.
Verza Bros. Silks. Aus.
Violette, J. H. M. Charcoal. Fr.

Vizianagram, H. H. the Rajah of. Fixed oils. India.
Volkhonsky, Prince. Hemp and starch. Rus.
Watson, — (Surdah). Silk. Ceylon.
Weber, L. (Java). Vegetable fibre. Ind.
Welcker, A. C. Potato starch. Prus.
Weston, W. Oils, &c. Western Africa.
White, —. Flax. U. K.
Whitesides, — (Hobart Town). Collection of woods. Van D. L.
Wight, Dr. Collection of various specimens of cotton. India.
Wood & Bedford. Lichens & dyes. U.K.
Wright, L. W., and Co. Flax, and China grass. U. K.
Yun Kee (of Shanghae). Silk. China.
Zavagli, P. Silk. Tusc.

Honourable Mention.—379.

II. MACHINERY.

Class V.—Machines for direct use, including Carriages, and Railway and Naval Mechanism.

A. *Steam-Engines and Boilers, Water and Wind-Mills, and various other Prime Movers.*
B. *Separate Parts of Machines, Specimens of Workmanship.* (*See also Water and Gas Works in VII.*)
C. *Pneumatic Machines.*
D. *Hydraulic Machines, Cranes, &c., Pile Drivers, &c.* (*See also VII.*)
E. *Locomotive and Railway Carriages, &c.*
F. *Railway Machinery and Permanent Way.*
G. *Weighing, Measuring, and Registering Machines for Commercial, and not for Philosophical Purposes.*

Council Medal.

Appold, J. G. A centrifugal pump, with curved vanes. U. K.
Cockerill, J. Pair of 140-horse power vibrating-cylinder engines for river navigation; a locomotive engine; an oscillating-cylinder 3-horse power land engine; tubular boiler; a vertical-cylinder 16-horse power land engine. (The award is made for the whole.) Belg.
Crampton, T. R. Two passenger locomotive engines. U. K.
Dunn, T. A railway traversing frame. U. K.
Fromont and Son. A double turbine. Fr.
Penn, J., and Son. Two pair of compact marine engines, of light construction, for small vessels. U. K.

Prize Medal.

Adams, W. B. Light locomotive engine and double railway carriage. U. K.
Armstrong, W. G. Hydraulic cranes. U. K.
Atherton, C. The application of an eccentric to working expansion valves. U. K.
Baines, W. Railway switches and chairs. U. K.
Bank Quay Foundry Co. (Warrington). Great hydraulic press. U. K.
Barlow, W. H. Wrought-iron permanent way. U. K.
Beecroft, Butler, and Co. Railway wheels and axles. U. K.
Béranger, J., and Co. Weighing machines. Fr.
Cheavin, S. Filtering pump. U. K.
Clair, P. A dynamometer and indicator; and a model in section of a locomotive. Fr.
Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co. An 8-horse power vertical oscillating-cylinder engine. U. K.
Collinge, C., and Co. A 5-horse power direct-action steam-engine. U. K.
Crosskill, W. Oscillating-cylinder direct-action steam-engine. U. K.
Cwm Avon Iron Co. Railway bars. U. K.
Davies, J. and G. A patent revolving elliptic steam-engine, with an ingenious governor, equilibrium valves, and feed valves. U. K.
Davidson, J., and Co. Scales and weighing machines. U. K.
Day and Millward. Weighing machines. U. K.

De Bergue, C. Railway buffers. U. K.
Derwent Iron Co. Large plates of rolled iron for sway-beams of engines and ship-building purposes, and a railway bar 66 feet long. U. K.
Ebbw Vale Co. Railway bars. U. K.
Edwards, T. Five-horse power direct-acting steam-engine. U. K.
Enfer, E. Blowing machine. Fr.
England, G., and Co. Tank locomotive engine; traversing screw-jack. U. K.
Enthoven, K. Iron crane for lifting and weighing. Neth.
Flaud, H. P. Five-horse power vertical-cylinder direct-acting high-pressure engine, for working at high velocities with high-pressure steam. Fr.
Fourdrinier, E. N. Safety cage for mines. U. K.
Fox, Henderson, and Co. Derrick crane. U. K.
Great Western Railway Co. (Swindon). Passenger engine. U. K.
Haddan, J. C. Papier-machié carriage. U. K.
Hawthorn, R. and W. Locomotive passenger engine. U. K.
Henson, H. H. Railway goods-waggon. U. K.
Hosking, R. Treble-beat pump valve. U. K.
Jackson, P. R. Railway tires; hydraulic press. U. K.
James and Co. Weighing crane. U. K.
Kitson, Thompson, and Hewitson. Locomotive tank engine. U. K.
Lee, J. Wheels, axles, and railway breaks. U. K.
Letestu, —. Fire-engine. Fr.
Lloyd, G. Blowing-machine. U. K.
Mauzaize, J. N. Friction-clutch. Fr.
Merryweather, M. Fire-engine. U. K.
McConnell, J. E. Corrugated iron railway carriage. U. K.
M'Nicholl and Vernon. Steam traversing crane. U. K.
Mersey Iron Co. Patent rolled iron for shipbuilding. U. K.
Nasmyth, J. Four-horse power direct-acting engine. U. K.
Parent, —. Scales. Fr.
Patent Shaft and Axletree Co. Railway carriage and other axles. U. K.
Perry, G., & Bros. Fire-engine. Canada.
Piepenstock and Co. Disc wheels and hollow axles. Prus.
Pooley, H., and Son. Weighing machines. U. K.
Pope, W., and Son. Four-horse power oscillating-cylinder direct-acting steam-engine. U. K.
Pouyer (Quertier Fils). Apparatus by which any number of movers may be connected or disconnected at pleasure. Fr.
Ransomes and May. Water crane; patent compressed trenails and wedges for railways. U. K.
Schmid, H. D. Weighing machine; parabolic governor for a steam-engine. Aus.
Shand and Mason. Fire-engine. U. K.
Siemens, C. W. Chronometric governor. U. K.
Simpson and Shipton. Ten-horse power reciprocating engine. U. K.
Smith, F. P. A series of screw models, showing the progress of screw propulsion. U. K.
Marcinelle and Couillet Smelting Co., the. Mine ventilator. Belg.
Spencer, J., and Son. Bailey's patent volute springs. U. K.
Thorneycroft, G. B., and Co. Railway wheels and axles. U. K.
Thornton and Sons. Hydraulic lifting jack. U. K.
Watt, J., and Co. Pair of horizontal cylinder steam-engines for screw-propellers. U. K.
Williams, C. C. Railway carriage. U. K.
Wordsell, G., and Co. Railway axle, wheel-tire, and axle-box. U. K.
Young, C., and Co. Simultaneously-acting gates for railway crossings. U. K.

CLASS V. a—CARRIAGES GENERALLY, NOT INCLUDING THOSE CONNECTED WITH RAIL OR TRAM ROADS.

A. *For Town Use.*
B. *Travelling Carriages.*
C. *For General Use.*
D. *Public Carriages.*
E. *Carts and Waggons of all Kinds, not being Agricultural.*

PRIZE MEDAL.

Andrews, R. A neat pony carriage. U. K.
Belvallete Bros. A Stanhope or sporting phaeton, of excellent design, and well finished. Fr.

Briggs, G., and Co. A town chariot, admirably carried out as to good taste. U. K.

Browne, W. A caned car, very neat and well finished. A curricle car, made with Fuller's patent shafts, to be used occasionally with one horse. U. K.

Childs, C. A slide-top buggy or phaeton; enamelled leather apron of very superior quality. The whole well got up and neatly finished. U. S.

Davies, D., and Son. A basterna brougham; a very good piece of work. U. K.

Dunaime, J. A. A town "berlin," well formed, and got up in a superior manner. Fr.

Hallmarke, Aldebert, and Hallmarke. A green barouche: a very good carriage. U. K.

Holmes, H. and A. A park phaeton, very neatly finished, and in good taste. U. K.

Hooper, G. A green brougham, got up in the neatest manner, all in good taste and well done. U. K.

Jones Bros. A cab phaeton: a well-finished carriage. Belg.

Peters and Sons. A park step-piece barouche, highly finished, and with good taste. U. K.

Robinson and Co. A park phaeton, very neat, and an excellent piece of work. U. K.

Rock and Son. A patent diaropha, very ingenious as regards the shifting, and well shaped. U. K.

Silk and Brown. A full-sized park phaeton, elaborately finished: a very superior specimen of workmanship and art. U. K.

Van Aken, P., and Son. A cabriolet chaise, neatly got up. Belg.

Ward, J. A Bath chair, with patent noiseless wheels, the whole well shaped, well arranged, of excellent form, and well finished. U. K.

Watson, G. W. A sporting waggon, very neatly finished in all respects. U. S.

Wyburn, Meller, and Turner. An elegant dress chariot, in all respects very highly finished. U. K.

CLASS VI.—MANUFACTURING MACHINES AND TOOLS, OR SYSTEMS OF MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS EMPLOYED FOR THE UNDERMENTIONED PURPOSES.

A. *Manufactures of all Spun, Woven, Felted, or Laid Fabrics.*
B. *Manufactures of Metals.*
C. *Manufactures of Mineral Substances and Mining Machinery.* (*See also Section I.*)
D. *Manufactures of Vegetable Substances.*
E. *Manufactures of Animal Substances.*
F. *Machinery and Apparatus for Brewing, Distilling, and Manufacturing Chemistry.*

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Barlow, A. Jacquard looms with two cylinders, simultaneously raising and lowering the suspended wires. U. K.

Cail and Co. Vacuum apparatus, for the manufacture of sugar. Fr.

Donisthorpe, G. E. Double wool-combing machine. U. K.

Donkin, B., and Co. Paper machinery. U. K.

Dick, D. Various engineers' tools and presses. U. S.

Fairbairn, W., and Sons. Riveting machine and a corn-mill. U. K.

Hermann, G. A set of chocolate machines. Fr.

Hick, B., and Son. Mill gearing, radial drills, engineers' machine tools, improved mandrils, portable forges. U. K.

Heckmann, C. Vacuum apparatus, for the manufacture of sugar. Prus.

Hibbert, Platt, and Sons. A complete series of machines, employed in the cleaning, preparation, and spinning of cotton, showing the whole process, to the weaving inclusive. U. K.

Lawson, S., and Sons. Numerous machines employed for the preparation of flax. U. K.

Mason, J. Woollen carding machine; also slubbing and roving frames. U. K.

Maudslay, Sons, and Field. Coining press, acting by an eccentric. U. K.

Mercier, A., and Co. Machinery for carding and spinning wools. Fr.

Nasmyth, J. Steam hammer. U. K.
Parker, C. E. and C. Power-loom for weaving sailcloth. U. K.
Pontifex and Wood. Vacuum apparatus for the manufacture of sugar, in copper and brass. U. K.
Reed, T. S., and Co. New power-loom for weaving fringes without shuttles. U. K.
Risler, G. A. "Epurator," a machine for cleansing and preparing cotton for spinning. Fr.
Sharp Bros. and Co. Large double lathe for railway wheels, slotting machine, and other engineers' machine tools, also a beautifully constructed ring and traveller throstle. U. K.
Uhlhorn, H. Coining press. Prus.
Whitworth, J., and Co. A large collection of engineers' machine tools of all kinds, screw stocks, standard gauges, and a knitting machine. Also his machine for measuring less than the millionth part of an inch. U. K.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Acklin. Jacquard, employing paper instead of cards. Fr.
Adorno, J. N. Cigarette machine. U. K.
Ball, Dunnicliff, and Co. Warp lace machine. U. K.
Berry, B., and Sons. Machinery for manufacturing worsted. U. K.
Berthelot, N. Circular hosiery frames. Fr.
Bessemer, H. Centrifugal machine for refining sugar. U. K.
Birch, J. Machine for cutting wood sash-bars. U. K.
Birkin, R. Bobbin-net lace machine, with Jacquard. U. K.
Black, J. Paper-folding machine. U. K.
Blodget, S. C. Sewing machine. U. S.
Boland, A. Kneading machine. Fr.
Bonardel Bros. Jacquard, and punching machine for Jacquard cards. Prus.
Borie Bros. Machine for making hollow bricks. Fr.
Baranowski, J. J. Machine for printing and numbering tickets. Fr.
Brewer, C. and W. Rollers of wire cloth for paper makers. U. K.
Calvert, F. A. Wool burring and cotton cleaning machinery and cylinders. U. K.
Church and Goddard. Machine for cutting cardboards, and printing and preparing railway tickets. U. K.
Claussen, P. Circular hand-loom for hosiery. U. K.
Crawhall, J. Machine for manufacturing hemp ropes. U. K.
Crichton, D. New taking-up motion for a loom. U. K.
Cuyere, Mrs. Weavers' reeds. Tusc.
Davenport, J. L. Various machines for manufacturing silk. U. K.
Dalgety, A. Small lathe, with self-adjusting chuck. U. K.
De Bergue, C. Reeds made by machinery. U. K.
De la Rue & Co. Envelope machine. U. K.
Dandoy-Mailliard, Lucq, and Co. Rollers for spinning machinery. Fr.
Darier, H. Press for cutting out watchhands. Switz.
Dorey, J. F. Machine for weaving improved healds. Fr.
Earle, T. K., and Co. Card clothing. U. S.
Frey, jun. Machine for making nails. Fr.
Frost, J. Improved silk machinery. U.K.
Furness, W. Machines for tenoning, morticing, planing, and moulding wood. U.K.
Gamba, P., the Heirs of. Jacquard cylinder. Aus.
Garforth, W. J. and J. Steam riveting machine. U. K.
Hamann, A. Turning lathe. Prus.
Harding, Pullein, and Johnson. Machinery for making printing-types. U. K.
Harding-Cocker. Heckles. Fr.
Hayden, W. Drawing regulator for cotton. U. S.
Higgins and Sons. Cotton machinery, and long line flax machine. U. K.
Holtzapffel and Co. Amateur foot lathe, with overhead motion; slide rest and eccentric chucks, &c., for ornamental turning, with various apparatus and tools. U. K.
Hornby and Kenworthy. Sizing and dressing machine, and self-acting backing-off motion to a warping machine. U. K.
Huck. Apparatus for grinding and preparing alimentary substances. Fr.
Hue, J. B. Press for manufacturing hooks and eyes, cutting and bending them at the same time. Fr.
Ingram, H. Applegarth's vertical printing machine. U. K.
Jacquin, J. J. Circular hosiery frames. Fr.
Johnson, R., and Bros. Wire-drawing benches. U. K.
Judkins, C. T. Heald machine and improved heald. U. K.
Kenworthy and Bullough. Stopping motion to a power-loom. U. K.
Lawrence, J., sen. Refrigerator, store cask, &c. U. K.
Lacroix and Son. Fulling machine for cloth. Fr.
Leonhardt, J. E. Type-founding machine. Prus.
Lewis, F., and Sons. Wheel-cutting engine and roving spindle. U. K.

Lowell Machine Shop. Self-acting lathe and power-loom. U. S.
Manlove, Alliott, and Seyrig. Centrifugal washing and drying machine. U. K.
Muir, W. Small lathe and various tools. U. K.
Mareschal, J. Machine for mincing meat. Fr.
Miroude Bros. Card clothing. Fr.
Morey, C. Eastman's stone-cutting machines. U. S.
Nicolas, P. Machine for engraving metal cylinders. Fr.
Napier and Son. Letter-press printing machinery. U. K.
Perry, J. Woolcomb. U. K.
Preston, F. Spindles and flyers. U. K.
Prosser and Hadley. Ornamental sawing machine. U. K.
Plummer, R. Scutching, heckling, and other flax machines. U. K.
Parr, Curtis, and Madeley. Various machines for carding and spinning cotton; three self-acting mules; also various engineers' machine tools. U. K.
Remond, A. Envelope machine. U. K.
Ransomes and May. Leggatt's Queen press, with self-acting apparatus. U. K.
Robinsons and Russell. Large steam sugar-cane mill. U. K.
Roswag, A., and Son. Wire-cloth for paper-makers. Fr.
Ryder, W. Forging machine. U. K.
Sautreuil, jun. Machine for planing and moulding wood. Fr.
Schwerber, J. Forging machine. Fr.
Schneider and Legrand. Shearing machine. Fr.
Scrive Bros. Card clothing. Fr.
Smith, M. Various power-looms. U. K.
Shepherd, Hill, and Spink. Self-acting slide lathe. U. K.
Smith, Beacock, and Tannett. Self-acting slide lathe, drilling and planing machines. U. K.
Société du Phœnix. Soft bobbin frame. Belg.
Stamin and Co. Spinning frame. Fr.
Stewart, D. Y., and Co. Mould-making machine for cast-iron pipes. U. K.
Starr, C. Bookbinding machine. U. S.
Taylor, J. Heckles. U. K.
Taylor, W. Machine for forming hemispherical paper shades from flat discs of paper. U. K.
Thomas, H. Shearing machine for woollen goods. Prus.
Tizard, W. L. Model of a brewery. U. K.
Touaillon, C. Dressing machine for millstones. Fr.
Troupin Bros. Shearing finishing machine. Belg.
Varrall, Middleton, and Elwell. Machinery for manufacturing paper. Fr.
Westrup, W., and Co. Corn mill. U. K.
Wilson, G. Paper and mill-board cutting machines. U. K.
Woodbury, J. P. Wood-planing, tongueing, and grooving machine. U. S.

Class VII.—Civil Engineering, Architectural, and Building Contrivances.

A. *Foundations and Building Contrivances connected with Hydraulic Works.*
B. *Scaffolding and Centerings.*
C. *Bridges, Tunnels, and Engineering Contrivances for crossing Rivers, Ravines, &c.*
D. *Dock, Harbour, River, and Canal Works.*
E. *Lighthouses and Beacons.*
F. *Roofs, Buildings, and Contrivances for covering large Areas.*
G. *Water-works, and the Engineering Contrivances connected with the Obtaining, Storing, and Distribution of Water in Towns.*
H. *Gas-works, and Contrivances connected with the Economical Production of Artificial Light.*
I. *Sewerage, Cleansing, Paving, and the Contrivances connected with the Sanitary Condition of Towns.*

J. *Warming and Ventilating Domestic Residences, and the Contrivances connected therewith.*
K. *Miscellaneous.*

Council Medal.

H.R.H. Prince Albert. (Joint medal to that granted for the original conception and successful prosecution of the Exhibition of 1851.) Model lodging-house. U. K.
Fox, Henderson, and Co. Great Building; for the execution. U. K.
Paxton, Joseph. Great Building; for the design. U. K.

Prize Medal.

Brown, Sir S. Models of ships and railways. U. K.
Bunnett, J., and Co. Patent shutters and water-closet. U. K.
Carrington, F. A. Topographical models of portions of England. U. K.
Deane, —. Diving apparatus. U. K.
Dutch Railway Co. Model of railway drawbridges. Neth.
Finch and Willey. Model of a wrought-iron bridge over the Wye. U. K.
Heinke, C. E. Diving apparatus. U. K.
Ibbetson, Capt. L. L. B. Model of the Isle of Wight. U. K.
Iron Bridge Co., New York. Model of Ryder's patent iron bridge. U. S.
James, J. Model of Britannia Bridge. U.K.
Laué, J. F. Set of boring tools. Switz.
Leemann, J. Model of Strasburg Cathedral. Switz.
Morton, S. and H. Model of patent slip for ships of the largest class. U. K.
Mulot and Son. Excellent and powerful boring tools. Fr.
Pratt, Major. Design for tidal steps. U.K.
Rose, J. T. Design for a timber viaduct of great span. U. K.
Salter, S. Models of bridges. U. K.
Siebe, A. Diving apparatus. U. K.
Smith, W. H. Model of light floating breakwater; for the idea. U. K.
Stuart, W. Model of Plymouth Breakwater. U. K.
Travers, P. L. Model of observatory, dome, and roof, at Paris. Fr.
Vignoles, C. Suspension bridge; for model. U. K.
Wilkins, W. C. Revolving floating light. U. K.
Wilson, T. H. Gate-bolts and slides for doors. U. K.

Honourable Mention.—7.

Class VIII.—Naval Architecture, Military Engineering, Ordnance, Armour, and Accoutrements.

A. *Illustrations by Models of Ship-building for Purposes of Commerce.*
B. *Illustrations by Models of Ship-building for Purposes of War.*
C. *Illustrations by Models of Ship-building for the Application of Steam or other Powers.*
D. *Vessels used for Amusement, and small Vessels generally.*
E. *Rigging, Anchors, Windlasses, Capstans, Sheathing, and Articles connected with practical Seamanship and the saving of Life from Shipwreck.*
F. *Infantry Army Clothing and Accoutrements.*
G. *Cavalry Army Clothing and Accoutrements.*
H. *Camp Equipage, such as Marquees, Tents, &c.*
I. *Naval Gunnery, and Weapons of Attack and Defence more especially adapted to Naval Purposes.*
J. *Artillery Equipments, both in Garrison and the Field; Machines for mounting and dismounting Ordnance.*

K. *Ordnance and Projectiles.*
L. *Small Arms.*
M. *Military Engineering, Field Equipments, Methods of passing Rivers and other Obstacles, the Attack and Defence of Fortresses, and Field Fortification.*

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Admiralty. Hydrographic charts, and models of the ships constructed by them. U. K.

Département des Cartes de la Marine. Hydrographic surveys, and maps of France, Algeria, Africa, and Corsica. Fr.

Dépôt de la Guerre à Paris. Great topographical map of France. Fr.

Geological Survey Department of Great Britain. Geological surveys and maps of the United Kingdom. U. K.

Duke of Northumberland. For having caused a large number of models of life boats to be designed, with the view to obtaining the best form of boat for the preservation of life and property in cases of shipwreck. U. K.

École des Mines à Paris. Geological map of France. Fr.

Ordnance Department of England. Illustrations of the great Ordnance surveys of Great Britain, for the copper-plate etchings and electrotype process. U. K.

Military Geographical Institute, Vienna. Survey and detailed maps of the country in and around Vienna, and of Italy. Aus.

Sir W. S. Harris. System of lightning conductors attached to the masts and hulls of ships, which have been for several years in general use in the Navy, as a means of preserving life and property from the effects of lightning. U. K.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Ancion and Co. Complete and varied collection of arms, and merit in a manufacturing and commercial point of view. Belg.

Ansell, C. A gunning punt on a new principle, for fowling purposes. U. K.

Barbotin, Capt. Improved capstan for managing chain cables. Fr.

Beeching, J. Design of a life boat, which was recommended for the prize of 100 guineas to be awarded by the Duke of Northumberland for the best life boat. U. K.

Bernimolin, N., and Brother. Collection of sporting and trade guns. Belg.

Berthon, Rev. E. L. Models of patent perpetual log for indicating the speed and leeway of ships, and of his patent clinometer for showing the list (or inclination) and trim of ships; and also of a collapsible life boat, of a portable and useful description. U. K.

Bertonnet, —. Sporting guns and arms. Fr.

Brazier, J., and Son. Lock for best guns. U. K.

Brown, Sir S., Captain R. N. Chain cables. U. K.

Carte, A. G. Self-acting life buoy, an instrument by which, since 1838, nearly 400 persons' lives have been saved. U. K.

Collin, C. E. Map engraving. Fr.

Corporation of London. Illustrations of the art of ship-building for the commercial marine, almost all showing the greatest and most important improvements in strength, symmetry, and efficiency; and mostly coming from the establishments within the jurisdiction of the Port of London. U. K.

Claudin, F. Guns, rifles, and pistols. Fr.

Darton, W. Models of merchant vessels. U. S.

Deane, Adams, and Deane. Double and single guns and pistols. U. K.

Dent, E. J. Successful attempt to construct a compass that should not be disturbed by the motion of the ship at sea, nor by the firing of guns on board. U. K.

Delvigne, G. Apparatus for saving life from shipwreck. A projectile discharged by means of a howitzer. This invention involves a new principle, that of a portion of the line to be carried out being contained in the projectile. Fr.

De Rénéméuil. His improvements in the shading of maps, by printing different colours at the same time. Fr.

Devisme, —. Sporting guns and arms. Fr.

Ditchburn, T. J. Models of paddles and screw steam vessels. U. K.

Fischer, C. A. Double gun, rifle, and pistols. Lübeck.

Fox, Alfred. Fine specimens of nets, seine, &c., for pilchards. U. K.

Gauvain, J. Pistols, form and execution; sporting guns, &c. Fr.

Gastinne-Renette. Sporting guns and arms. Fr.

Greener, W. Guns, barrels perfectly forged and finished; harpoon guns, for whale fishery, and for saving life from shipwreck. U. K.

Green, Messrs. Specimen model of a fine merchant vessel designed and built by them for the East India trade. U. K.

Groom, J. J. Specimens of deep-sea fishing lines and hooks. U. K.

Hawker, P., Colonel. His improvements and perfection in punt guns. U. K.

Hinks, Henry. Design of a life boat. Also recommended for the prize of 100 guineas, to be awarded by the Duke of Northumberland. U. K.

Houiller-Blanchard, H. Pair of pistols and apparatus. Fr.

Jansen, A. D. Collection of sporting and ornamental guns. Belg.

Jeffery, Walsh, and Co. Specimens showing the advantages of marine glue, as a substitute for pitch, and for other purposes connected with ship-building. U. K.

Jerningham, Capt., R.N. An anchor, bent on a line, to fire from a Manby mortar a sufficient distance to afford the means of hauling a life boat through the surf. U. K.

Lang, J. Double and single guns and pistols. U. K.

Lahure, —. Iron life boat. Fr.

Legoff, —. An excellent system of stopping chain cables. Fr.

Lardinois, N. C. Target rifle, with accessories of every kind. Belg.

Leopold, Bernard. Double and single barrels, of damasque workmanship. Fr.

Lepage, —. Numerous collection of sporting and trade guns. Belg.

Lepage Moutier. Sporting guns; ornamental arms; swords and side-arms of De Luynes; damasque of remarkable novelty. Fr.

Manby, Capt. G. W. (Representatives of). Mortar apparatus, for shipwreck purposes. The object of this instrument is that of saving life from shipwreck, by means of firing a projectile, with a line attached, over a vessel when on shore. U. K.

Mare, C. J., and Co. Models of sailing and steam vessels, both paddle and screw; ditto of yachts, designed and built for various merchants' services. U. K.

Mortimer, T. E. Guns, rifles, and pistols. U. K.

Napier and Son. A compass used for registering the hourly deviation of the needle, and for detecting errors in the steerage of a ship. U. K.

Needham, Henry. Guns, rifles, and pistols. U. K.

Parson, W. Guns, rifles, and pistols. U. K.

Plenty, J. and E. Pelew. A good specimen of a life boat. U. K.

Plomdeur, N. Best guns, rifles, and pistols. Belg.

Pook, S. M. Models of ships of war. U. S.

Reeves, Greaves, and Reeves. Swords and other side-arms artistically embellished. U. K.

Renkin, Bros. Numerous collection of sporting and trade guns. Belg.

Rhind, W. G. Deck seat to form raft. This seat can be readily formed into a safety raft, capable of sustaining eight people. U. K.

Richards, Westley. Best guns and sporting guns. U. K.

Rigby, W. and J. Guns, pistols, and rifles, and barrels of damasque. U. K.

Rigmaiden, Lieut. J., R.N. Model of improved mode for setting up the standing rigging of ships. U. K.

Robinsons and Russell. Models of steamboats, designed and built by them. U. K.

Rocher, M. Distilling and cooking galley. Fr.

Rodger, Lieut. W., R.N. Models of improvements in form of anchors. U. K.

Royal Thames Yacht Club. Models of vessels belonging to their club. U. K.

Saunders, J. E. Model of a welled smack for fishing, fitted with auxiliary screw propeller. A novel application to vessels of this description. U. K.

Semmens, J. and T. W. Model of Mounts Bay fishing-boat. A fine description of boat for the purpose. U. K.

Schneider, —. Specimen and plans of steamboat *L'Ocean*, for the river Rhone, which vessel has attained great speed and rendered much service to the commerce on that river. Fr.

Sauerbrey, V. Target rifle. Switz.

Smith, S. Model of a spring machine, for modelling ships of any form or dimensions; an ingenious and ready means of setting up a design in model. U. K.

Smith, T. and W. Specimen model of fine merchant vessels, designed and built by them for the East India trade. U. K.

Sochet, —. Distilling apparatus. Fr.

Teasdell, W. For a good specimen of a life boat. Fr.

Tourey, —. An ornamental double gun, guns and arms. Belg.

Trulock, E., and Son. Guns, pistols, and rifles, and barrels of good damasque. U. K.

Tutt, G. Model of a Hastings fishing lugger; a very fine description of boat for the purpose. U. K.

White, J. Models of vessels for merchant service, and yachts; designed and built by him. U. K.
White, T. J. and R. Models of fine sailing and steam vessels, and yachts. U. K.
Wigram, M., and Sons. Models of sailing and steam vessels, both paddle and screw; designed and built for various merchants' services. U. K.
Wilkinson and Son. Guns, rifles, pistols, and swords; swords highly ornamented. U. K.
Zuloaga, E. Fire-arms and swords. Spain.

Honourable Mention.—26.

Money Awards.—4.

Class IX.—Agricultural and Horticultural Implements.

A. *Implements for Tillage.*
B. *Drilling, Sewing, Manuring, and Hoeing Machines.*
C. *Harvesting Machines.*
D. *Barn Machinery.*
E. *Field, Fold, and Yard Machinery.*
F. *Agricultural Carriages, Harness, and Gear.*
G. *Drainage Implements.*
H. *Dairy Implements.*
I. *Miscellaneous Implements used in Agriculture.*
J. *Garden Engines and Tools.*

Council Medal.

Busby, W. Two or four-horse plough, horse hoe on the ridge, ribbing corn drill, and cart. U. K.
Crosskill, W. Norwegian harrow, meal mill, cart, clod crusher, and gorse bruiser. U. K.
Garrett and Sons. Horse hoe, general purpose drill, four-row turnip drill on the flat, improved hand barrow drill for grass seeds, steam-engine, and thrashing machine. U. K.
Hornsby and Sons. Corn and seed drill, drop drill, two-row turnip drill on the ridge, oil-cake bruiser, steam-engine. U.K.
M'Cormick, C. H. Reaping machine. U. S.

Prize Medal.

Ball, W. Two-horse plough. U. K.
Barrett, Exall, and Andrews. Steam engine and linseed and corn crusher. U. K.
Bentall, E. H. Cultivator dynamometer. U. K.
Burgess and Key. Improved American churn and turnip cutter. U. K.
Burrell, C. Gorse bruiser. U. K.
Clase, P. Corn drill and roller. Belg.
Clayton, Shuttleworth, and Co. Steam-engine. U. K.
Clayton, H. Tile machine. U. K.
Coleman, R. Cultivator expanding harrow. U. K.
Comins, J. Horse hoe. U. K.
Cornes, T. Chaff cutter. U. K.
Crowley and Sons. Cart. U. K.
Delstanche, P. Plough. Belg.
Duchene, J. J. Churn. Belg.
Gibson, M. Clod crusher. U. K.
Gray and Sons. Cart. U. K.
Hensman and Son. Thrashing machine, four-horse plough, corn drill. U. K.
Holmes and Sons. Thrashing machine. U. K.
Howard, J. and F. Two-horse XX. plough, four-horse plough, horse rake. U. K.
Hurwood, G. Meal mill. U. K.
Jenken, W. Plough. Neth.
Lavoisy, A. D. Churn. Fr.
Newington, Dr. S. (as inventor). Top-dressing machine. U. K.
Nicholson, W. N. Oil-cake bruiser. U. K.
Odeurs, J. M. Plough. Belg.
Prouty and Mears. Plough. U. S.
Ransomes and May. Drop drill. U. K.
Reeves and Bratton. Water drill and liquid manure distributor. U. K.
Samuelson, B. Turnip cutter. U. K.
Scragg, T. Tile machine. U. K.
Smith and Co. Haymaker, chaff cutter, horse rake. U. K,
Stanley, W. P. Linseed and barley crusher. U. K.
Talbot Bros. Plough. Fr.
Tuxford and Sons. Steam-engine. U. K.
Wilkinson, T. Churn. U. K.

Williams, W. Light and heavy harrows. U. K.
Whitehead, J. Tile machine. U. K.
Vachon, Son, and Co. A seed and corn separator. Fr.

Honourable Mention.—1.

Class X.—Philosophical Instruments, and Processes depending upon their Use; Musical, Horological, and Surgical Instruments.

A. *Instruments for the Measurement of Space.*
B. *Instruments to measure the Effects of Mechanical and Physical Forces.*
C. *Instruments to illustrate the Laws of Mechanical and Physical Science.*
D. *Application of Mechanical and Physical Science to useful Purposes, not included in any of the preceding or subsequent Sections.*
E. *Chemical and Pharmaceutical Apparatus.*
F. *Miscellaneous.*

Council Medal.

Bain, A. Electric telegraph. U. K.
Bakewell, F. Copying electric telegraph. U. K.
Bond, W., and Son. The invention of a new mode of observing astronomical phenomena, &c. U. S.
Bourdon, E. The invention of metallic barometers, and for his manometers. Fr.
Brett, J. Printing telegraph. U. K.
Brooke, C. The invention of a means of self-registering natural phenomena, by photography. U. K.
Buckle, S. Photographs on paper. U. K.
Buron, —. Good telescopes, the object glass being of rock crystal. Fr.
Chance, Bros., and Co. A disc of flint glass, 29 inches diameter. U. K.
Claudet, A. F. Inventions based upon experiments in the practice of photography, and non-inverted pictures. U. K.
Daguet, F. Superiority of glass for optical purposes, good specific gravity, clear; crown-glass as clear as flint. Switz.
Deleuil, L. J. Balance air-pump; and for the invention of an arrangement to keep the charcoal points in electric light at a constant distance. Fr.
Dollond, G. Atmospheric recorder, by means of which the reading of the barometer, those of the thermometer evaporator, fall of rain, direction of the wind, its strength, electric state of the air, &c., are simultaneously registered. U. K.
Dubosq-Soleil, J. A very ingenious heliostat, on a new construction, by Silberman; the invention of an apparatus for fixing the charcoal points for electric light; a saccharometer of delicate structure and much ingenuity; and an elegant and novel instrument, by Brevais, for exhibiting the phenomena of polarized light. Fr.
Dunin, Count E. Extraordinary application of mechanism to his steel expanding figure of a man. U. K.
Froment, G. The goodness of the work of his theodolites, and divided metre. Fr.
Gonnella, Prof. T. Planometer, a machine for measuring plane surfaces. Tusc.
Griffith, Rev. J. Barometer, with a vacuum capable of complete restoration by an air-trap at the top. U. K.
Henley, W. T. The convenient and ingenious application of magnetic electricity to the purpose of electric telegraphs. U. K.
Logeman, W. M. Excellence of the magnets shown by him. Neth.
Martens, F. Talbotypes on glass by the albuminous process. Fr.
Merz and Sons. Equatorial, combining cheapness with excellence of workmanship. Bav.
Newman, J. The originality, excellence, and perfection of his air-pumps, and self-registering tide gauge. U. K.
Oertling, L. Very delicate large and small balances. U. K.
Quennessen, —. A platina alembic, to hold 250 pints, all in one piece, without solder or seam, &c. Fr.

Ross, A. Great improvements in microscopes, and for the solidity of structure, good mechanism, and distribution of strength, great size, &c., of his large equatorial. U. K.

Ross and Thomson. Great improvements in photography. U. K.

Siemens and Halske. Electric telegraph. Prus.

Smith and Beck. Excellence of their microscopes. U. K.

Taurines, —. Dynanometer exhibited and manufactured by J. B. Tailfer and Co. Fr.

Vidi, —. The invention of the aneroid barometer. Fr.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Ackland, W. Dividing engine. U. K.

Allan, T. Electric telegraph. U. K.

Bache, A. D. Balance. U. S.

Batka, W. Chemical apparatus. Aus.

Baumann, T. Comparateur. Prus.

Bayard, H. Talbotypes. Fr.

Beaulieu, A. Theodolites and sextants. Belg.

Bertaud, jun. Slices of crystals. Fr.

Beyerlé, G. Cylindrical lenses. Fr.

Blunt, H. Model of Erislothenes; part of moon. U. K.

Bourgogne, J. Microscopic preparations. Fr.

Brady, M. B. Daguerreotypes. U. S.

Breithaupt, F. W., and Son. Surveying instruments. Prus.

British Electric Telegraph Co. Their series of electric telegraphs. U. K.

Burt, W. A. Solar compass; surveying instruments. U. S.

Challis, Prof. Scales for calculating the corrections for a transit instrument. U.K.

Chuard, —. Safety lamp. Fr.

Collot, Bros. Balance. Fr.

Cotton, W. Coin-weighing machine. U. K.

Crichton, J. Drawing instruments and sextants. U. K.

De Grave, Short, and Fanner. Weighing machines, assay, and other balances. U. K.

De la Rue and Co. Inediscent films. U. K.

Denton, J. B. Process of relief mapping. U. K.

Dolburgh, A. Balance. Meck. Schw.

Dover, J. Balance. U. K.

Elliott and Sons. Drawing instruments. U. K.

Engel, F. Wave surface. Prus.

Ericsson, J. Sea lead, pyrometer, &c. U. S.

Ertel and Son. Universal astronomical instrument. Bav.

Facy, R. Orrery. U. K.

Fastre, J. T. Thermometers. Fr.

Flacheron-Hayard. Talbotypes. Fr.

Galy-Cazalat. Manometer, upon the hydraulic principle. Fr.

Griffin, J. J., and Co. Chemical apparatus. U. K.

Gysi, F. Drawing instruments. Switz.

Hamann, E. F. Planimeter. Fr.

Henneman and Malone. Talbotypes. U. K.

Hett, A. Microscopic preparations. U. K.

Hewitson, J. Tide-gauge. U. K.

Hjorth, S. Electro-motive power. Den.

Hommel-Esser, F. Drawing instruments. Switz.

Horne, Thornthwaite, and Wood. Good work in photograph apparatus. U. K.

Hughes, W. Topography for the blind. U. K.

Johnson and Matthey. Palladium crucibles. U. K.

Johnston, A. K. Geological and physical globe. U. K.

Jurgensen and Sons. Metallic thermometer. Den.

Kilburn, W. E. Photographs. U. K.

Kinzelbach, T. Dialitic telescope. Wurt.

Knight and Sons. Chemical apparatus. U. K.

Kummer, K. W. Large relief globe. Pr.

Lawrence, M. M. Daguerreotype. U. S.

Leeson, Dr. H. B. Crystals. U. K.

Lloyd, Lieut.-Col. J. A. Storm indicator, a typhodeictor. U. K.

Luhme, J. F., and Co. Chemical apparatus. Prus.

Maës, J. Prism of zinc glass. Fr.

Marchesi, G. B. Instruments for the blind. Aus.

Mitchell, Rev. W. Models of crystals. U. K.

Nachet, —. Microscopes. Fr.

Nasmyth, J. Moon maps. U. K.

Negretti and Zambra. Meteorological instruments on glass. U. K.

Newton and Son. Globes. U. K.

Nobert, F. A. Fine lines on glass. Prus.

Oertling, A. Balance. Prus.

Penrose, F. C. Helicograph. U. K.

Perreaux, —. Dividing engine. Fr.

Phillips, W. H. Fire annihilator. U. K.

Pillischer, M. Elliptic compass. U. K.

Plagniol, A. Camera obscura. Fr.

Pretsch, Paul. Photographs. Aus.

Reade, Rev. J. B. Solid eye-piece. U. K.

Sacré, E. Balance. Belg.

Schiertz, J. G. Photographic apparatus. Fr.

Schoell, C. A. Model of Mount Sentis. Switz.

Schröder, J. Descriptive models of joining in wood, crystals, &c. Hesse.

Seel, H., jun. Pharmaceutical apparatus. Prus.
Shadbolt, G. Microscope condenser. U. K.
Simms, W. Fine astronomical instruments. U. K.
Smith, Capt. Coin-weighing machine. Ind.
St. John, J. R. Detector compass. U. S.
Staffel, J. A. Calculating machine; machine for weighing precious metals, &c. Rus.
Stoehrer, E. Electric telegraph. Sax.
Thomas, C. X. Calculating machine. Fr.
Topping, C. M. Microscopic preparations. U. K.
Van Schendel, P. A model of descriptive geometry—perspective. Belg.
Varley and Son. Telescopic camera lucida. U. K.
Vedy, F. Sextants and reflecting circles. Fr. and Algiers.
Walker, C. V. Graphite batteries, &c. U. K.
Ward, W. B. Botanical cases. U. K.
Watkins and Hill. Dry pile apparatus, galvanometer, &c. U. K.
Westmoreland, J. Electrical machine. U. K.
Wettli, C. Planimeter. Switz.
Whipple, J. A. Daguerreotype of the moon. U. S.

Honourable Mention.—54.

Class X. a.—Musical Instruments, etc.

A. *Wind Instruments.*
B. *Stringed Instruments.*
C. *Keyed Instruments with fixed Tones.*
D. *Instruments of Percussion.*
E. *Automatic Instruments.*
F. *Miscellaneous Articles in connection with Musical Instruments.*
G. *Musical Diagrams.*

Council Medal.

Boehm, T. Important scientific improvements of the flute, and the successful application of his principles to other wind instruments. Bav.
Ducroquet, P. A. Application of the pneumatic lever to a church organ. Fr.
Erard, P. Peculiar mechanical actions applied to pianofortes and harps. U. K. & Fr.
Gray and Davison. Invention in organ building, of a new method of connecting the great organ with the swell organ, by means of a pedal and of a new stop called the keraulophon. U. K.
Hill and Son. Invention of a stop of great power, and a mode of shifting the stops by means of keys. U. K.
Sax, A. Invention of several classes of wind instruments in wood and metal. Fr.
Vuillaume, J. B. Modes of making violins, in such a manner that they are matured and perfected immediately on the completion of the manufacture, thus avoiding the necessity of keeping them for considerable periods to develope their excellences. Fr.
Willis, H. Application to organs of an improved exhausting valve to the pneumatic lever, the application of pneumatic levers in a compound form, and the invention of a movement in connection therewith for facilitating the drawing of stops either singly or in connection. U. K.

Prize Medal.

Addison, R. "A Royal Albert" transposing pianoforte. U. K.
Bernardel, sen. Violins. Fr.
Besson, G. Various metal musical instruments. Fr.
Betts, A. Two violins. U. K.
Breitkopf and Härtel. A grand pianoforte. Sax.
Broadwood, J., and Sons. Successful improvements in pianoforte making. U. K.
Bryceson, H. A church barrel organ. U. K.
Buffet, A. Oboes, clarionets, flutes, and a "corno-Inglese." Fr. & Alg.
Callcott, J. Invention of a French horn, without loose crooks. U. K.
Chickering, J. A square pianoforte, and the Jury think highly of his grand pianoforte. U. S.
Collard and Collard. Pianos, and successful application of several improvements in pianoforte making. U. K.
Debain, A. A mechanical pianoforte. Fr.
Ducci, A. and M. An organ with a "Baristata" stop. Tusc.
Eisenbrant, C. H. Clarionets & flutes. U. S.

Forster, S. A. A violoncello, violin, and viola. U. K.
Franche, C. A new repetition action in a pianoforte. Fr.
Gallegos, J. A "Guitarra Harpa." Spain.
Gebauhr, C. J. A pianoforte. Prus.
Gemunder, G. A "Joseph Guarnerius" violin (chiefly), and for three other violins, and a viola. U. S.
Godfroy, C., sen. Flutes. Fr.
Heckel, J. A. A bassoon of a new and improved construction. Nas.
Heeps, J. H. Hearing apparatus, made of gutta percha. U. K.
Helwert, J. A bassoon with 19 keys, of an improved construction. Wurt.
Hopkinson, J. and J. A horizontal grand pianoforte, with new patent action. U. K.
Hund, F., and Son. A cottage pianoforte, in the form of a lyre, termed the "Lyra" pianoforte. U. K.
Jastrzebski, F. An upright pianoforte. Belg.
Jaulin, J. A panorgue, and his improvements in free reeds. Fr.
Jenkins, W., and Son. An expanding piano for yachts, &c. U. K.
Kirkman and Son. A semi-grand piano, and an oblique piccolo piano. U. K.
Knocke, A. His mechanical improvements in kettle drums. Bav.
Köhler, J. A slide trombone, and the application of his patent valves to other metal wind instruments. U. K.
Lambert & Co. A cottage pianoforte. U. K.
Macfarlane, G. An improved cornet-à-piston. U. K.
Mahillon, C. Clarionets, and a trombone and ophicleide. Belg.
Meyer, C. Two pianofortes. U. S.
Montal, C. Four cottage pianofortes. Fr.
Nunns, R., and Clark. A seven-octave square pianoforte and a new tuning of Æolian reeds. U. S.
Oates, J. P. Improvements as applied to cornets. U. K.
Pape, J. H. Certain improvements in pianofortes. Fr.
Pask and Koenig. Clarionets and brass instruments. U. K.
Purdy and Fendt. A double bass (chiefly), and for four violins, and two violoncellos. U. K.
Roller & Blanchet. Three pianofortes. Fr.
Rudall, Rose, and Co. A Carte's Boehm patent flute. U. K.
Schiedmayer and Sons. A square pianoforte, in mahogany. Wurt.
Schulze, J. F., & Sons. An organ. Prus.
Southwell, W. A grand pianoforte. U. K.
Stodart, Wm., and Son. A square pianoforte. U. K.
Triebert, F. Oboes and a "corno-Inglese." Fr.
Ward, C. A newly-constructed bassoon, and a pair of kettle drums. U. K.
Wheatstone and Co. A novel invention of a portable harmonium. U. K.
Wornum, R. An improved piccolo pianoforte. U. K.

Honourable Mention.—56.

Money Awards.—2.

Class X. b.—Horology.

A. *Great Clocks for Churches, Castles, Stables, and Public Buildings in general.*
B. *Astronomical Clocks.*
C. *Clocks applied in Registration.*
D. *Clocks showing different Phenomena.*
E. *Clocks for the common Purposes of Life.*
F. *Clocks and Time-pieces in decorated Cases, commonly called Ornamental Clocks, for Drawing Rooms, Libraries, &c.*
G. *Sundries applicable to Clocks.*
H. *Marine Chronometers.*
I. *Pocket Watches of various Descriptions.*
J. *Watches for different Markets.*
K. *Miscellaneous.*

Council Medal.

Dent, E. J. Large-turret clock, on account of the combination of strength and accuracy of time-keeping attained in it, which are also accomplished by a cheaper mode of construction than in other turret-clocks of high character. U. K.
Japy Bros. Clock and watch movement made by machinery, much cheaper

than any other movement, and equally good. Fr.

Lutz, C. Watch-balance springs, which were submitted by the Jury to the test of stretching out and heating without affecting their form. Switz.

Wagner, J. (Nephew). Clock with a continuous motion for driving telescopes, and for his collection of turret-clocks, which on the whole display great fertility of invention. Fr.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Audemars, L. Watches, and watch movements. Switz.

Benoit, A. Watches, and tooth-polishing machine. Sard.

Brocot, A. Half dead jewelled escapement. Fr.

Du Bois, F. Wm. Astronomical clock. Switz.

Detouche and Houdin. Good collection of clocks. Fr.

Frodsham, C. Chronometers and watches. U. K.

Grandjean, H. Pocket chronometers. Switz.

Gros Claude, C. H. Two watches. Switz.

Gannery, V. Astronomical clock. Fr.

Gowland, James. Clock escapement. U. K.

Gourdin, J. Small turret-clock. Fr.

Hutton, J. Chronometers. U. K.

Jackson, W. H. and S. Watches, solid key. U. K.

Jürgensen and Sons. Chronometer. Den.

Loseby, E. T. Compensated balance. U. K.

Lecoultre, A. Watches, watch-movements, and pinions. Switz.

Mercier, S. Watches. Switz.

McDowall, Chas. Escapement (clock). U. K.

Montandon Bros. Watch main springs. Fr.

Patek, Philippe, and Co. Chronometers, watches, &c. Switz.

Parkinson and Frodsham. Chronometers and watches. U. K.

Richard, Louis. Chronometer. Prus.

Reydor Bros. and Colin. Cheap house-clocks. Fr.

Redier, A. Cheap watch-alarums. Fr.

Rieussec, N. Watch, with printing seconds' hand. Fr.

Roberts, R. Turret-clock, and watch-plate drilling machine. U. K.

Roskell, J. Collection of models and watches. U. K.

Rotherham and Sons. Collection of watches. U. K.

Vissiere. Chronometers. Fr.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—17.

MONEY AWARD.—1.

CLASS X. c.—SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A. *For Operations on the Eye.*
B. *Operations on the Ear.*
C. *Operations on the Nose, Nasal Fossæ, and Antrum.*
D. *Operations on the Mouth and Pharynx.*
E. *Operations on the Thorax and Respiratory Organs.*
F. *Operations on the Abdominal Walls and Alimentary Canal.*
G. *Operations on the Genito-Urinary System in the Male.*
H. *Operations on the Genito-Urinary System in the Female.*
I. *Operations on the Extremities.*
K. *Operations on the Osseous System.*
L. *Operations on the Vascular System.*
M. *Autoplastic and Orthopedic Operations.*
N. *Dressing Instruments.*
O. *Miscellaneous Philosophical Apparatus applied to the Investigation and Treatment of Disease.*
P. *Surgical Tables, Beds, Mattresses, Chairs, Cradles, Rests, &c.*
Q. *Post-Mortem and Dissecting Instruments, and Instruments for Embalmment.*
R. *Instruments applied to Veterinary Purposes.*

PRIZE MEDAL.

Arnott, Dr. J. Mode of applying cold as a novel therapeutical agent. U. K.

Auzoux, Dr. L. Anatomical models. These models are calculated to aid the study of anatomy, human and comparative. Fr.

Avery, John. Illuminating apparatus for exploring long and narrow canals. U. K.
Bigg, H., and Son. Collection. U. K.
Burat Bros. Herniary bandages. Fr.
Calamai, Prof. L. A series of models in wax, representing the anatomy of the torpedo. Tusc.
Caplin, Madame. Corsets. U. K.
Caplin, J. Gymnastic apparatus, and orthorachidic instruments. U. K.
Charrière, J. F. Collection. Fr.
Coxeter, J. Collection. U. K.
Evans, W. Artificial leg. U. K.
Evans and Co. Collection. U. K.
Ferguson and Sons. Collection. U. K.
Gordon, J. Anatomical model in ivory. U.K.
Gowing, Thos. Wm. Veterinary instruments. U. K.
Grossmith and Desjardins. Artificial eyes. U. K.
Hutchinson, Dr. Spirometer. U. K.
Junod, T. Apparatus for hemospatic. Switz.
Lüer, A. Collection, and the great ingenuity and admirable workmanship of several instruments for operation on the eye. Fr.
Machell, T. Saw, or ostestome. U. K.
Palmer, B. F. Artificial leg. U. S.
Polycarpo, A. A case of surgical instruments. Port.
Rein, F. C. Acoustic instruments for the deaf. U. K.
Simpson, H. Collection. U. K.
Simpson, G. Anatomical model of the human figure. This figure consists of pieces that may be detached at pleasure, and is calculated to stand the heat of tropical climates. U. K.
Thier. Téterelle. Fr.
Towne, J. Anatomical models in wax. U.K.
Weiss and Son. Collection. U. K.

MANUFACTURES.

Class XI.—Cotton.

A. *Cotton Yarn and Thread.*
B. *Calicoes.*
C. *Cords and Beaverteens.*
D. *Muslins, &c.*
E. *Dimities, &c.*
F. *Coloured Woven Cotton.*
G. *Oiled Calicoes or Cambrics for Packing.*

Prize Medal.

Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. An assortment of drillings, tickings, sheetings, and cotton flannel. U. S.
Anderegg, T. Cambric muslins of unusually fine yarns. Switz.
Anderson, D. and J. Ginghams. U. K.
Brook, Jonas, and Bros. Two to nine-cord sewing thread. U. K.
Christy & Sons. Turkish bath towel. U. K.
Daudville, A. Excellence of manufacture in harness window curtains, and piece muslins. Fr.
De Bast, C. Gray calicoes. Belg.
Dubar Delespaul. Cotton trouserings. Fr.
Duranton, J. B. Shirt fronts, loom-made, in imitation of needle-work. Fr.
Fehr, J. C. Jacquard muslins. Switz.
Férouelle and Rolland. Novelty of design and beauty of manufacture, in coloured and figured muslins. Fr.
Finlayson, F., and Co. Beauty of design, and superiority of execution, in fast-coloured sprigged lappets. U. K.
Gardner and Basley. Fine yarns. U. K.
Hartmann and Son. Figured cottons. Fr.
Horrockses, Miller, and Co. Shirtings and long cloths. U. K.
Houldsworth, T., & Co. Fine yarns. U. K.
Johnson, J. Quiltings & toilet covers. U.K.
Jourdain, X. Muslin. Fr.
Lamberts, A., Christ., Son. Cotton kalmucks and beavers. Prus.
Lang, Johann. Ginghams; design suited to French and German taste. Aus.
Leumann Bros. Specimens of turkey red. Switz.
Lisbon weaving Company. Cotton blankets and shawls. Port.
McBride and Co. Cotton diaper, woven by power. U. K.
Mallet (of Messrs. Vantroyen and Mallet). Yarns. Fr.
Major and Gill. Loom-made double contils and nankeens, for corsets. U. K.
Mair, I., Son, and Co. Cheap window curtains, by a new arrangement of the Jacquard loom. U. K.
Martin, W., & Son. Furniture dimities. U.K.

Myerscough, Steele, and Co. Toilet quilts and bed covers. U. K.
Näf, M. Toilet quilts and bed covers. Switz.
Nef, J. J. Spotted muslins. Switz.
Ourscamp, the Company of (Peigné Delacourt Manager). Bleached madapollams. Fr.
Owtram, R., and Co. Figured and checquered cambrics. U. K.
Pansa and Hauschild. Four-thread and other numbers of knitting cottons. Sax.
Patterson, Jamieson, and Co. Imitation of Madras handkerchiefs. U. K.
Raschle and Co. Imitation of Madras handkerchiefs; those with blue grounds especially good. Switz.
Ransauer, Aebly. Tartan and book muslin. Switz.
Symington, H. H., and Co. Harness window curtains. U. K.
Thümer & Töpffer. Cotton table cloths. Sax.
Vogel and Carner. Levantines. Prus.
Weigle, J. J. Waistcoatings (with relation to cost). Wurt.
Willimentic Duck Manufacturing Comp. Cotton sailcloth. U. S.

Honourable Mention.—10.

Class XII.—Woollen and Worsted.

A. *Broad Cloths.*
B. *Narrow Cloths.*
C. *Flannel.*
D. *Blankets.*
E. *Woollen Cloaking.*
F. *Serges.*
G. *Tartans.*
H. *Worsted Stuff Goods.*
I. *Woollen, Worsted, Alpaca, and Mohair Yarns.*

Prize Medal.

Akroyd, J., and Son. Damasks, including also the award for carded Genappe yarns. U. K.
Aksenoff, J. Woollen cloths. Rus.
Albinet, jun. Blankets. Fr.
Apperley, J. and D. Black cloth. U. K.
Armitage Bros. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Astorian Company, Huddersfield. Articles made of hare fur. U. K.
Bacot, P., and Sons. Fancy black, and satin, doeskins; also fine piece-dyed black cloths, of a thin make. Fr.
Barnicot and Hirst. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Beardsell, Isaac, and Co. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Beardsall, C. and Co. Woollen cloths. U.K.
Bennett, I. and A. Woollen cloths of new materials. U. K.
Benoist, Malot, and Walbraume. Fine flannels. Fr.
Bernhard, W. Woollen cloths. Sax.
Bertèche, Chesnon, and Co. Fancy doeskins. Fr.
Biétry and Son. Cashmere cloths. Fr.
Billiet and Huot. Yarns. Fr.
Biolley, F., and Son. Thin piece-dyed black for exportation. Belg.
Bottomley, M., & Son. Figured goods. U. K.
Bouchez-Pothier. Merinos. Fr.
Braun Bros. Woollen cloths. Prus.
Brooke, J., & Sons. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Brown, J. and H. and Co. Scotch tweeds, &c. U. K.
Brown, W. Damasks made of wool, silk, and cotton. U. K.
Bruhm and Nägler. Cloths, of worsted weft and silk warp. Prus.
Caillet Franqueville. Merinos. Fr.
Carr, T. and W. Woollen cloths; also beavers. U. K.
Chatelain and Foron. Flannels. Fr.
Chennevière, T. Woollen cloths. Fr.
Clarenbach and Son. Woollen yarns. Prus.
Clark, J. and T. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Crombie, J. and Co. Scotch tweeds. U. K.
Croutelle (Nephew). Yarns. Fr.
David Bros. and Co. Merinos and cloths, mixed with organzine and spun silk. Fr.
David-Labbé and Co. Merino fabrics (lowness of price). Fr.
Davies, R. S., & Sons. Fine scarlets. U. K.
Dauphinot-Pérard. Merinos. Fr.
Deheselle, A. J. Flannels, swanskins, &c. Belg.
Delattre and Son. Worsted fabrics and merinos. Fr.
Delfosse Bros. Merinos. Fr.

Dicksons and Laings. Woollen fabrics. U. K.
Dubois, G., and Co. Trouser cloths. Belg.
Early, J., and Co. Witney blankets. U. K.
Ecroyd, W., and Son. Carder and Genappe yarns. U. K.
Eyres, W., and Sons. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Fielder, A. G. Woollen cloths. Rus.
Firth, E., and Sons. Blankets with cotton warp. U. K.
Foster, J., and Son. Worsted stuff goods, including also the award for alpaca, mohair, and lustre yarns. U. K.
Fortin-Boutellier. Felt cloths for pianos. Fr.
Fr, Firma: Jer. Sig. Förster. Spanish stripes. Prus.
Gamble, W. Blankets. Canada.
Geissler, C. S. Woollen cloths. Prus.
Gevers & Schmidt. Woollen cloths. Prus.
Gilbert and Stevens. Flannels exhibited by Johnson, Sewell, and Co. U. S.
Gott and Sons. Woollen cloths (for exportation). U. K.
Goutchkoff, E. and J. Woollen cloths, worsted and organzine silk warp fabrics, and Cashmere-de-laines. Rus.
Gray, S. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Grossmann, C. G. Woollen cloths. Sax.
Grüner, F. W. Merinos. Sax.
Haas, L. F., & Sons. Woollen cloths. Prus.
Haas, P., and Sons. Furniture damasks and woollen velvet. Aus.
Haberland, G. A. Woollen cloths. Prus.
Hagues, Cook, and Wormald. Blankets for various markets, also travelling rugs, including award for Spanish stripes. U.K.
Hargreave and Nusseys. Woollen cloths from new materials. U. K.
Helme, W. Doeskins, casimeres, &c. U.K.
Hendrichs, F. Woollen cloths. Prus.
Henry, A. and S., and Co. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Herrmann, W. Woollen cloths. Sax.
Hindenlang, sen. Cashmere and merino yarns. Fr.
Hösel, R., and Co. Damasks. Sax.
Holdsworth, J., and Co. Damasks and other furniture cloths. U. K.
Hooper, C., and Co. Fine cloths, also elastic cloths for gloving. U. K.
Horsfall, J. G., and Co. Light cloths. U. K.
Inglis and Brown. Tweeds. U. K.
Isaieff, P. Woollen cloths. Rus.
Itzigsohn, M. Woollen cloths. Prus.
Juhel Desmares, J. Woollen cloths. Fr.
Jowett, T., and Co. Fabrics from alpaca weft and silk and cotton warps; also of silk warp and linen weft. U. K.
Kay, Richardson, and Wroe. Chiné goods of worsted, cotton, silk, and linen with printed warps. U. K.
Keller, Joseph. Woollen yarns. Aus.
Kesselkaul, J. H. Woollen cloths. Prus.
Knüpfer and Steinhäuser. Merinos and brocaded satin de Chinés. Prus.
Lachapelle and Levarlet. Woollen yarns. Fr.
Lantein and Co. Barège and woollen yarns. Fr.
Leach, J., and Sons. Flannels. U. K.
Leipsic Spinning Company. Merino yarns. Sax.
Lenormand, A. Woollen cloths. Fr.
Lloyd, W., and Co. Welsh flannels. U. K.
Lockwood and Keighley. Woollen cords and velveteens. U. K.
Lohse, E. Damask goods made with worsted and cotton, and worsted and silk. Sax.
Lucas Bros. Merino yarns. Fr.
Lutze Bros. Woollen cloths. Prus.
Marling, S. S., & Co. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Mathieu, Robert. Merinos. Fr.
M'Crea, H. C., and Co. Damasks. U. K.
Meissner, F. T. Woollen cloths for exportation. Sax.
Milligan, W., and Son. Embroidered alpaca goods, under a patented process of the exhibitors. U. K.
Mollet-Warmé Bros. Fabrics of worsted mixed with silk, much used for foreign consumption. Fr.
Morand and Co. Draps d'été, or summer cloths twilled like merinos. Prus.
Mourceau, —. Stuffs for furniture hangings, screens, table-covers, &c. Fr.
Offermann, F. W. Fancy trouser goods. Pr.
Palling, W. Billiard cloths, and scarlet hunters' or milled cloths. U. K.
Parnuit, Dautresme, and Co. Woollen cloths. Fr.
Patterson, J. Blankets. Canada.
Paturle-Lupin, Seydoux, Sieber, and Co. Merinos, draps d'été, mousseline-de-laines, barèges, and chalis, including also the award for yarns. Fr.
Pawson, T., Son, and Martin. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Pease, H., and Co. Coburg cloths, single and double twill, worsted weft and cotton warp, including also the award for yarns. U. K.
Peill and Co. Woollen cloths. Prus.
Pesel and Menuet. Cashmere fabrics. Fr.
Petit-Clément. Merinos. Fr.
Pin-Bayard. Woollen cloths, and damask worsted shawls. Fr.
Pocock and Rawlings. Woollen cloths, exhibited by Messrs. Barber, Howse, and Mead. U. K.
Rand, John, and Sons. Fabrics of wool, and wool combined with cotton and silk, including the award for yarns. U. K.

Reid, J. Frieze cloths and milled tweeds, exhibited by Mr. R. Allen, Dublin. U. K.
Roberts, W., and Co. Tweeds. U. K.
Robinson, T. Blankets. U. K.
Roger Bros. and Co. Merino yarns. Fr.
Rogers, G. Coburg cloths of worsted and cotton. U. K.
Salter, S., and Co. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Salt, Titus. Alpaca and mohair fabrics, also their yarns; moreens for furniture hangings. U. K.
Schlumberger, G., and Co. Damasks for furniture hangings, of worsted and silk. Fr.
Schmidt, J. G., jun., Sons. Folded card-yarns. Sax.
Schmieger, A. Woollen yarns. Aus.
Schöll, A. Woollen cloths. Aus.
Schöller, L., and Sons. Woollen cloths. Pr.
Schofield, Brown, Davis, and Halse. Flannels, by Messrs. J. Schofield and Co., Haybrook, Rochdale. U. K.
Schürmann & Schröder. Woollen cloths. Pr.
Schwann, Kell, and Co. Fabrics of various descriptions, and all adapted for foreign markets. U. K.
Sentis, Son, and Co. Woollen yarns. Fr.
Shaw, J. W. and H. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Siegmund, W. Fabrics of wool and silk, &c. Aus.
Signoret-Rochas, P. Woollen cloths (economy of production). Fr.
Smith, J., and Sons. Flannels. U. K.
Snell, John. Beauty of finish in woollen cloth. U. K.
Solbrig, C. F. Merino yarns. Sax.
Spengler, Karl. Woollen cloths. Sax.
Stancomb, W. and J., juns. Trouser goods. U. K.
Stowell and Sugden. Mohair yarns. U. K.
Sugden, J., and Bros. Genappe, mohair, and poplin yarns, including also award for fabrics of English wool, combined with cotton. U. K.
Sykes, D., and Co. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Sykes, J., and Son. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Tchetverikoff, —. Woollen cloths. Rus.
Thornton, Firth, Ramsden, and Co. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Tolson and Sons. Trouser goods and vestings. U. K.
Townend Bros. Genappe, mohair, and poplin yarns. U. K.
Tremel, A., and Co. Fabrics of worsted, alpaca, and mohair, shot with cotton, silk, and linen. U. K.
Tweedale, J., and Sons. Flannel. U. K.
Vogel, W. Damasks. Sax.
Volner, —. Woollen fabrics. Rus.
Walker, Joseph, and Sons, Linley, Huddersfield. Mohair cloths. U. K.
Walker, J., and Sons, Millshaw, Leeds. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Weissflog, E. F. Merinos, and brocaded "satins de Chiné." Prus.
Wilkinson, John. Felt cloth for ship's sheathing and other purposes. U. K.
Wilson, J. J. and W. Railway wrappers and Windermere rugs. U. K.
Winkler and Son. Chambard fabrics, merinos, &c. Sax.
Wrigley, J. and T. C., and Co. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Xhoffray and Co. Woollen yarns. Belg.
York and Sheepshanks. Woollen cloths. U. K.
Zaalberg, J. C., and Son. A fancy blanket. Neth.
Ziegler and Haussmann. Merinos. Sax.

Honourable Mention.—26.

Money Award.—1.

Class XIII.—Silk and Velvet.

A. *Silk Yarns.*
B. *Plain Silks.*
C. *Fancy Silks.*
D. *Velvets.*
E. *Gauzes and Crapes.*
F. *Plain Ribbons.*
G. *Fancy Ribbons.*

Prize Medal.

Alsop, Robins, and Co. Sewing silks. U. K.
Andreae, C. Velvet ribbons. Prus.
Balay, Jules. Ribbons made of silk in the gum. Fr.
Balleidier, F. Assortment of vestings and figured velvets, and terry. Fr.
Barth, Massing, and Plichon. Black silk plush for hats. Fr.
Barrès Bros. Their perfection of trams for tulle and organzine, 16, 18, 20,

22, 26, and 28, dernier for satin and plush. Fr.

Bauman and Streuli. Plain and armure silks, and glacé gros-de-Naples. Switz.

Bellon, J., & Co. Black satins and taffetas. Fr.

Bertrand, Gayet, and Dumontat. Chiné and figured silk shawls, scarfs, and cravats. Fr.

Bischoff, Christopher and John. Black taffetas, gros-de-Rhin, and some good black satins and ribbons. Switz.

Bonnet, J. and C. Black satins, and black taffetas. Fr.

Bonneton, J. Organzine for plush and satin. Fr.

Bouvard and Lancon. A few specimens of their looms, which exhibit manufacturing talent of a high order. Fr.

Bravo, Michael. Organzine for satins. Sard.

Bridgett, Thomas, and Co. Sewing silks, purse twist, and sarsnet ribbons. U. K.

Brisson Bros. Black silk plush, principally made by power. Fr.

Brocklehurst, J. and T. Persians, serges, sarsnets, gros-de-Naples handkerchiefs. U. K.

Brosse and Co. Coloured velvets. Fr.

Brough, J. & J., & Co. Sewing silks. U. K.

Brunet, Lecomte, Guichard, and Co. Chiné and embroidered silk, gauzes, grenadines, and crêpes for dresses, shawls, collars, scarfs, and cravats. Fr.

Buisson and Co. Gauze ribbons. Fr.

Campbell, Harrison, and Lloyd. Moiré, antique, figured, and brocaded silks. U. K.

Carquillat (Weaver of Lyons). Woven portrait of Pope Pius IX., and ditto of the Duc d'Aumale's visit to his workshop; also of the Queen. Fr.

Carter, Vavaseur, and Rix. Figured silks and moiré antique. U. K.

Casey and Phillips. Plain black radzimore and other plain silks. U. K.

Chambon, Casimir. Fine six-thread grenadine and organzine for satin. Fr.

Champagne and Rougier. An assortment of rich figured silks. Fr.

Chartron and Son. Organzine, for tulle, for ribbons, and for plush and satin. Fr.

Chichizola, J., and Co. Plain velvets and figured silks. Sard.

Colliard and Comte. Assortment of ribbons. Fr.

Cope, Hammerton, and Co. Figured ribbons. U. K.

Cornell, Lyell, & Webster. Ribbons. U. K.

Couderc and Soucaret. Gaze à bluter, from 10 to 220 threads per inch. Fr.

Coventry Ribbons' Committee. An excellent specimen of the skill of the parties concerned in the production of it. U. K.

Cox, R. S., and Co. An assortment of fancy ribbons. U. K.

Critchley, Brinsley, and Co. Figured silks, handkerchiefs, and cravats. U. K.

De Bary, T., and Bischoff. Figured ribbons. Switz.

Diergardt, F. Plain and figured velvets, and velvet ribbons. Prus.

Donat, Andrè. Vestings and silks for cravats, in plain, figured, and broché satin, and grenadine. Fr.

Donat and Co. Black silk plush. Fr.

Dumaine, X. Organzines. Fr.

Fontaine, F. Vesting and garment silks. Fr.

Freyvogel and Heussler. Figured ribbons. Switz.

Gabain, George. Silks in damasks, and brocatelle for furniture. Prus.

Gindre, L., and Co. White and coloured satins. Fr.

Girard, Nephew, and Co. Black and coloured velvets. Fr.

Graham and Sons. Black moiré satins and velvets. U. K.

Grout and Co. Black crapes, crêpe aerophane, crêpe lisse, &c. U. K.

Grosvenor, W., and Co. Furniture silks. U. K.

Guillot and Co. Plain velvets, figured velvets, imitation of white lace on velvet ground. Sard.

Hadwen and Sons. Spun silk-yarn. U. K.

Harrop, Taylor, and Pearson. An assortment of black and shot plain silks. U. K.

Heckel and Co. Satins in white, black, and colours, of all qualities. Fr.

Hell, Geo. Assortment of brocatelles. Aus.

Herme, Auguste. Organzine. Fr.

Hill, James, and Co. Plain and figured silks. U. K.

Hoehn and Baumann. Lustrings. Switz.

Holdforth and Son. Spun silk-yarns in all numbers. U. K.

Hooper, G., Carroz, and Tabourier. Plain, figured, and printed silk gauzes; also illusion tulle. Fr.

Houldsworth, James, and Co. Furniture silks. U. K.

Ibrahim Aga. Specimens of figured velvets. Tur.

Jame, Bianchi, and Duseigneur. Grenadine and organzines. Fr.

Keith and Co. Furniture silks. U. K.

Kolokolnikoff, Paul. Specimens of gold and silver brocade, chenille, and other textures. Rus.

Kondrasheff. A variety of silks in brocade damask, portraits à la Jacquard. Rus.

Langevin and Co. Spun silks. Fr.

Lapeyre and Dolbeau. Damask reps, figured and Chiné silk shawls. Fr.

Larcher, Faure, and Co. Specimens of ribbons. Fr.

Lemann, J., and Son. Brocatelle embroidered in gold and silver, also broché gold on chenille and velvet grounds. Aus.

Le Mare and Sons. Black and coloured velvets, satins, moiré, and glacé silks. U. K.

Le Mire and Son. Figured silks, with their newest styles in lampas, damask, brocatelle, and embroidery. Fr.

Lyons Chamber of Commerce. Assortment of fancy silks. Fr.

Martin and Casimir. Black silk plush. Fr.

Massing Bros., Hubert, and Co. Assortment of black silk plush. Fr.

Mathevon and Bouvard. Specimens of rich silks. Fr.

Menet, Jean. Organzine, both white and yellow. Fr.

Menghius Bros. Plain and fancy velvets, and velvet ribbons. Prus.

Messat, Ant. Figured taffetas, gauze, and crêpe ribbons. Aus.

Moering, Charles. Figured and Chiné ribbons. Aus.

Molinari, A. Plain velvets, and rich figured velvet for furniture. Sard.

Montessuy and Chomer. Crêpes, crêpe lisse, crêpe aerophane, and gauze of many kinds. Fr.

Mustapha, Aga Hadgi. Crapes. Tur.

Naef and Schwarzenbach. Lustrings and gros-de-Rhin. Switz.

Orduña, V. Damasks, velvets, and other silks. Spain.

Poidebard, N. Organzines and trams. Tusc.

Poliakoff and Zamiatin. Gold brocade and glassett. Rus.

Ponson, C. Plain silks. Fr.

Potton, Rambaud, and Co. Assortment of rich figured silks, and a woven picture of Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and Prince of Wales. Fr.

Reynier (Cousins). Velvets, gauzes, satins, and taffeta handkerchiefs; collars, shawls, and scarfs, in excellent taste. Fr.

Reichardt, F. Plain, figured, and moiré silks, for black and coloured satin. Aus.

Repiquet and Silvent. Fancy vests in velvet plush. Fr.

Richter Linder. Plain satin ribbons. Switz.

Rignon, F., and Co. Organzine for satins. Sard.

Robinson, J. & W., & Co. A variety of satins, surges, velvets, plush, &c. U. K.

Robinson, J. and R., and Co. Velvet vestings, black armozine silks, and satins for cravats. U. K.

Robinson, J. and T. Black and coloured velvets. U. K.

Ryffell and Co. Half-Florence, Florence, and Marceline. Switz.

Sanderson & Reid. Figured vestings. U. K.

Sapognikoff, Heirs of. Specimens of gold and silver brocade, and other textures. Rus.

Sarasin and Co. Specimens of figured ribbons. Switz.

Sarasin, J. F. Specimens of figured ribbons. Switz.

Scheibler and Co. Organzine, 28 derniers for satin, and grenadine, 48 derniers in four threads. Aus.

Scheibler and Co. Plain and fancy velvets, and velvet ribbons. Prus.

Spitalfields School of Design. Figured and brocaded silks. U. K.

Schopper, M. A. Brocatelles. Aus.

Schwarzenbach, F. J. Gros-de-Rhin, and Poult-de-socé. Switz.

Seamer, Thomas, Moiré, antique, and plain velvets. U. K.

Simons, J., Heirs of. A variety of velvets, figured silks, cravats, handkerchiefs, scarfs, vestings, gauzes, &c. Prus.

Soley, Bd. Rich figured silks, armures, and a royale ground for furniture, and some gauze diaphane for the same purpose. Sard.

Soller and Co. Specimens of figured ribbons. Switz.

Soubeyrand, Louis. Organzine. Fr.

Stapfer, J. Plain-coloured, striped, and checked gros-de-Naples. Switz.

Staub Bros. Figured silks. Switz.

Sulger and Stueckelberger. Figured ribbons. Switz.

Teillard, C. E. Plain glacé silks, armures, moiré, antiques, and rep silks. Fr.

Vatin and Co. An assortment of fancy silk gauzes, dresses, and shawls. Fr.

Verza Bros. Trams. Aus.

Vignat Bros. Chiné ribbons, and some figured ribbons. Fr.

Vom Bruck, H., Sons. An assortment of plain velvets, and velvet ribbons. Prus.

Walters and Sons. Black plush for hats. U. K.

Wardle, H. and T. Figured silks, handkerchiefs, and cravats. U. K.

Winkworth and Procters. Shot and glacé gros, and figured and Chiné silks. U. K.

Zeller, Felix, and Son. Gros-de-Naples and satinet, both Gaspé. Switz.

Zurrer, Jacob. Persians and sarsnets. Switz.

Honourable Mention.—60.

Class XIV.—Manufactures from Flax and Hemp.

A. *Flax Fibre.*
B. *Linen Yarn and Thread.*
C. *Plain Linens of all widths, Bleached, Unbleached, and Dyed.*
D. *Damasks, Diapers, Drills, and other Twilled Linens, Bleached, Unbleached, or Dyed.*
E. *Cambrics, Cambric and Linen Handkerchiefs, Plain, Bordered, Embroidered, Printed, or Dyed; Printed Linens, Lawns, Cambrics, Bleached, Unbleached, or Dyed.*
F. *Cordage of all Kinds.*

Prize Medal.

Alexandrovsk Manufactory, the Imperial. Canvas. Rus.
Andrews, Michael. Damask table-cloths and napkins. U. K.
Berthelot and Bonté. Hand-spun flax-yarn. Belg.
Beyer's Widow and Co. Damask cloths and napkins. Sax.
Birrell, David. Damask table-cloths and napkins. U. K.
Bolenius and Nolte. Fine linens. Prus.
Boniface and Son. Cambrics. Fr.
Clibborn, Hill, and Co. Diapers. U. K.
Cooreman, A. J. Lace thread made from hand-spun yarn. Belg.
Coulson, J., and Co. Damask table-cloths and napkins. U. K.
Cox Bros. Low-priced striped bedding and hessians. U. K.
Cumont-Declercq. Linen threads (colour). Belg.
Dautremer and Co. Flax yarns. Fr.
Decock-Wattrelot and Baudouin. Fine linens. Belg.
Eickholt, Anton, Heirs of. Designs of damasks and colours of linen. Prus.
Ferrol, the Royal Manufactory of Isabella II., at. Canvas. Spain.
Finlayson, Bousfield, and Co. Strength, taste, and neatness in threads (coarse and middle sizes). U. K.
Fraser, Douglas. Canvas made by steam-power looms. U. K.
Grassot and Co. Damasks. Fr.
Haro, E. F. Canvas for historical painting. Fr.
Henning, John. Damask table-cloths and cambrics. U. K.
Hives and Atkinson. Mill-spun yarns. U.K.
Holdsworth, W. B., and Co. Satin-finish linen threads. U. K.
Kums, E. Assortment of canvas, russia-sheetings, &c. Belg.
Kirk, W., and Son. Brown linens of low description and price, hollands. U. K.
Kramsta and Sons. Bleached platillas for export. Prus.
Laing, J. and A. Ducks, imitation russia-sheeting. U. K.
Lawson, Alexander. Assortment of low-priced dowlas, hucks, sheeting, window-blinds, &c. U. K.
McCay, Thomas. Fronting linen, made of mill-spun warp and hand-spun weft. U. K.
McMurray, T., and Co. Fine linens. U. K.
Malo-Dickson and Co. Canvas. Fr.
Marshal and Co. Preparation of "China grass." U. K.
Merlie-Lefevre and Co. Cordage. Fr.
Mestivier and Hamoir. Cambrics. Fr.
Milvain and Harford. Canvas made with bands. U. K.
Moerman-Vanlaere, J. Assortment of canvas, of tow, flax, and hemp; also railway waggon coverings. Belg.
Parmentier, P. Fine linen of mill-spun yarn, also handkerchiefs. Belg.
Peldrian's Heirs. Fine linen of hand-spun yarn. Aus.
Richardson, J. N., Sons, and Owden. Light shirting linens for export. U. K.
Sadler, Fenton, and Co. Heavy shirting linens for home trade (bleached). U. K.
Scrive Bros. Damasks (including their yarn and power-loom goods). Fr.
Smieton, J., and Son. Dowlas, crequillas, creas, &c., of light and low-priced quality for export. U. K.
Wäntig, C. D., and Sons. Damask table-cloths and napkins. Sax.
Warnes, —. Growth and preparation of flax. (Exhibited by Messrs. Hives and Atkinson.) U. K.
Westermann, A. H., and Co. Damask and other linens. Prus.
Wilford, J., and Sons. Plain and fancy drills, and China grass sheeting. U. K.

Honourable Mention.—62.

Money Awards.—3.

Class XV.—Mixed Fabrics, including Shawls, but exclusive of Worsted Goods. (Class XII.)

A. *Mixed Woven Fabrics.*
B. *Shawls.*

Council Medal.

Deneirouse, E., Bois-Glavy, and Co. The discovery of a new and important process in the production of elaborate designs. Fr.

Prize Medal.

Atkinson, R., and Co. Collection of poplins. U. K.
Berger, J., and Son. A collection of shawls, and a square of Kashmir wool worked with gold. Aus.
Blakely, E. T. Collection of shawls, and also barège scarfs of a novel taste. U. K.
Bliss, W. A variety of shawls. U. K.
Boas Bros. Shawls of Indian yarn. Fr.
Bolingbroke, C. and F. Plain, striped, and watered poplins. U. K.
Brown and Forster. Vestings, of cotton warp and weft wool; likewise stuffs of other descriptions, also waistcoatings of plush vigonia. U. K.
Catteaux Bros. Pantaloon stuffs of cotton, wool, and linen with cotton. Belg.
Catteaux Gauquié. Cotton, woollen, and linen stuffs. Belg.
Chocqueel, F. Cutting and printing of light shawls. Fr.
Croco, F. Vestings. Fr.
Cormaldi, D. Vestings, some of them embroidered on a new principle. Aus.
Cross, W. Tartans made of fine Indian wool. U. K.
Damiron and Co. Collection of fine wool shawls. Fr.
Day, J., and Son. Pantaloon stuff, warp of cotton with a weft of carded wool, crossed on one side only, of the character of cassinet. U. K.
Duché and Co. Fine shawls of Indian wool. Fr.
Echinger Bros. Vestings. Aus.
Fassin, jun. Waistcoatings, &c. Fr.
Forbes and Hutchison. Shawls. U. K.
Funke, R. Mixed cloths and dresses. Pr.
Gaussen, Fargeton, and Co. A variety of shawls of Indian wool. Fr.
Glen and M'Indoe. Excellence and economy in printing shawls. (Exhibited by Keith, Shoobridge, and Co.) U. K.
Grafe and Neviandt. Vestings of cotton warp. Prus.
Graham, J. Embroidered crape shawls, from China. U. K.
Grillet and Co. Two long shawls of elaborate design. Fr.
Hebert, F., and Son. Shawls, woven from Indian wool. Fr.
Heymann, C., and Co. Vestings. Prus.
Kauffmann, H. Woollen velvets and plushes of goats' hair, of various descriptions, printed, and Chiné. Prus.
Keith, Shoobridge, and Co. Large collection of printed shawls. U. K.
Kerr, R. (Kerr, Scott, and Co.) Fine specimens of every description of shawls, and a variety of tartans. U. K.
Laporta, H. F. Embroideries, on several textures. Aus.
Lawrence, Stone, and Co. Tartans made from native wool. U. S.
Learoyd, J. E. Cassinets of superior quality, exhibited by Mr. Schwann. U. K.
Learoyd, W. Cassinets of novel and excellent quality, exhibited by Mr. Schwann. U. K.
Lees, R. and G. Specimens of tartan plaids. U. K.
Lefébure-Ducatteau Bros. Vestings. Fr.
Lemaire, Descamps, and Plissart. Specimens of pantaloon stuffs. Belg.
Lienart-Chaffaux, Madame. Specimens of pantaloon stuff. Belg.
Lion Bros. and Co. Collection of shawls. Fr.
Marx and Weigert. Utrecht velvet and shawls. Prus.
Merlin, A. and V. A long white woven shawl. Rus.
Milner and Hale. Excellent Cashmerettes. U. K.
Morgenroth and Krugmann. Woollen velvet, plain and figured. Prus.
Murley, W. J. C. Vestings. U. K.
Paton, J. and D. Collection of tartans. U. K.
Patriau, C. Vestings of Cashmere. Fr.
Pferdmenges and Kleinjung. Vestings. Pr.
Pim Bros. and Co. Collection of poplins. U. K.
Robertson, J. and J. Shawls. U. K.
Rockstroh, H. Specimens of waistcoatings. Aus.
Sanderson, R. and A., and Co. Collection of tartans. U. K.
Stieff and Harrass. Variety of vestings. Pr.

Swaisland, C. Printed shawls of great excellence. U. K.
Taylor, J., and Son. Vestings. U. K.
Tee and Son. Variety of fabrics. U. K.
Thierry-Mieg. Collection of shawls. Fr.
Towler, Campin, and Co. Collection of shawls and first-class printed goods. U.K.
Van der Beeck, J. C. Fancy tartans. Pr.
Walmesley, H. Poplins. U. K.
Whitehill, M., and Co. Merino shawls. U.K.
Zeisel, J., and J. and C. Blümel. Collection of shawls. Aus.

Honourable Mention.—40.

Class XVI.—Leather, including Saddlery and Harness, Skins, Fur, Feathers, and Hair.

A. *Leather.*
B. *Saddlery and Harness.*
C. *Miscellaneous.*
D. *Skins and Fur.*
E. *Feathers.*
F. *Hair.*

Prize Medal.

Adcock and Co. A collection of feathers for ornamental purposes. U. K.
Baker, B. J. Light harness of superior workmanship. U. S.
Barrande, J. P. An assortment of morocco and kid leather of varied colours. Fr.
Bayvet Bros. and Co. An assortment of morocco, roan, and calf leather. Fr.
Berthault, —. An assortment of parchment and vellum. Fr.
Bevingtons and Morris. A collection of furs and skins, and an assortment of sheep-skin rugs. U. K.
Blackwell, S. and R. Phaeton harness. U. K.
Blyth, R. Lady's saddle and a hunting ditto. U. K.
Bossard, J. Curried calf leather of superior quality. U. K.
Brace, H. Two cases of bits, stirrups, and spurs. U. K.
Brown and Son. Specimen of saddle-trees. U. K.
Caistor, A. B. Hussar and hunting saddles, with pair of hunting pads. U. K.
Clarke, R., and Sons. A collection of manufactured furs. U. K.
Clarke, C. and J. Sheep and lamb-skin rugs. U. K.
Cooper, M. Racing saddle and case of saddlery. U. K.
Corry, J. and J. Italian lamb-skins, for gloves. U. K.
Courtois, E. Black and coloured varnished calf and hides. Fr.
Courtepée-Duchesnay. Boot-fronts from the calf-skins of Paris. Fr.
Cozens and Greatrex. Tanned and curried leather. U. K.
Cox, W. H., and Co. Two foreign butts, very well tanned. U. K.
Crawford, H. M. Calf-skins tanned in oak bark. U. S.
Cuff, R. Saddle (riding), bridle, and harness. U. K.
Deaddé, J. A large assortment of calf and cow hides. Fr.
Deed, J. S. Angora goat and English sheep-skin rugs. Assortment of morocco leather. U. K.
Delacour, H. P. Horse-hair and "vegetable silk" damask. Fr.
Dixon and Whiting. An assortment of varnished and enamelled hides and splits. U. K.
Dörr and Reinhardt. An assortment of varnished calf leather. Hesse.
Drake, R. Three very beautiful muffs. U.K.
Draper, —. A remarkably heavy and well-tanned English hide. U. K.
Duport, V. Three split hides of twice the usual length. Fr.
Dezaux-Lacour, —. Curried calf-skins. Fr.
Earnshaw, H. A case of harness. U. K.
Eggers, F. A fur carpet. Rus.
Emmerich and Georger. An assortment of coloured and black morocco. Fr.
Fieux and Co. Manufactured sole and harness leather. Fr.
Forrer, A. Ornaments worked in hair and gold. U. K.
Gauthier, J. Black and coloured varnished leather. Fr.
Geyer, J. National cloak made from lamb-skins. Aus.

Guillot, J. A. Boot-fronts of various kinds. Fr.
Haussens-Hap, B. Horse-hair, and also fibre stuffing for furniture. Belg.
Heintze and Freudenberg. Black varnished calf leather. Prus.
Hemsworth and Linley. Boot-fronts and cordovan. U. K.
Hepburn, J. and T. An English crop butt. U. K.
Herrenschmidt, G. F. Boot-fronts and curried calf. Fr.
Heyl, C. Varnished calf leather. Hesse.
Hickey and Tull. Two portmanteaus. U. S.
Houette, A., and Co. An assortment of black and coloured varnished leather. Fr.
Hudson's Bay Co. A collection of fur skins. U. K.
Jetu, C. A. Curried porpoise leather, and samples of leather from the skin of the whale. Canada.
Jorez, —, jun. A white varnished hide. Belg.
Kane, G. Portmanteaus and camp furniture. U. K.
Keilich, H. Models of a miniature tigress and cubs. U. K.
König, L. A camaille of superior workmanship. Prus.
Landron Bros. Well-tanned sole leather. Fr.
Lacey and Phillips. A case of harness. U. S.
Ladoubée, Le Jeune, C. Saddlery and harness. Belg.
Lambert and Son. Waxed calf-skins, boot-fronts, and cordovan. U. K.
Langdon, W., jun. A light phaeton harness. U. K.
Last, S. Railway portmanteau. U. K.
Laycock and Sons. Horse-hair, damask, &c. U. K.
Lemonier and Co. Ornamental hair-work. Fr.
Lever, J. and J. Specimens of vellum and parchment for bookbinding, &c. U. K.
Lolagnier, —. Specimens of leather. Fr.
Mercier, J. J. Curried calf leather. Switz.
Merklinghaus and Wex. Dressed hides, manufactured for saddlery and harness. Prus.
Meyer, S. and M. Manufactured articles, made from the skins of the rabbit. U. K.
Middlemore, W. Lady's embroidered saddle, and ditto with elastic seat; also mounting-rein for unbroken horses. U. K.
Morris, R. A set of double sleigh harness. Canada.
Meyer, Michel, and Deninger. Japanned and varnished hides, and calf leather, and morocco, roans, and skivers. Hesse.
Nova Scotia, Central Committee of. A choice collection of skins. Nova Scotia.
Nys and Co. Black varnished calf leather. Fr.
Oastler and Palmer. Large assortment of enamelled and varnished leather, and crop butt. U. K.
Passmore, W. A set of single-horse harness. U. K.
Peltereau, A. Sole leather. Fr.
Peltereau, F., jun. Sole leather. Fr.
Pollock, J. A very perfect set of Scotch harness. U. K.
Prax and Lambin. A varied collection of saddlery and harness. Fr.
Prin, A., jun. Russet and black curried calf leather. Fr.
Pullman, R. W. and J. Chamois leather of every description. U. K.
Russian Imperial Cabinet of Petersburgh. A pelisse lining, made from the necks of the silver fox, &c. Rus.
Skvorsoff, M. Curried calf leather and a few calf-skins curried with the hair attached. Rus.
Smith, G., and Sons. An assortment of furs, made from Russian sable, &c. U. K.
Stockill, W. Specimens of boot-fronts. U. K.
Swaine and Adeney. A large assortment of whips and canes. U. K.
Suser, H. A good assortment of curried calf leather and boot-fronts, and boots and shoes for exportation. Fr.
Turkey, H.H. the Sultan of. A collection of skins. Tur.
Texier, —, jun. Specimens of buck, doe, and fawn leather. Fr.
Ventujol and Chassang. Boot-fronts, manufactured from Bordeaux calf-skins. Fr.
Warming, E. A fur carpet. Den.
Webb, E. Coloured hair-cloth, and cloth composed of silk and hair, and horse-hair carpets. U. K.
White, J. C. Silver-mounted harness with improved registered tug. U. K.
Weinknecht, T. Two carpets made of fox-skins and other furs. Belg.
Wisdom, Russell, and Whitman. Specimens of curled hair for furniture. U. S.
Wilson, Walker, and Co. An assortment of coloured sheep, morocco, and calf leather. U. K.
Zeitz, J. F. A coat lining, made from minx tails, &c. Prus.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—73.

Class XVII.—Paper and Stationery, Printing, and Bookbinding.

A. *Paper in the Raw State as it leaves the Mill.*
B. *Articles of Stationery.*
C. *Pasteboards, Cards, &c.*
D. *Paper and Scaleboard Boxes, Cartons (Cartonnerie).*
E. *Printing (not including Fine Art Printing).*
F. *Bookbinding, &c.*

Council Medal.

Vienna, Imperial Court and Printing Office of. Novelty of invention, and the number of new combinations in the art of typography. Aus.

Prize Medal.

Angrand, —. Ornamental, coloured, and fancy papers. Fr.
Atkinson, W. Bookbinders' cloth. U. K.
Barritt and Co. General bookbinding. U.K.
Barère, B. Engravings by Collas' tracing machine. Fr.
Besley, R., and Co. Types. U. K.
Blanchet Bros. and Kleber. White and coloured papers. Fr.
Bone and Son. Cloth bookbinding. U. K.
Brockhaus, F. A. An extraordinary collection of 356 volumes, the whole printed at his own establishment in the year 1850. Sax.
Bradbury and Evans. Various specimens of printing. U. K.
Callaud, Belislenouel de Tinan, and Co. Various specimens of paper. Fr.
Caslon and Co. Variety of types. U. K.
Chirio and Mina. Printing, and printing materials and woodcuts. Sard.
Clarke, J. Various specimens of bookbinding and tree-marbling on calf-leather. U. K.
Claye, J. Woodcut and other surface printing. Fr.
Cross, G. New mode of fastening the leaves of scrap-books without guards. U. K.
Cussons and Co. Bookbinders' cloth. U.K.
Dewdney, J. Writing-paper, &c. U. K.
Derriey, M. Music-types, founts, &c. Fr.
Decker, R. Printing, and types. Prus.
Drewsen and Sons. Writing-paper. Den.
Desrosiers, A. Printing. Fr.
Doumerc, E. Printing and paper. Fr.
Dowling, H. Tasmanian printing. Van D.L.
Dupont, P. Printing, and fac-similes. Fr.
Duzoglou, Messrs. Writing-papers. Tur.
East India Co., the Hon. Collection of Indian paper. Ind.
Ebart Bros. Paper, glazing boards, and carton-pierre, for roofing. Prus.
Egypt, H.H. the Viceroy of. A collection of 165 volumes of books printed in the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish languages; likewise a catalogue of all the books published in Egypt. Egypt.
Evans, J. S. Specimens of binding in white vellum. U. K.
Faber, A. W. Black-lead pencils. Bav.
Fisher, J. H. A new mode of printing from copper-plate in two colours at once, with a peculiar sort of ink, suitable for bank-notes and cheques. U. K.
Figgins, V. and J. Types. U. K.
Fischer, C. F. A. An assortment of paper; also a specimen of mill-board. Sax.
Gaymard, A., and Géroult. A specimen of ledger-binding. Fr.
Gilbert and Co. Pencils. Fr.
Godin, I. L., and Son. A great variety of printing, writing, and drawing papers. Belg.
Habenicht, A. Bookbinding, porte-monnaies, and other leather goods. Aus.
Hardtmuth, L. and C. Pencils. Aus.
Hanicq, P. J. A collection of printed books. The Liturgies in red and black are especially worthy of notice. Belg.
Haase's, G., Sons. General excellence of their types and printing. Aus.
Hayday, J. Bookbinding (exhibited by Messrs. Cundell and Addey). U. K.
Herrick, J. K. Superior ruling of account books. U. S.
Honig Breet, C. and I. Specimens of parchment and double elephant writing paper. Neth.
Howe, S. G. A system of characters (slightly angular in form, without capitals) for the blind. U. S.
Hösch and Sons. A variety of white and coloured writing and tissue papers. Prus.
Hyde and Co. Sealing-wax adapted for hot countries. U. K.
Joynson, W. Writing paper. U. K.
Lamb, J. Manufacture of pottery tissues. U. K.
Laboulaye, C., and Co. Printing types. Fr.

Lacroix Bros. Writing paper. Fr.
Leighton, J. and J. Bookbinding in various stages, and the restoration of fac-similes of missing pages to valuable works. U.K.
Lewis, Mrs. C. Bookbinding. U. K.
Lortic, P. M. Bookbinding. Fr.
Mame and Co. Printing and bookbinding. Fr.
Marcellin-Legrand, —. Specimens of type founding. Fr.
Mauban and Vincent Journet. Printing paper. Fr.
Mayer, Madame T. Fancy ornaments for confectioners. Fr.
Miliani, P. Hand-made plate and writing papers. Rome.
Mönch and Co. Porte-monnaies, pocket-books, and dressing-cases. Hesse.
Montgolfier, —. Paper, and imitation parchment, adapted for many useful purposes. Fr.
National Printing Office. Variety of Oriental and other types, and for the beauty of execution of their specimen book, in which great taste is displayed; also three Oriental volumes, with borders round every page in gold and colours. The ultramarine blue, printed as an ink direct from the type, is pure and bright. Fr.
Niédrée, J. E. Specimens of bookbinding. Fr.
Odent and Co. Variety of papers; also paper called animal parchment. Fr.
Palsgrave, J. T. Printing types. Canada.
Plon Bros. Variety of woodcuts and other printing. Fr.
Rauch Bros. Variety of writing papers. Wurt.
Remnant, Edmonds, and Remnant. A novel application of materials in bookbinding. U. K.
Rivière, R. Bookbinding. U. K.
Rübeland, Ducal Foundry Inspection at. Specimens of stereotype in iron, and the Bible printed therefrom. Prus.
Saunders, T. H. A novel style of ornamental water-mark on paper, the water-mark giving gradation of shades. It was invented by Mr. Oldham, of the Bank of England, under whose instructions Mr. Saunders applied it in the manufacture of paper. U. K.
Schaeuffelen, G. Plate, printing, writing, and tissue papers, the mark put on dry, by a peculiar process, after the paper is made. Wurt.
Schloss, Widow, and Brother. A large collection of portfolios, porte-monnaies, porte-cigars, and other leather articles. Fr.
Schreiber, J. C. G. Enamelled card-boards, and paper, &c. Prus.
Smith and Meynier. Specimens of writing paper. Aus.
Sinclair, Duncan, and Son. Specimens of printing types. U. K.
Sœhnée Bros. Superior bookbinders' varnish. Fr.
Spicer Bros. A collection of papers, showing the present state of the paper manufacture in England. U. K.
Stephenson, Blake, and Co. Types. U. K.
Thomas and Sons. Account books, for excellence of paper, ruling, and binding. U. K.
Vargoninu Bros. Writing paper. Rus.
Venables, C. J. Plate, lithographic, and other printing papers. U. K.
Venables, Wilson, and Tyler. An assortment of paper from the principal manufacturers of the United Kingdom, and the cheapness of their own printing paper. U. K.
Venables, G. Wrapping papers, more particularly that which is used for paper bags. U. K.
Vieweg and Son. Variety of publications. Prus.
Waterston, G. Sealing-wax. U. K.
Westleys and Co. Bookbinding, &c. U.K.
Westley, J. Bookbinding. U. K.
Williams, J. Account books. U. K.
Wright, J. Bookbinding. U. K.

Honourable Mention.—77.

Money Awards.—2.

Class XVIII.—Woven, Spun, Felted, and Laid Fabrics when shown as specimens of Printing or Dyeing.

A. *Printing or Dyeing of Woollens, or any Mousseline de Soie, de Laine, or Alpaca Mixture.*

B. *Printed Calicoes, Cambrics, Muslins, Velvet, and Velveteens.*

C. *Dyed Cotton Goods.*
D. *Dyed Linen Goods.*
E. *Dyeing or Printing of Leather, Hair, Fur, &c.*

PRIZE MEDAL.

Armitage, G., and Co. The dyes of Orleans and Coburg cloths of cotton and wool. U. K.
Bergmann and Co. Dyed Berlin woollen yarns. Prus.
Bernoville, Larsonnier, and Chenest. Fancy fabrics printed in steam colours. Fr.
Black, J., and Co. Printed muslins, jaconets, and fancy fabrics. U. K.
Blech, Steinbach, and Mantz. Printed mousseline-de-laines (all wool), calicoes, and jaconets, in madder colours. Fr.
Bockmühl Bros., Schlieper, and Hecker. Printed calicoes. Prus.
Bossi, J. Fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours. Aus.
Chocqueel, L. Fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours, for dresses and shawls. Fr.
Dalgleish, Falconer, and Co. Machine-printed calicoes. U. K.
Delamorinière, Gonin, and Michelet. Fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours, for dresses. Fr.
Dollfus, Mieg, and Co. Printed muslins and jaconets; also mousseline-de-laines (all wool). Fr.
Evans, D., and Co. Printed silk handkerchiefs and table covers. U. K.
Francillon, —. Dye of merinos exhibited by Paturle-Lupin and Co. Fr.
Féau-Bêchard, V. A. Skein-dyed woollen yarns for shawls. Fr.
Godefroy, L. Fancy fabrics, printed in steam colours, for dresses. Fr.
Gros Odier, Roman, and Co. Printed muslins and jaconets; also mousseline-de-laines (all wool). Fr.
Guinon, A. P. Skein-dyed silk, bleaching silk, and the application of picraque acid. Fr.
Hartmann and Son. Fabrics printed in madder colours. Fr.
Howe, J., and Co. Skein-dyed silk. U. K.
Hoyle, T., and Sons. Machine-printed calicoes. U. K.
Inglis and Wakefield. Machine-printed mousseline-de-laines and barèges. U. K.
Japuis, J. B., and Sons. Printed furniture cotton and chintz. Fr.
Koechlin Bros. Printed mousseline-de-laines (all wool) and calicoes. Fr.
Leitenberger, F. Printed calicoes. Aus.
Le Lievre, H. Skein-dyed black silk. U.K.
Littler, Mary Ann. Printed silk handkerchiefs. U. K.
Partridge, N. The dye of broad-cloths of different colours on each side. U. K.
Ripley and Sons. The dye of Orleans and Coburg cloths, of mixed cotton and wool. U. K.
Sale, J. N. Printed cotton shirtings. U.K.
Schlumberger, jun., and Co. Cylinder-printed calicoes and jaconets. Fr.
Schwabe and Co. Printed calicoes in madder and garancine. U. K.
Schwartz and Huguenin. Printed cotton chintz colours for furniture. Fr.
Simpson and Young. Mousseline-de-laine (cotton warps) printed by cylinder in six and seven colours; also calicoes printed in steam colours. U. K.
Steiner, C. Turkey-red, plain dye and printed. Fr.
Steiner, T., and Co. Turkey-red, plain dye and printed. U. K.
Thomson, Bros. and Sons. Printed mousseline-de-laines (cotton warp). U. K.
Vaucher, Du Pasquier, and Co. Calicoes and jaconets printed by cylinder. Switz.
Vessière, A. Merinos. Fr.
Wegner, J. R. Skein-dyed silk. Switz.
Welsh, Margetson, and Co. Printed silk handkerchiefs. U. K.
Welch, T. Printed table-covers. U. K.
Ziegler and Co. Plain Turkey-red dye. Switz.

CLASS XIX.—TAPESTRY, INCLUDING CARPETS AND FLOOR-CLOTHS, LACE, EMBROIDERY, FANCY AND INDUSTRIAL WORK.

A. *Tapestry.*
B. *Lace.*
C. *Sewed and Tamboured Muslins.*
D. *Embroidery.*

E. *Fringes, &c.*
F. *Fancy and Industrial Works.*

Council Medal.

Ball, Dunnicliffe, and Co. Velvet and Simla lace, being new patented fabrics suitable for shawls, dresses, and for various ornamental and useful purposes, and of great commercial importance, also for imitation. Valenciennes lace, black and white point tulle, of great merit. U. K.

Gobelin and Beauvais Tapestry, Government Manufactory of. Originality and beauty of design of the different specimens exhibited for furniture, and the extraordinary excellence of execution of most of the productions exhibited. Fr.

Prize Medal.

Albro and Hoyt. Floor-cloths. U. S.
Alther, J. C. Muslin curtains. Switz.
Aubry Bros. Laces. Fr.
Ayers, W. Wide thread lace. U. K.
Bach, G. F., and Son. Fancy gimps and silk fringes. Sax.
Bänziger, J. Embroidered double-flounce dress of novelty. Switz.
Beck and Sons. Broad and narrow Valenciennes laces of good fabric. Belg.
Bennoch, Twentyman, and Rigg. Gimps, fringes, and cameo braids. U. K.
Benkowits, Marie. Embroidered crape on white silk. Aus.
Berr and Co. Robe, shawl, scarf, veil, berthe, cape, &c. Fr.
Braquenie and Co. Aubusson carpet, tapestry, &c. Fr.
Brie, J., and Co. Embroidered shirt-fronts. U. K.
Brinton and Sons. Carpet, velvet pile, and Axminster rugs. U. K.
Brown, S. R. and T. Book-robe, short cambric handkerchiefs, stomacher, and collars. U. K.
Brown, Sharps, and Co. Embroidered muslin robe. U. K.
Burchardt and Sons. Printed mole-skin table-covers, floor-cloths, and painted window blinds. Prus.
Burch, J., and Co. Specimens of printed velvet pile and Brussels carpets. U. K.
Burgh, R. Specimens of gimps, tassels, and ornaments. U. K.
Clarke, Esther. Honiton lace flounce; design and quality unequalled in its class. U. K.
Castel, E. Aubusson carpet. Fr.
Crace, J. G. Specimens of Brussels and velvet-pile carpets. U. K.
Crossley and Sons. A carpet, rugs, and table-covers. U. K.
Danby, C. and T. Variety of silk fringes, &c. U. K.
Darnet, —. Variety of shirt-fronts. Fr.
Debbeld-Pellerin and Co. A counterpane. Fr.
Defrenne, Sophie. Brussels point handkerchief. Belg.
Dinglinger, A. F. Sofa carpets. Prus.
Delaroche-Daigremont, —. Muslin robe, jacket, and cambric handkerchiefs. Fr.
Delehaye, A. Application of Brussels flounce, real. Belg.
Dove, C. W., and Co. Specimens of fine frame Brussels carpet. U. K.
Duhayon-Brunfaut and Co. Wide and narrow Valenciennes laces, &c. Belg.
Ehrenzeller, F. Net and muslin curtains. Switz.
Evans, R., and Co. Silk fringes, braids, and fancy buttons. U. K.
Faudel and Phillips. Embroidered hangings for a state bed. U. K.
Fisch Bros. Net curtain of novelty. Switz.
Fisher and Robinson. Imitation laces, &c. U. K.
Fiter, J. A rich black blond dress and mantilla. Spain.
Flaissier Bros. Alayuck velvet carpets. Fr.
Forrest, J., and Sons. Jacket flouncings, &c. U. K.
Foulquié, Mlle., and Co. Collars, half shawls, &c. Fr.
Gilart, R. The royal arms, worked with coloured silks, &c. Spain.
Gompertz, B. Hair-embroidered pictures of the Queen and the Prince of Wales, &c. Hamb.
Greasley and Hopcroft. Jacquard shawl, &c. U. K.
Groucock, Copestake, Moor, and Co. Honiton guipure half-shawl, &c. U. K.
Haeck, I. T. Real Brussels plait veil. Belg.
Hamburger, Rogers, and Co. Epaulettes, military hats, &c. U. K.
Hammelrath, P. H. Narrow Valenciennes laces, &c. Belg.
Hamren, Sophie. Needlework embroidery. Swed. and Nor.
Hare, J., and Co. Specimens of oil-cloth, &c. U. K.
Harris, G., and Co. Three specimens of velvet pile. U. K.
Heald, B., Government School of Design, Nottingham. Pattern for a broad lace flounce. U. K.

Henderson and Widnell. Specimens of fine tapestry, &c. U. K.
Heusschen-Van Eeckhoudt and Co. Two bobbin Brussels lace dresses, &c. Belg.
Heyler, Mlle. M. Silk-net mittens and gloves. Fr.
Heymann and Alexander. Machine-made lace curtains. U. K.
Hietel, J. A. Seven tableaux embroidered in hair and silk. Sax.
Holden, J., and Co. Muslin insertions and trimmings. U. K.
Houldsworth, James, and Co. Embroidery by machinery. U. K.
Howell, James, and Co. Guipure Honiton lace shawl. U. K.
Hubert, Madame Josephine. Head-dresses, &c. Fr.
Jullien, —, sen. Specimens of gimps, &c. Fr.
Jorez, —, jun. Printed moleskin table-covers. Belg.
Kroonenberg, W. F. A large carpet. Netherl.
Lambert and Bury. Limerick lace shawl and tunic dress. U. K.
Lambert, Brown, and Patrick. Epaulettes and laces, &c. U. K.
Lapworth, A. Specimens of velvet-pile carpets, &c. U. K.
Le Crosnier, —. Varnished and printed table-covers, &c. Fr.
Lefébure, A. White thread lace, counterpane, &c. Fr.
Lees, R., and Co. Printed mohair velvet. U. K.
Lester, T. Wide white thread lace. U. K.
Macdonald, D. and J., and Co. Embroidered muslin robe, cap, and bassinet. U. K.
Mair, J., Son, and Co. Three muslin robes. U. K.
Mallet and Barton. Imitation black trimming laces, &c. U. K.
Mallet Bros. Specimens of Valenciennes laces and lappet. Fr.
Marguerite, Signora. A dress from fibre of the pine-apple. (Per W. P. Hammond and Co., London.) Spain.
Melotte, E. Gold embroidery. Belg.
Méraux, J. H. Patterns for flounces, handkerchiefs, lappets, &c. Fr.
Michelin, T. Fancy ribbon trimmings for dresses and cloaks. Fr.
Moreau and Co. Embroidered shirt-fronts. Fr.
Mornieux, F. Galloons and buttons. Fr.
Moulard, Mlle. Lace head-dress, caps, &c. Fr.
Naeltjens, G. Bobbin, Brussels berthe, coiffure, lappet, &c. Belg.
Newcomb and Jones. Velvet pile carpet. U. K.
Overman and Delevigne. Carpets. Belg.
Pagny, —. Point lace shawl and scarf. Fr.
Pardoe, Hoomans, and Pardoe. Velvet pile carpets. U. K.
Parlanti, E. A piece of embroidery, &c. Tusc.
Polak, Mlle. F. Black lace flouncings, &c. Belg.
Randon, L. White blond flounce scarf, &c. Fr.
Reallier, Mlle. Brussels point lace handkerchief, &c. Belg.
Reckless and Hickling. Shawls, &c. U. K.
Requillart, Roussel, and Chocqueel. Morquette or velvet carpet. Fr.
Riego De La Branchardiere, E. Crochet-work frock, berthe, &c. U. K.
Robinson, T. Lace curtain. U. K.
Roeller and Huste. Painted table-covers, &c. Sax.
Rolph, J. Double-flounced scarf, &c. U. K.
Salomons and Sons. Embroidered work. U. K.
Schaerff, R. Coach laces, &c. Prus.
Schlaepfer, Schlatter, and Kursteiner. Net curtains, &c. Switz.
Schmidt, G. F. Cushions, &c., for a set of furniture. Sax.
Schoch, Schiess, and Son. Embroidered handkerchiefs. Switz.
Schreiber, F. A. Pillow lace. Sax.
Seel, G. Pictures in hair. Prus.
Seib, J. A. Enamelled floor-cloth. Fr.
Smith (Turbeville), Boyle, and Co. Carpets, &c. U. K.
Soenen, F. Lace handkerchiefs and lappets. Belg.
Staeheli-Wild, C. Embroidered table-covers, &c. Switz.
Steegmann, H., and Co. Lace curtain. U. K.
Stefani, W. Silk embroidered tableaux. Sard.
Stocquart Bros. Black point lace shawl, &c. Belg.
Sutter, J. J. Chintz book robe, &c. Switz.
Tanner and Koller. Embroidered muslin dresses, &c. Switz.
Tanner, J. U. Embroidered work. Switz.
Templeton, James, and Co. Axminster carpets, &c. U. K.
Treadwin, C. E. Honiton lace. U. K.
Vanderkelen-Bresson, —. Brussels lace. Belg.
Van Halle, J. Vestments, robes, &c. Belg.
Van Kiel, Sisters. Mechlin lace. Belg.
Vaugeois and Truchy. Embroidery. Fr.
Viccars, R. Lace. U. K.
Vickers, W. Lace shawls, &c. U. K.

Victoria Felt Carpet Co., Leeds. A carpet and felt cloth. U. K.
Videcoq and Simon. A Chantilly shawl, &c. Fr.
Watson, Bell, and Co. Carpets. U. K.
Weedon, F. Lace. U. K.
Whitlock and Billiald. Laces. U. K.
Whitwell, J., and Co. Carpets. U. K.
Wright, Crump, and Crane. Carpets. U. K.
Wulff, Jens, and Sons. Lace, &c. Den.
Zuppinger, T. Invention in weaving chenille in carpets. Switz.

Honourable Mention.—84.

Class XX.—Articles of Clothing for Immediate Personal or Domestic Use.

A. *Hats, Caps, and Bonnets.*
B. *Hosiery.*
C. *Gloves.*
D. *Boots, Shoes, and Lasts.*
E. *Under Clothing.*
F. *Upper Clothing.*

Prize Medal.

Abt Bros. and other Exhibitors. Straw plait. Switz.
Addington, W. H. Shoes for mining purposes. U. S.
Allen, James, and Co. Staw hats and bonnets. U. K.
Allen and Solly. Collection of articles, showing progress in hosiery. U. K.
Atloff, J. G. Economic plan of cutting leather for shoes. U. K.
Angrave Bros. Drawers and shirts. U.K.
Ball, W. Y., and Co. Kid gloves. U. K.
Bathier, V. Novelty and cheapness in the production of wooden shoes. Fr.
Berni and Melliard. Case of hats. U. K.
Biggs, H. W., and Sons. Specimens of low-priced hosiery. U. K.
Billson and Hames. Good quality of Thibet wool, low panipier, and variety of socks. U. K.
Buckmaster, W., and Co. Various articles of court costume. U. K.
Cartwright and Warners. Yarns prepared from Mexican and Virginian wools, and articles made therefrom. U. K.
Chenard Bros. Beaver hat, and hares'-fur hats. Fr.
Chosson and Co. Kid gloves. Fr.
Christl, J. Workmanship of shoes, &c. Aus.
Clarke, Cyrus, and James. Elongating goloshes. U. K.
Cochois & Colin. Dresses and embroidery. Fr.
Coupin, J. Felt hats. Fr.
Dent, Allcroft, and Co. Gloves of high-class workmanship. U. K.
Deschamps, N. Plan of cutting leather for boots and shoes. Fr.
Doucet and Duclerc. Embroidered shirts. Fr.
Dufossée, sen. Strong work in boots, &c. Fr.
Dufossée and Meenotte. Excellent workmanship in boots and shoes. Fr.
Ensor, T. Two finger gauntlets and gloves. U. K.
Foster, Porter, and Co. Plush plumage gloves. U. K.
Fownes Bros. Gloves. U. K.
Fry, J. Lisle thread hose, of excellent make, and Segovia goods. U. K.
Gilbert and Co. Riding boots. U. K.
Glaeser, J. S., jun. Women's cotton gloves. Sax.
Gregory, Cubitt, and Co. Straw hats and bonnets. U. K.
Groskopf, G. Strong boots and shoes. Aus.
Haight, Mrs. W. Shirt. U. S.
Harris, R., and Sons. Examples of hosiery. U. K.
Hefford and Eacer. Glazed Wellington boots. U. K.
Hickson and Sons. Excellence of light export shoes and boots. U. K.
Holland, T., and Co. Fleecy hosiery, for medical uses, and superior Segovia goods. U. K.
Hook, J. Ladies' shoes. U. K.
Houbigant-Chardin. Gloves. Fr.
Hurst and Sons. Excellence of home and export hosiery goods. U. K.
Janina, Feruveladgi (Tailors' Association of). Albanian costumes. Tur.
Jouvin and Doyon. Kid gloves. Fr.
Jouvin (Widow). Gloves. Fr.
Jeffers, W. H. (the Workman of). Ladies' boots and shoes. (Honourable Mention to Exhibitor.) U. S.

Joly, Mesdames, Sisters. Corset of novel description. Fr.
Josselin, J. J. Corsets. Fr.
Kunerth, A. Turkish slippers. Aus.
Krach Bros. Double pilot cloth coat. Aus.
Landgraff, G. Women's single-thread cotton hose. Sax.
Lauret Bros. Embroidered silk hose of high quality. Fr.
Laydet and Co. Case of gloves. Fr.
Lecoq-Préville, —. Assortment of habit kid gloves. Fr.
Lefébure, J. P. Invention for making boots and shoes. Fr.
Long, G. Hats and bonnets made on the pillow-lace principle. U. K.
Malatinzky, E. Richly embroidered overcoats. Aus.
Massez, —. Excellence of production of boots and shoes. Fr.
McDougal, D. Hosiery knitted by the Scotch peasants. U. K.
McGee, J. G., and Co. Waistcoat pieces. U. K.
McKenzie, W. B. Shetland knitted shawls and hose. U. K.
Meier, F. Workmanship in ladies' shoes. Fr.
Meinert Bros. Woollen shirts for exportation. Sax.
Meyrueis and Sons. Extra fine embroidered silk hose. Fr.
Miles, S. Collection of articles of dress. U. K.
Milon, P. D., sen. Workmanship of hosiery. Fr.
Mohr, W. Light clogs and kid boots. Pr.
Morley, I. and R. Silk and cotton hose of the best quality. U. K.
Muirs, Connell, and Brodie. Rye-straw bonnets. U. K.
Nacke and Gehrenbeck. Women's cut-up white cotton hose of fine quality. Sax.
Nannucci, —. Leghorn hats, and capotes. Tusc.
Nevill, J. B. & W., & Co. Ladies' underclothing, hosiery, drawers, &c. U. K.
Neuber, F. Low-priced cotton hose, suitable for exportation. Sax.
Opigez and Chazelle. Embroidered silk. Fr.
Parker, J. Boots, strong and light. U. K.
Parker and Sons. General excellence of boots and shoes. U. K.
Peplow, W. Workmanship, and application of spring to boots. U. K.
Poirier, P. Self-coloured leather boots. Fr.
Popinoff, Sophia. Shoes, slippers, and other articles. Rus.
Prague, Glovers' Association. Gloves. Aus.
Robert Werley and Co. Corsets. Fr.
Shekonin, A. Embroidered boots and shoes. Rus.
Simmonds and Woodrow. Selection of felt bonnets. U. K.
Singer, J. Dress coats. Aus.
Sofialioglou's Daughter (Constantinople). Veils embroidered in gold and pearls, with silver fringes. Tur.
Solbrig, F. Adaptation in price to export demand in certain qualities of hosiery. Sax.
Sulzberger and Akermann. Variety of Swiss straw plaits. Switz.
Taylor and Co. Plushes made from waste silk. U. K.
Thierry, C. A. Gentlemen's boots. Fr.
Thomas and Son. High-class workmanship in boots. U. K.
Thresher and Glenny. Fabric for under clothing in warm climates. U. K.
Thurman, Piggot, and Co. Floss velvet gloves. U. K.
Turkey, H.H. the Sultan of. Admirable collection of costumes. Tur.
Van Beneden-Bruers, —. Stays of good description without seams. Belg.
Vyse and Sons. Case of bonnets. U. K.
Vyse and Sons. Leghorn hats and capotes. Tusc.
Walsh, W. Welted cork soles. U. K.
Ward, Sturt, Sharp, and Ward. Hosiery, &c. U. K.
Wemmer, J. Shoes for labouring men. Luxemburg.
Welch and Sons. Hats and bonnets. U. K.
Welch, Margetson, and Co. Braces, carriage rugs, ties, cravats, &c. U. K.
Wex and Lindner. Hosiery of great excellence. Sax.
Whitby, E., jun. Habit lamb-skin gloves. U. K.
Wilson and Son. Thread hosiery, with lace fronts. U. K.

Honourable Mention.—87.

Class XXI.—Cutlery and Edge Tools.

A. *Cutlery, such as Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Razors, Scissors, and Shears.*

B. *Files and other small Edge Tools, not included in Manufacturing Tools in Section VI.*

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Spear and Jackson. For exhibition of circular saws, and particularly one 60 inches in diameter, of marked and very superior excellence, manufactured by a process of peculiar merit, the result of a novel application of mechanical ingenuity recently effected by themselves. U. K.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Addis, J. B., jun. Carving tools. U. K.
Arnheiter, M. Cutlery. Fr.
Blake and Parkin. Saws and files. U. K.
Brookes, W., and Son. Edge tools. U. K.
Brown and Wells. Tools. U. S.
Buck, J. Turning and other tools. U. K.
Butcher, W. and S. Edge tools and razors. U. K.
Butterley, Richard. Sickles. U. K.
Cocker and Sons. Files and edge tools. U.K.
Coulaux and Co. Saws. Fr.
Dittmar, Bros. Cutlery. Wurt.
Eyre, Ward, and Co. Cutlery. U. K.
Fenney, Frederick. Razors. U. K.
Fischer, A. Files. Aus.
Froely, A. Fine files. Fr.
Gibbins and Sons. Scissors. U. K.
Goldenberg, G., & Co. Saws and tools. Fr.
Guerre, sen. Cutlery. Fr.
Hague, S. Penknives. U. K.
Haindl, A. Cutlery. Aus.
Haueisen and Son. Scythes. Wurt.
Hannah, A. Augers, &c. U. K.
Hardy, T. Dressing-case instruments. U.K.
Hassan. Scissors. Tur.
Hawcroft and Sons. Razors. U. K.
Heljestrand, C. V. Razors. Swed. and N.
Henkels, J. A. Cutlery. Prus.
Higginbotham, G. and W. Scissors. U. K.
Hill, Joseph V. Saws. U. K.
Hilliard and Chapman. Cutlery. U. K.
Hoeller, A. and E. Cutlery. Prus.
Howarth, J. Edge tools (engraving). U. K.
Hunter, Edwin. Scissors. U. K.
Hutton and Newton. Scythes and reaping-hooks. U. K.
Iakovleff, Mme. Catharine. Cutlery. Rus.
Ibbotson, Thos. A plane. U. K.
Ibbotson, Bros. Cast-steel scythes, &c. U.K.
Ibbotson, Richard. Saws. U. K.
Imperial Artinsk Works. Scythes. Rus.
Johnson, Cammell, and Co. Files. U. K.
King and Peach. Planes. U. K.
Kirk and Warren. Files. U. K.
Loy, William. Skates. U. K.
Loy, W. T. Cutlery. U. K.
Makin, W. Rag engine roller bars, bottom plates, and rag knives. U. K.
Mannesmann, A. Files. Prus.
Mappin and Bros. Cutlery. U. K.
Marsden Bros. and Co. Joiners' tools. U. K.
Martin, Stephen. Razors. U. K.
Mathieson and Son. Joiners' tools. U. K.
Matthews, W. Table cutlery. U. K.
Morton, J. and G. Table knives. U. K.
Moseley and Sons. Planes. U. K.
North Wayne Scythe Co. Scythes. U. S.
Nowill, J., and Sons. Cutlery. U. K.
Peace, H. and Co. Saws. U. K.
Philp and Whicker. Cutlery. U. K.
Picault, G. F. Cutlery. Fr.
Proutat and Co. Fine files. Fr.
Rodgers, J., and Sons. Cutlery. U. K.
Saynor and Sons. Gardeners' knives. U. K.
Schmolz, W., and Co. Cutlery. Prus.
Sharp, Bros. and Co. Table knives. U. K.
Simmons, D. and Co. Edge tools. U. S.
Slack, Sellers, and Co. Saws. U. K.
Sorby, R., and Sons. Edge tools. U. K.
Staniforth, T. Scythes and sickles. U. K.
Steer and Webster. Scissors. U. K.
Stotzer, Frederick. Fine files. Switz.
Stubs, Peter. Small files. U. K.
Tahir. Scissors. Tur.
Talabot and Co. Scythes. Fr.
Taylor, Henry. Engravers' tools. U. K.
Thornhill, Walter. Garden tools. U. K.
Tomlin and Co. Sickles and shears. U. K.
Turner, T. Files, saws and cutlery. U. K.
Turton, Thomas, & Sons. Files. U. K.
Unwin and Rodgers. Cutlery. U. K.
Unwin, W. (aged 16). Sportsman's knife. U. K.
Waldron and Sons. Scythes. U. K.
Walters, J., and Co. Cutlery. U. K.
Ward and Payne. Edge tools. U. K.
Weinmeister, G. Scythes. Aus.
Wertheim, F. Tools. Aus.
Wilkinson and Son. Sheep shears, vice, and chains. U. K.
Wilkinson, T. and G. Scissors. U. K.
Wilson and Sons. Shoe and butchers' knives. U. K.
Wostenholm, G., and Sons. Cutlery. U.K.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—86.

CLASS XXII.—IRON AND GENERAL HARDWARE.

A. *Brass Manufacture.*
B. *Copper, Zinc, Tin, Pewter, and General Braziery.*

C. *Iron Manufacture.* (*See also I. and V.*)
D. *Steel Manufacture.*
E. *Buttons, &c.*
F. *Wire-Work, &c.*

COUNCIL MEDAL.

André, J. P. V. Iron fountain in nave, and the design of the alligator and fish fountain. Fr.
Aubanel, J. Castings of animals, and gilt cast-iron door. Fr.
Barbedienne, F., and Co. Sculpture in metal, bronzes, &c. Fr.
Coalbrook Dale Company. Cast-iron statues, new method of bronzing steel grates, and diamond flooring for steam-engines. U. K.
Hardman and Co. Ecclesiastical brass work. U. K.
Hoole, Robson, and Hoole. Drawing-room steel grates. U. K.
Matifat, C. S. Original designs in bronze. Fr.
Miller, Ferd. Casting in bronze of a colossal lion, and statues of Libussa, and George I., of Bohemia. Bav.
Minister of Trade for the Royal Prussian Foundry. Three vases, and candelabra with group of figures in cast iron. Prus.
Stuart and Smith. Drawing-room grates on Sylvester's patent, and the novel application of a revolving canopy invented by Laurie. U. K.
Vieille-Montagne Zinc Mining Company. Specimens of zinc castings. Belg.
Winfield, R. W. Brass foundry work and metallic bedstead, with taper rolled pillars, and chandeliers. U. K.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Abate, F. Specimens of a new art termed Metallography. U. K.
Adams and Co. Bank lock. U. S.
Allen and Moore. Metal buttons. U. K.
Armitage, M. and H. Anvils, &c. U. K.
Arnheim, S. J. Iron safe bureau. Prus.
Arrowsmith, G. A. Permutation locks. U.S.
Aston, W. Buttons. U. K.
Aubin, C. Locks. U. K.
Baily and Sons. Cast-iron staircase work, brass work, &c. U. K.
Baker & Co. Flower-stand and cages. U. K.
Banks, E. Buttons. U. K.
Barnard and Bishop. Wrought-iron hinge. U. K.
Barron and Son. Locks. U. K.
Bartlet and Sons. Needles and fish-hooks. U. K.
Bartrum and Pretyman. Wrought copper nails, &c. U. K.
Bedington and Tonks. Brass work (various). U. K.
Beissel's Widow and Son. Needles of English steel. Prus.
Benham and Sons. Cooking apparatus. U.K.
Bentley, W. H. Cooking apparatus. U. K.
Blaeser, G. Bronze statue of Beethoven, &c. Prus.
Blanzy, Poure, and Co. Metallic pens. Fr.
Blews and Son. Ship lamps and bells. U.K.
Böker, R. and H. Hardware, various. Pr.
Bolton, T. Brass and copper tubes. U.K.
Boobbyer, J. H. Locks. U. K.
Boucher, E., & Co. Culinary vases, tinned by a new process. Fr.
Boulton & Son. Needles & fishhooks. U.K.
Bramah and Co. Locks and castings (and Special Approbation). U. K.
Bricard and Gauthier. Locksmiths' work, &c. Fr.
Bright, R. Carriage lamps. U. K.
Brisband, H. Buttons. U. K.
Brown and Redpath. Stoves for ships. U.K.
Burney and Bellamy. Tanks for oil, water, &c. U. K.
Cain, J. Bronzes,—birds in nest, &c. Fr.
Carpenter and Tildesley. Locks. U. K.
Childs, J. Brass lamp for lighthouses. U.K.
Chilson, Richardson, and Co. Hot-air furnace. U.S.
Chopin, Felix. Bronze candelabrum. Rus.
Chubb and Son. Locks and safes (and Special Approbation). U. K.
Clarke and Restell. Lamps, gas-burners, and locks. U. K.
Clarke, T. & C., & Co. Enamel ware. U.K.
Cochrane, J. Gas meter. U. K.
Cocker, S., and Sons. Needles. U. K.
Cocker and Sons. Needles. U. K.
Coombe and Co. Iron and copper netting. U. K.
Cope and Collinson. Brass work, various. U. K.
Corcoran, B., and Co. Metallic cloth. U.K.
Cornelius and Co. Chandeliers. U. S.
Cottam and Hallen. Gates, cast iron, and enamelled cast-iron horse-manger. U. K.
Cotterill, Edwin. Locks. U. K.
Cottingham, N. J. Brass lectern. U. K.
Cowley and James. Beds and steam tubes. U. K.
Crook, W. Cooking apparatus. U. K.
Day and Newell. Parautoptic permutating locks (and Special Approbation). U. S.

Deane, Dray, and Deane. Stove grates. U.K.
De Bavay, Paul. Pointes de Paris nails, &c. Belg.
De Braux d'Anglure. Statues of galvanized zinc, bronze busts, &c. Fr.
Deffner, C. Hardware, various. Wurt.
Defries, N. Gas meter, bath heated by gas, &c. U. K.
De la Fons, J. P. Locks. U. K.
De Latour, Albert. Iron castings. Belg.
De Miguel, F. Iron bedsteads, &c. (and Special Approbation). Spain.
De Rosée, Baron A. Brass cauldrons, &c. Belg.
Desjardins-Lieux. Medallions, &c. Fr.
Devaranne and Son. Castings in zinc. Pr.
Dietrich and Son. Specimens of iron castings, &c. Fr.
Dixon, J., and Son. Powder flasks. U. K.
Dowson, J. E. Cundy's hot-air ventilating stove. U. K.
Dreyse and Collenbusch. Copper rivets. Pr.
Drion, E. Wrought nails. Belg.
Dubsky, Count. Wire tacks, twisted nails. Aus.
Dugard, N. and H. Carriage lamps. U. K.
Duley, J. Cottage cooking stove. U. K.
Edelsten and Williams. Pins. U. K.
Edge, J. Pit chains. U. K.
Edge, T. Gas meter. U. K.
Edwards, F. Arnott's stove. U. K.
Egells, F. A. Cast-iron chimney-piece. Pr.
Egger, J. B. Leaden pipe, 1800 feet long, in one piece. Aus.
Einsiedel, Count G. Cast-iron goods, &c. Prus.
Elliott and Son. Buttons. U. K.
Evans and Son. Cooking apparatus. U. K.
Everitt and Son. Brass and copper tubes. U. K.
Falisse and Trapmann. Percussion caps. Belg.
Faraday and Son. Gas chandelier on Professor Faraday's principle. U. K.
Feetham, Miller, and Sayer. Stove grates, &c. (and Special Approbation). U. K.
Firmin and Sons. Buttons. U. K.
Fischer, A. Malleable cast iron. Aus.
Fischer, C. H. Figures in bronze, &c. Pr.
Flavel, S. Cooking apparatus (and Special Approbation). U. K.
Fontaine, P. Brass pans. Fr.
Franz, J. Bronze figures of Victory, &c. Prus.
Friebel, L. Bronze Newfoundland dog, &c. Prus.
Fürstenberg, Prince. Stoves, monuments, crucifix. Aus.
Gagneau Bros. Lamps, bronzes, &c. Fr.
Gardener, M. Chandelier. U. K.
Garton and Jarvis. Stoves. U. K.
Gasser, J. Bronzes. Aus.
Geiss, M. Statues in zinc, "Eve," &c. (and Special Approbation). Prus.
Gerish, F. W. Locks and hinges. U. K.
Gervais, —. Copper boiler with grate. Fr.
Gibbons, J., jun. Locks. U. K.
Gillott, J. Metallic pens. U. K.
Glover, T. Gas meter. U. K.
Goddard, H. Cooking apparatus. U. K.
Goodbehere, G. T. Ships' stoves. U. K.
Goodman, G. Needles and pins. U. K.
Gray, J., and Son. Locks. U. K.
Gray and Son. Fire-irons, &c. U. K.
Gray, T. W. Brass work, various. U. K.
Green, T. Aviary. U. K.
Greening and Sons. Strong wire cloth, woven by steam-power. U. K.
Griffiths, T. and F. Tin and enamel ware. U. K.
Grignon, M. Bronzes, &c. Fr.
Gruhl, F. A bell (very fine tone). Sax.
Guest and Chrimes. Water closet and fire cocks. U. K.
Hadrot, L., jun. Moderator lamps. Fr.
Hale, J. Curb chains. U. K.
Hammond, Turner, and Sons. Buttons. U. K.
Handyside, A. Cast-iron fountain. U. K.
Hanson, J. Manufactured lead. U. K.
Harding, T. Buttons. U. K.
Hardman and Iliffe. Buttons. U. K.
Harley, G. Locks. U. K.
Hart and Sons. Door-plates. U. K.
Haslam, W. Wrought-iron hinges, &c. U. K.
Hatfield, J. A. Statue in bronze. U. K.
Hawkins, J. Brass, copper, and iron screws and bolts. U. K.
Haywood, J. Church stove. U. K.
Haywood and Son. Locks, gilding, &c. U. K.
Hemming, H. Fish-hooks. U. K.
Henn and Bradley. Taper screws, &c. U. K.
Herring, S. C. Salamander safe. U. S.
Hetherington, T. and C. Carriage lamps. U. K.
Hilgers and Sons. Hardware. Prus.
Hincks, Wells, and Co. Metallic pens. U. K.
Hodges, T. Bells. U. K.
Holden, H. A. Carriage lamps. U. K.
Hood, S. Cast-iron enamelled stall and manger. U. K.
Horne, T. Curtain poles, &c. U. K.
Horsfall, H. Pins, and wire for fish-hooks. U. K.
Huffer, J. Locks. U. K.
Hughes and Kimber. Copper and steel plates for engravers. U. K.
Ibbetson, Capt. L. L. B. Bronzing, iron and metallic castings—new method (and Special Approbation). U. K.

Ingram, T. W. Buttons. U. K.
Jackson. Annunciator (exhibited by P. Brooks). U. S.
James, J. Fish-hooks and needles. U. K.
Jeakes, W. Stove grates (and Special Approbation). U. K.
Jennings, G. Water closet. U. K.
Jobson and Co. Radiating stove. U. K.
Kalide, T. Boy with swan, in bronze, &c. Prus.
Karcher, H., and Westermann. Articles in stamped iron. Fr.
Keep and Watkin. Anvils, vice, &c. U.K.
Keith, G. Refrigerator. U. K.
Kell, A., and Co. Metallic pens. U. K.
Kennard and Co. Stoves and iron castings. U. K.
Kenrick and Son. Enamelled ware. U. K.
Kent, G. Knife-cleaning machine. U. K.
Kepp and Co. Copper bath. U. K.
Kesseler, C. Bronze statue of Polyhymnia. Prus.
Kirby, Beard, and Co. Pins, &c. U. K.
Kitschelt, A. Cast-iron vases, &c. Aus.
Knight and Forster. Metallic pens. U. K.
Knowles, H. Buttons. U. K.
Krumbigel. Gilt bronze candelabra. Rus.
Kuper, W. Metal ropes. U. K.
Lacarrière, A. Lustres, chandeliers, &c. Fr.
Lambert, T. Water closet and diaphragm valve. U. K.
Laureau, L. Figures, in a galvanized compound of bronze and pewter. Fr.
Laury, G. Stove grates and stoves (and Special Approbation). Fr.
Lawrence, T. B. Perforated zinc, &c. U.K.
Lea, W. and J. Lock with bolts, &c. U. K.
Lecocq, H. Ornaments in stamped brass, hot-air stoves, &c. Fr.
Lefebvre, V., and Co. Wire nails and rivets. Belg.
Limelette, F. Wrought nails. Belg.
Lloyd, G. B. Iron lap-welded tubes for steam-boilers. U. K.
Longden and Son. Cooking apparatus. U.K.
Love, J. Gas stoves. U. K.
Lowe, J. and H. Carriage lamps, &c. U. K.
Mallat, J. B. Metallic pens, &c. Fr.
Mapplebeek and Lowe. Cooking apparatus. U. K.
Marchand, J. B. Bronzes, various (and Special Approbation). Fr.
Marr, W. Safes. U. K.
Marrian, J. P. Naval brass work. U. K.
Marriott, W. Weighing machine. U. K.
Marsaux and Legrand. Stamped copper for decoration. Fr.
Martin and Gray. Carriage lamps. U. K.
Massey, W., and Co. Brass flower-stand. U. K.
Masters, T. Ice apparatus. U. K.
Mathey and Son. Cylinder of rolled steel for watch-springs. Switz.
Mathys, J. Strong box and polished stoves. Belg.
M'Gregor and Lee. Bank lock. U. S.
Mears, C. and G. Bells. U. K.
Mêne, P. J. Bronzes of boar hunt, &c. Fr.
Messenger, Samuel. Bronzed and lacquered lamps (and Special Approbation). U. K.
Metternich, Prince. Stove for hunting-seat. Aus.
Miller, Geo. Alex. Signal lamps, &c. U.K.
Milner and Son. Safes. U. K.
Mitchell, J. Metallic pens. U. K.
Mitchell, W. Metallic pens. U. K.
Moore, P., and Co. Iron and brass hinges. U. K.
Morel, Bros. Moulded cast iron, &c. Fr.
Morewood and Rogers. Galvanized tinned iron sheets. U. K.
Mossman, W. Brass candlestick. U. K.
Muel-Wahl, and Co. Chandeliers, fountains, &c. Fr.
Murphy, J. Bells. U. K.
Myers and Son. Metallic pens. U. K.
Naylor, J. Lamps for pillars and wall brackets. U. K.
Newall, R. S. Metal ropes. U. K.
Nicholson, W. N. Anglo-German cooking-stove. U. K.
Nicklin and Sneath. Wire weaving. U. K.
Noirsain, J., & Co. Ventilating stoves. U. K.
Paddon and Ford. Gas meter. U. K.
Paillard, E. Copper and zinc frames for mirrors, &c. Fr.
Palmer and Co. Candle lamps. U. K.
Palmer, J. L. Drawn wire. Fr.
Papi, Clement. Basket of flowers, cast from nature. Tusc.
Paris, E. Galvanized sheet of iron, &c. Fr.
Parkes, H. W. Locks. U. K.
Patent Pointed Screw Company. Pointed screws cast out of malleable iron. U. K.
Paublan, —. Safes and locks. Fr.
Perry and Co. Metallic pens. U. K.
Perry, E. Japanned ware. U. K.
Petit and Fritsen. Bells with suspending apparatus. Neth.
Peyton and Harlow. Metallic japanned bedsteads. U. K.
Pierce, W. Cottage grate. U. K.
Poirier, L. Copying presses. Fr.
Potts, W. Bronzes and lacquered lamps, &c. (and Special Approbation). U. K.
Purdy, C. W. Gothic ornament. U. K.
Puissant, F. Wrought-iron crucible and ornaments. Belg.
Rau and Co. Japanned tin-plate. Wurt.
Regout, P. Chandeliers (two large and two small). Neth.

Reynolds, J. Cut nails. U. K.
Rickets, C. Gas stoves. U. K.
Riddle, W. Apparatus for extinguishing fires in ships, signal lamps, &c. U. K.
Robert, A., and Co. Roll of tinfoil, &c. Fr.
Robertson, Carr, and Steel. Stove grates. U. K.
Rometsch, C. Metallic writing slates (and Special Approbation). Wurt.
Rowley, —. Buttons. U. K.
Salm, Prince. Cast-iron statue of Radetzky, considered as a specimen of casting (and Special Approbation). Aus.
Salt and Lloyd. Bronze and lacquered lamps. U. K.
Simonite, J. Tin and enamel ware. U. K.
Sanchez Pescador. Bedstead of cast steel, with bronze ornaments (and Special Approbation). Spain.
Schleicher, C. Galvanized steel wire. Pr.
Schmautz, C., sen. Letter-press rollers. Fr.
Schmidt, Caspar. Kitchen stove. Prus.
Schutz, L. N. Zinc castings. Neth.
Shave, W. J. Stoves and ovens. U. K.
Sherwin, J. Kitchen range. U. K.
Shoolbred and Co. Japanned ware. U. K.
Shtange and Verfel. Bronze candelabrum. Rus.
Siebe, A. Rotatory syringe. U. K.
Simcox, Pemberton, and Sons. Brass work, various. U. K.
Smith, Kemp, and Wright. Buttons. U. K.
Sommermeyer and Co. Iron safe, ornamented (and Special Approbation). Pr.
Steele, W. and P. Cooking apparatus. U. K.
Stirling, Morries, J. D., —. Alloy bell, for cheapness. Patent. U. K.
Stobwasser, C. H., and Co. Japan articles, &c. Prus.
Stocker Bros. Beer machine. U. K.
Stohrer, J. F. Brass and steel wire, &c. Wurt.
Stollberg-Wernigerode, Count. Cast-iron Gothic vase, &c. Prus.
Strode, W. Gas stove. U. K.
Susse Bros. Bronze candelabra, fountains, &c. Fr.
Tann and Sons. Safes. U. K.
Taylor, J. Locks. U. K.
Taylor and Son. Bells (and Special Approbation). U. K.
Thompson, J. H. Sanatory trap, &c. U. K.
Timmins and Sons. Vices, hammers, &c. U. K.
Treggon, H. and W. Zinc window blinds. U. K.
Trelon, Weldon, and Weil. Buttons and China knobs. Fr.
Tronchon, N. Iron articles of furniture, &c. Fr.
Trubia, the Royal Ordnance. Iron bust of King of Spain. Spain.
Tupper and Carr. Wire fencing (galvanized iron). U. K.
Turner, H. and W. Fire irons. U. K.
Tylor and Pace. Perforated metals. U. K.
Tylor and Son. Bronzed ware and baths. U. K.
Vantillard and Co. Tinned iron pins, &c. Fr.
Verstaen, L. N. Strong boxes and safes. Fr.
Wakefield, F. Cooking apparatus. U. K.
Walker, E. Perforated brass. U. K.
Walker, R. Metallic pens. U. K.
Waller and Co. Monumental brass. U. K.
Walters, B. and P. Locks. U. K.
Walton and Co. Japanned ware. U. K.
Warner and Sons. Bronzed copper ware and bells. U. K.
Wells, J. T. Buttons. U. K.
Wenham Lake Ice Co. Refrigerator. U. K.
Whitehouse and Co. Iron tubes and fittings. U. K.
Whitfield, Samuel. Brass cornices and safes. U. K.
Whitmee and Chapman. Coffee mills. U. K.
Wilkins and Weatherley. Metal ropes. U. K.
Wilson, R. and W. Baths, various. U. K.
Windle and Blythe. Locks and steel pens. U. K.
Wood, Bros. Chain cables. U. K.
Yates, H. Locks. U. K.
Yates, Haywood, and Co. Stove grates. U. K.
Zuccani, B. Aviary. U. K.

Honourable Mention.—205.

Class XXIII.—Working in Precious Metals and in their Imitations; Jewellery, and all Articles of Virtu and Luxury not included in the other Classes.

A. *Communion Services.*
B. *Articles of Gold and Silver Plate, for Decorative Purposes and Presentation Pieces.*
C. *Smaller Articles for more general Domestic Use.*

D. *Electro-plated Goods of all Descriptions, comprehending all that can be executed in Silver and other Metals.*
E. *Sheffield and other plated Goods.*
F. *Gilt and Or-molu Work.*
G. *Jewellery.*
H. *Ornaments and Toys worked in Iron, Steel, and other Metals, which are neither Precious Metals nor Imitations of them, as Chatelaines of Steel, Chains of Steel, Sword-Hilts, Cut Steel, Shoe and Knee Buckles, Berlin Iron Ornaments, Chains, Necklaces, Bracelets, &c.*
I. *Enamelling and Damascene Work.*
J. *Articles of Use or Curiosity not included in the previous Enumeration.*

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Elkington, Mason, and Co. Artistic application of the electrotype. U. K.
Froment-Meurice. Centre-pieces representing globe surmounted by deities. Fr.
Garrard, R. and S., and Co. Artistic plate and jewellery. U. K.
Gueyton, A. Variety of exhibits and electro-plating. Fr.
Hancock, C. F. Originality and taste in his exhibits. U. K.
Hunt and Roskell. Vase in repoussé by Vechte. U. K.
Kaemmerer and Zeftigen. Diadem, &c., in jewels. Rus.
Lemonnier, G. Queen of Spain's jewels, &c. Fr.
Marrel Bros. Seals, snuff-boxes, and smaller articles. Fr.
Morel, J. V., and Co. Enamels. U. K.
Rudolphi, J. F. Silver ornaments. Fr.
Sazikoff, Ignace. A centre-piece. Rus.
Vittoz, G. T. Gilt bronzes. Fr.
Wagner, Emil, August, Albert. Large centre-piece. Prus.
Wales, H.R.H. the Prince of. Shield. U.K.
Weishaupt, C. M., Sons. Chess-board and men. Prus.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Angell, J. Enamels. U. K.
Aubanel, J. Chimney decorations. Fr.
Aucoc, sen. Dressing-cases. Fr.
Audot, E. I. Silver ornaments and inlaid work of dressing-cases. Fr.
Bennati, J. Filagree. Sard.
Bouillette, Hyvelin, and Co. Artificial stones. Fr.
Boyer, V. P. Electro-gold. Fr.
Brahmfeld and Gutruf. Inkstand. Hamb.
Bruneau, L. A. Articles of luxury. Fr.
Caron, A. Damascene pistols. Fr.
Christofle, C., and Co. Electro-plate. Fr.
Creswick, T. J. & N. Plated silver. U. K.
Dafrique, F. Cameos. Fr.
Desfontaines (Maison), Leroy, and Son. Cast-iron clock. Fr.
Dixon and Sons. Britannia metal. U. K.
Dubois, A. Engraved gold. Switz.
Durand, F. Tea-service. Fr.
Durham, Joseph B. Chatelaine. U. K.
Dutertre, A. Enamels. Switz.
Falloise, J. Damascene steel. Belg.
Gass, S. H. and D. Setting of stone. U. K.
Golay Lereche, A. Enamels. Switz.
Grandjean Perrenoud, H. Engraved gold. Switz.
Haulick, G. F. Flower, in stones. Prus.
Heeley and Sons. Chatelaine. U. K.
Ibbetson, Capt. L. L. B. Electrotypes. U. K.
Jahn and Bolin. Setting of diamonds. Rus.
Keith, J. Chalices. U. K.
Keller and Co. Tea-service of coloured carnelian, and jewel-cases in green moss agate. Prus.
Lacarrière, A. Mutation of gilding. Fr.
Lefaucheux, —. Carabine mounting. Fr.
Lahoche, P. J. Clock. Fr.
Lambert and Rawlings. Vase. U. K.
Lerolle Bros. Bronzes, &c. Fr.
Leuchars, W. Dressing-cases. U. K.
Levy Bros. and Co. Mountings. Fr.
Loleo, J. Filagree. Sard.
Marshall, E. S. Gold leaf. U. K.
Miroy Bros. Imitation bronzes. Fr.
Moratilla, F. Church-service. Spain.
Moutier le Page. Handle of hanger. Fr.
Odiot, —. Table-service. Fr.
Paillard, V. Gilt bronzes, &c. Fr.
Payen, A. R., jun. Jewellery and filagree. Fr.
Poussielgue Rusand, P. Church-service. Fr.
Prélat, F. Gilt arms. Fr.

Ratzersdorfer, H. Looking-glass. Aus.
Romain, D. Setting of precious stones. Neth.
Rowlands, C. and W. Jewellery. U. K.
Royal Prussian Iron Foundry. Inlaid silver. Prus.
Savard, A. Plated gold. Fr.
Savary and Mosbach. False stones. Fr.
Strube and Son. Vase. Sax.
Thoumin, A. Stamped brass. Fr.
Thouret, F. A. Electrotypes. Fr.
Truchy, E. Black pearls. Fr.
Valès, C. False pearls. Fr.
Villemsens, F. Candelabra, &c. Fr.
Watherston and Brogden. Vase. U. K.
West and Son. Irish brooches. U. K.
Weygand, A. Vase. Fr.
Wild and Robinson. Vases. Prus.
Zuloaga, E. Damascene arms. Spain.

Honourable Mention.—51.

Class XXIV.—Glass.

A. *Window Glass, including Sheet Glass, Crown Glass, and coloured Sheet Glass.*
B. *Painted and other kinds of Ornamental Window Glass.*
C. *Cast Plate Glass.*
D. *Bottle Glass.*
E. *Glass for Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus.*
F. *Flint Glass or Crystal, with or without Lead, White, Coloured, and Ornamental, for Table Vases, &c.*
G. *Optical Glass, Flint or Crown.*

Council Medal.

Maës, M. Novelty of chemical application. Fr.

Prize Medal.

Andelle, G., and Co. French bottles. Fr.
Bacchus and Co. Cut glass. U. K.
Berlioz and Co. Fine Mirror. Fr.
Bigaglia, P. Venetian glass. Aus.
British Plate Glass Comp. Plate glass. U. K.
Brooklyn Flint Glass Comp. Flint glass. U. S.
Burgun, Waller, Berger, and Co. Watch glasses. Fr.
Coathupes and Co. Glass pipes. U. K.
Davis, Greathead, and Green. Cut glass. U. K.
Deviolane Bros. French bottle glass. Fr.
De Poilly and Co. French bottle glass. Fr.
Green, J. G. Engraving on glass, and form. U. K.
Harrach, F. E., Count Von. Glass ware. Aus.
Harris, R., and Son. Cut glass. U. K.
Hartley, J., and Co. Rolled plate glass for roofs. U. K.
Lloyd and Summerfield. Cut glass. U. K.
Meyr's Nephews. Bohemian glass. Aus.
Molyneux, Webb, & Co. Cut glass. U. K.
Osler, F., and Co. Glass, various—novelty of design. U. K.
Patoux, Drion, and Co. Glass. Fr.
Pellatt, Apsley, and Co. Cut glass. U. K.
Powell & Sons. Fine crystal glass. U. K.
Regout, P. Tubing—table glass. Neth.
Richardson, W. H. B. and J. Cut glass. U. K.
Robichon Bros. & Co. Crown glass. Fr.
Schaffgotsch, Count. Bohemian glass. Prus.
Swinburne, R. W., and Co. Opaque plate glass. U. K.
Thames Plate Glass Co. Plate glass. U. K.
Van Leempoel de Colnet and Co. Bottle glass. Fr.
Varnish, E. Silvered glass. U. K.
Webb, T. Cut glass. U. K.

Honourable Mention.—35.

Class XXV.—Ceramic Manufactures.—Porcelain, Earthenware, etc.

A. *Porcelain, Hard.*
B. *Statuary Porcelain.*

C. *Tender Porcelain.*
D. *Stoneware, Glazed and Unglazed.*
E. *Earthenware.*
F. *Terra Cotta.*
G. *Ornamented or Decorated.*
H. *Productions for Architectural Purposes.*

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Minton, H., and Co. New application and beauty of design. U. K.
Sèvres Manufactory. High art. Fr.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Alcock, S., and Co. China. U. K.
Bapterosses, J. F. Buttons. (Prize Medal and Special Approbation). Fr. and Alg.
Basto, Pinto, and Co. Porcelain. Port.
Bavarian Porcelain Manufactory, the Royal. Porcelain. Bav.
Berlin, the Royal Porcelain Manufactory at. Porcelain. Prus.
Bettignies, M. De. Porcelain. (Prize Medal and Special Approbation.) Fr.
Boote, T. and R. Parian vases. U. K.
Bourne, J. Stoneware. U. K.
Copeland, W. T., Ald., M.P. Statuary porcelain (general excellence). U. K.
Copenhagen, the Royal Porcelain Manufactory at. Porcelain. Den.
Dimmock, T. Earthenware. Den.
Finch, J. Baths, &c. Den.
Fischer, Moritz. Porcelain. Aus.
Gille, J. M. Porcelain. Fr.
Green, S., and Co. Chemical ware. U. K.
Jouhanneaud and Dubois. Porcelain. Fr.
Madras Pottery, the. Terra cotta. Ind.
Mansard, M. Stoneware. Fr.
Mayer, T. J. and J. Earthenware. U. K.
Meigh, C., and Sons. Earthenware. U. K.
Ridgway, J., & Co. Earthenware. U. K.
Rose, J., and Co. China. U. K.
Saxon China Manufactory, Meissen, the Royal. Porcelain. Sax.
St. Petersburg, the Imperial China Manufactory at. Porcelain. Rus.
Strahl, Otto. Earthenware. Prus.
Tremblay, A. Baron du. Drawings, by lithography, on porcelain or crystal. Fr.
Vienna, Imperial Porcelain Manufactory at. Porcelain. Aus.
Villeroy and Boch. Stoneware. Prus.
Wedgwood, T., and Sons. Earthenware. U. K.

HONOURABLE MENTION.—26.

CLASS XXVI.—DECORATIVE FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY, INCLUDING PAPER-HANGINGS, PAPIER-MACHÉ, AND JAPANNED GOODS.

A. *Decoration generally, including Ecclesiastical Decoration.*
B. *Furniture and Upholstery.*
C. *Paper-Hangings.*
D. *Papier-Maché, Japanned Goods, Pearl and Tortoiseshell Work.*

COUNCIL MEDAL.

Barbedienne and Co. (Joint Medal with Class xxii.) Ebony bookcase, mounted with bronze. Fr.
Delicourt, E. Paper-hangings. Fr.
Fourdinois, A. G. Carved sideboard of walnut-wood. Fr.
Leistler, C., and Son. Carved furniture in four rooms. Aus.
Liénard, M. J. Clock case and other articles. Fr.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Barbetti, A. Carved coffer. Tusc.
Barth Bros. Lady's work-table. Bav.
Beernaert, Antoine. Oak cabinet. Belg.
Bellangé, A. L. Inlaid buhl furniture. Fr.
Bouhardet, C. P. Carved billiard table. Fr.
Bourgery, Madame. Models (carton-pierre.) Fr.
Braine, C. T. Japanned screen. China.
Burroughes & Watts. Billiard table. U. K.
Capello, G. Inlaid table, chair, and pedestal. Sard.
Cookes and Sons, of Warwick. Carved sideboard. U. K.
Couvert and Lucas. Mosaic floor and table. Belg.
Cremer, J. Marqueterie inlaid furniture. Fr.

Cruchet, V. Carton-pierre and carving. Fr.
Daubert and Dumarest. Cabinets, with mechanical action. Fr.
De Keyn Bros. Mosaic floor. Belg.
Dent, L. Bedstead. China.
Deonarain, Singh. Bedstead. India.
Doveston, G. Cabinet and chair. U. K.
Dowbiggin and Co. Inlaid cabinet, ornamented with porcelain. U. K.
Durand, E. P. Cabinets, &c. Fr.
Fortner, F. X. Inlaid cabinet. Bav.
Gambs, —. Cabinet, ornamented with porcelain. Rus.
Gillow and Co. Writing-table. U. K.
Giusti, P. Carved frame. Tusc.
Gröger, F. Ebony cabinet, inlaid with marble, &c., and ornamented with carved figures. Aus.
Gropius, P. Carton-pierre figures, &c. Prus.
Hagen, A. von. Cabinet. Prus.
Hayball, A. (Government School of Design, Sheffield). U. K.
Holland, W., of Warwick. Table tops, in imitation of marble. U. K.
Holland and Sons, of London. Carved bookcase. U. K.
Hoyles, H. (Government School of Design, Sheffield). U. K.
Huber, J. Carton-pierre. Fr.
Jackson and Graham. Carved sideboard, and other furniture. U. K.
Jeanselme, J. P. F. Cabinet and sofas. Fr.
Jennens and Bettridge. Papier-maché inlaid pianoforte. U. K.
Johnstone and Jeanes. Expanding table. U. K.
Jolly-Leclerc, —. Cabinet work. Fr.
Jordan, T. B. Oak-screen, &c., carved by machinery. U. K.
Kershaw, T. Imitation of marbles and woods for house decoration. U. K.
Knecht, Emile. Carved figures. Fr.
Knill, J. Billiard table and cues. Aus.
Krieger and Co. Card tables and mechanical furniture. Fr.
Lane, T. Paintings on pearl glass. U. K.
Lechesne, Auguste. Carved frame. Fr.
Mader Bros. Paper-hangings. Fr.
Marcelin, —. Inlaid mosaic table. Fr.
Marchetti, L. Carved frame. Tusc.
Mercier, P. E. Ebony cabinet. Fr.
Miller, G., jun. Inlaid floor. Rus.
Montanari, A. Painted ceiling. Aus.
Morant, G. J. Decoration and furniture. U. K.
Moxon, C. Imitation of inlaid marble for decoration. U. K.
Plambeck, C. F. H. Inlaid table. Hamb.
Pretot, L. H. E. Collection of inlaid furniture. Fr.
Reade, C. W. Carved box. India.
Rhan and Vetter. Paper-hangings. Rus.
Richardson, C. J. Collection of furniture and designs. U. K.
Ringuet-Leprince, E. Carved cabinet for medals. Fr.
Rivart and Andrieux. Furniture inlaid with porcelain. Fr.
Rogers and Dear. Bedstead. U. K.
Spörlin and Zimmermann. Application of block-printing to illustrated works. Aus.
Tahan, A. Ornamental cabinet-work. Fr.
Théret, J. Inlaid cabinet. Fr.
Thonet, M. Chairs (wood bent). Aus.
Thurston and Co. Billiard table. U. K.
Townsend, Parker, and Townsend. Paper-hangings. U. K.
Trollope and Sons. Ornamental furniture. U. K.
Wills and Bartlett. Bookcase and candelabra. U. K.
Zeegers, F. Japanned screen. Neth.
Zuber, J., and Co. Paper-hangings. Fr.

Honourable Mention.—67.

Class XXVII.—Manufactures in Mineral Substances used for Building or Decoration, as in Marble, Slate, Porphyries, Cements, Artificial Stones, etc.

A. *Manufactures in Common Stones.*
B. *Manufactures in Slate.*
C. *Manufactures in Cement and Artificial Stone.*
D. *Manufactures in Marbles, Granites, Porphyries, Alabaster, Spar, &c., for useful and ornamental purposes.*
E. *Inlaid Work in Stone, Marble, and other Mineral Substances.*
F. *Ornamental Work in Plaster, Composition, Scagliola, Imitation Marble, &c.*

G. *Combination of Iron and other Metals with Glass and other Substances, for various useful Purposes.*

Council Medal.

Barberi, the Cavaliere. A table in Roman mosaic. Rome.

Demidoff, Messrs. Malachite manufactured into various articles of furniture and decoration. Rus.

Minton, H., & Co. Encaustic tiles. U. K.

Society for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes. Sundry improvements in the construction of bricks, and the improvement of habitations for labouring classes. U. K.

Prize Medal.

Amuller, E. F. Improved tiles. Fr.

Bianchini, G. Table in Florentine mosaic. Tusc.

Blackburn, B. Slate slabs. U. K.

Blanchard, M. H. Materials and workmanship in terra cotta. U. K.

Borie Bros. Tubular bricks. Fr.

Boschetti, Benedetto. Table in Roman mosaic. Rome.

Bossi, J. P. Inlaid marble table. Fr.

Bottinelli, G. Mantelpiece. Aus.

Boucher, T. Gas retort. Belg.

Bowers, Chalinor, and Wooliscroft. Imitations of oak carvings in porcelain. U. K.

Brown, R. (Surbiton Hill). Italian and other tiles. Tusc.

Buoninsegni Bros. Table of Florentine mosaic. Tusc.

Cantian, C. Table and other objects in marble and granite. Prus.

Cheesewring Granite Company. Granite column. U. K.

Chenot, A. Metallic pavement. Fr.

Coates, E. J. Combination of iron and glass in the decorative part of the manufacture of stoves. U. K.

Cowen, J., and Co. Gas retorts and other objects in fire-clay. U. K.

Cundy, S. Tomb of Queen Philippa, in alabaster. U. K.

Dallamoda, T. Tazza of oriental alabaster. Rome.

Darmanin, J., and Sons. Inlaid work in marble. Malta.

Decesare, P. P. Carved Malta stone. Malta.

Déjeant. A collection of worked and polished marbles in Portugal. Port.

Della Valle Bros. Table and vase in scagliola. Tusc.

Desauges, A. Mantelpiece and pavement, in stone. Fr.

Dolan, D. A new kind of scagliola work. U. K.

Doulton and Watts, and H. Doulton and Co. Articles in stoneware and porcelain. U. K.

East India Comp., the Hon. Inlaid chess table. India.

Ekaterinburg, Imperial Polishing Manufactory of. Jasper vases. Rus.

Ferguson, Miller, and Co. Vases in terra cotta. U. K.

Francis and Sons. Parian cement. U. K.

Freeman, W. & J. Granite obelisk. U. K.

Gowans, J. Carved sandstone. U. K.

Haywood, H. and R. Tiles and other articles manufactured in metallic clay. U. K.

Hosken, R. Granite obelisk. U. K.

Iles, C., and Co. Pedestal, &c., of a new material resembling marble. U. K.

Kapeller, L., and Son. Graphite crucibles. Bav.

Kolyvan, Imperial Polishing Manufactory of. Rus.

Kullgren, C. A. Granite cross. Swed. & N.

Lane and Lewis. Niche, and statue of St. Peter, in Caen stone. U. K.

Lebrun, J. A., jun. Chimneypiece. Fr.

Leclercq, Augustin. Chimneypiece. Belg.

Lomas, J., and Sons. Chimneypiece of black Derbyshire marble, introducing inlaid work in marble. U. K.

London Marble and Stone Working Comp. Various articles in sculptured marble. U. K.

MacDonald and Leslie. Granite vases, pedestal, &c. U. K.

Magnus, G. E. Enamelled slate. U. K.

Margetts, T. K., and Eyles, H. Font in Caen stone. U. K.

Mayo and Co. Vases for mineral waters. U. K.

Meredith, J. H. Slabs of porphyry. U. K.

Miesbach, A. Bricks and brick clay. Aus.

Moglia, Luigi. Works in Roman mosaic. Rome.

Myers, G. Carvings in Caen stone. U. K.

Noirsain, Jules, and Co. Polished marble chimneypiece. U. K.

Organ, J. Font, obelisks, &c., of serpentine marble, from the Lizard, Cornwall. U. K.

Orsi and Armani. Various articles in cement. U. K.
Peake, T. Tiles and other objects in terro-metallic. U. K.
Pearce, W. Cornish granite and serpentine goods. U. K.
Peterhoff, Imperial Polishing Manufactory of. Jewel casket, with basso-rilievo mosaic, in pietra-dura. Rus.
Poilleu Bros. Cenotaph of greenstone basalt. Fr.
Pulham, J. Terra cotta. U. K.
Ransome and Parsons. Artificial silica stone. U. K.
Redfern, G. Inlaid marble table. U. K.
Robins, Aspin, and Co. Illustrations of Portland cement. U. K.
Ruel, H. W. Crucibles. U. K.
Seeley, J. Portland cement. U. K.
Séguin, A. Marble mantelpiece. Fr.
Seyssel Asphalte Comp. Pavement at the East Entrance. U. K.
Singer and Co. Mosaic pavement. U. K.
Skinner and Whalley. Novel and useful invention of marble paste. U. K.
Stevens and Son. Martin's cement. U. K.
Stirling, T., jun. A collection of manufactures in slate. U. K.
Testa, F. Carved stone. Malta.
Theret, J. Inlaid and other works in marble and pietra-dura. Fr.
Tuscany, Royal Technological Institute of. Specimens of worked and polished marble. Tusc.
Vallance, J. Inlaid marble tables. U. K.
Virebent Bros. Manufactures in artificial stone. Fr.
White, J. B., and Sons. Illustrations of Portland and other cements. U. K.
Willock, E. P., and Co. Ladyshore terra cotta. U. K.
Woodley, J. Inlaid marble tables and other articles in marble and spar. U. K.
Woodruff, T. Inlaid marble slabs. U. K.
Workman, J. Waterproof bricks. U. K.

Honourable Mention.—97.

Class XXVIII.—Manufactures from Animal and Vegetable Substances, not being Woven, Felted, or included in other Sections.

A. *Manufactures from Caoutchouc.*
B. *Manufactures from Gutta Percha.*
C. *Manufactures from Ivory, Tortoiseshell, Shells, Bone, Horn, Bristles, and Vegetable Ivory.*
D. *General Manufactures from Wood (not being Furniture).*
E. *Manufactures from Straw, Grass, and other similar Materials.*
F. *Miscellaneous Manufactures from Animal and Vegetable Substances.*

Council Medal.

Goodyear, C. India rubber. U. S.
Gutta Percha Co., the. Gutta percha. U. K.
Mackintosh and Co. India rubber. U. K.

Prize Medal.

Badin, J. C. F. Feather baskets. Fr.
Bailey, J. Pails. Canada.
Balkfield and Co. Straw and shell work. Mauritius.
Bardoffsky, T. Felt jugs. Rus.
Brown, H. British ivory. U. K.
Chatwin and Sons. Pearl work. U. K.
Claraz, Ambroise. Straw work. Switz.
Crummack, E. Tortoiseshell combs. U. K.
D'Heureuse, C. Straw work. Prus.
Dunn, W. Chair (porcupine quill). Canada.
Duprat and Co. Cork in sheets. Fr.
Engeler, H. M., and Son. Painting brushes. Prus.
Esdailes and Margrave. Cork veneer. U. K.
Faessler, J. A. Milk tubs. Switz.
Fauvelle-Delebarre, —. Tortoiseshell combs. Fr.
Fenn, J. Comb. U. S.
Fino, J. Brushes. Sard.
Foese, G. Brushes. Prus.
Forster, —. Waterproof cloaks. U. K.
Frinneby, F. R. Brushes. U. K.
Geismar, L., and Co. Carving in ivory and bone. Nas.
Gerona, Province of. Cork in sheets. Sp.
Greig, Misses. Cornucopia, &c., of shells. Bahamas.

Grey, the Countess. Basket and wreath of flowers. Mauritius.
Grossman and Wagner. Articles in India rubber. Fr.
Guinart, J. Corks and bungs. Spain.
Haas, F. P. Straw plaitings. Wurt.
Habenicht, A. Ivory combs. Aus.
Hancock, C. Articles in gutta percha. U. K.
Hayward Rubber Co. India-rubber shoes. U. S.
Höltring and Höffken. India-rubber braces. Prus.
Holtzapffel and Co. Turning in ivory. U. K.
Horan, H. Prepared whalebone. U. K.
Julin, N. Shell cameos. Belg.
Kehrli Bros. Articles carved in wood. Switz.
Lang, G., Heirs of. Toys carved in wood. Bav.
Laurençot, E. Painting and other brushes. Fr.
Leunenschloss, M. India-rubber braid. Fr.
Lonckke-Haeze, C. L. Brushes. Belg.
Loring, G. Water pails. U. S.
MacGregor, J. W. Casks. U. K.
Manilla, Economical Soc. Cigar cases. Sp.
Marin, J. E. Spa-wood boxes. Belg.
Marshall, R. Dinner mats. Canada.
Massue, L. J. Ivory combs. Fr.
Maunder, J. Turning in ivory. U. K.
Moulton, S. C. India-rubber goods. U. S.
Nickels, C., and Co. Articles in India rubber. U. K.
Nicolls, Miss. Shell work. Bahamas.
Nöel, —, sen. Ivory combs. Fr.
Pattak, G. Brushes. Aus.
Philip, —. Tortoiseshell combs. Fr.
Poinsignon, —. Imitation tortoiseshell combs. Fr.
Pratt, Julius, & Co. Ivory veneer. U. S.
Rangel, A. P. Wine cask. Port.
Rendall, J. Straw work. U. K.
Rigby, E. R. Brushes. U. K.
Schwarz, J. Mother-of-pearl ornaments. Aus.
Shaw, C. Mechanical sculpture. U. K.
Shea, Capt. Carved coal and pearl. China.
Smith, A. Painting brushes. U. K.
Smith, T. Truck baskets. U. K.
Somzé-Mahy, H. Floor brushes. Belg.
Staight, D., & Sons. Ivory veneer. U. K.
Staight, T. Carved ivory and pearl. U. K.
Stevenson, J. and J. Combs. U. K.
Tandler, S. Straw flowers. Aus.
Taylor, B. Tower of vegetable ivory. U. K.
Thesen, N. P. Carving in wood. Swed. and Nor.
Tomassia, L. Willow plait. Aus.
Trancart, A. A. Tortoiseshell combs. Fr. and Alg.
Treloar, T. Mats, &c., of cocoa-nut fibre. U. K.
Turkey, H. H. the Sultan of. Collection of horn and ivory. Tur.
Wansborough, J. Waterproof cloth in imitation of velvet. U. K.
Westall and Co. Manufactures in whalebone. U. K.
Wildey and Co. Mats, &c., of cocoa-nut fibre. U. K.
Williams, H. Eccentric ivory turning. U. K.
Wirtz, J. Wood carving. Switz.
Wolf, —. Ivory carving. Fr.

Honourable Mention.—15.

Class XXIX.—Miscellaneous Manufactures and Small Wares.

A. *Perfumery and Soap.*
B. *Articles for Personal Use, as Writing-desks, Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, when not exhibited in connection with Precious Metals* (XXIII.), *and Travelling Gear generally.*
C. *Artificial Flowers.*
D. *Candles, and other means of giving Light.*
E. *Confectionary of all kinds.*
F. *Beads and Toys, when not of Hardware, Fans, &c.*
G. *Umbrellas, Parasols, Walking-sticks, &c.*
H. *Fishing Tackle of all kinds, Archery.*
I. *Games of all kinds.*
J. *Taxidermy.*
K. *Other Miscellaneous Manufactures.*

Council Medal.

Constantin, J. Marques. Flowers, in cambric. Fr.
De Milly, L. A. Invention of practical methods of using lime in the manufacture of stearic candles, and the use of boracic acid in the preparation of wicks. Fr.

PRIZE MEDAL.

Adamson, O. G. Feather flowers. Braz.
Adt Bros. Snuff-boxes in papier maché. Bav.
Ainge and Aldred. Fishing tackle, and archery weapons and accoutrements. U. K.
Allard and Claye. Fancy soaps. Fr.
Allix, A. J. Wax figures for hair-dressers. Fr.
Alvargonzalez, R. Preserved fruits. Sp.
Apollo Stearine Candle Company. Stearic candles. Aus.
Archer, T. C. Collecting and arranging the cabinet of Liverpool imports. U. K.
Arnavon, H. Common and Marseilles soap. Fr.
Astrath, C. Meerschaum cigar tubes and amber mouth-pieces. Aus.
Aucler and P. Ledoux. Confectionary. Fr.
Audot, E. J. Dressing-case. Fr.
Barclay and Son. Wax, stearic, and other candles. U. K.
Bartlett, A. D. Taxidermy. U. K.
Baur Bros. Confectionary ornaments of gum tragacanth. Wurt.
Bautte, T. F. Mechanical singing bird. Switz.
Bauwens, L. F. Fat acids recovered from waste suds of woollen, silk, and cotton manufactures. U. K.
Bazin, X. Fancy soaps. U. S.
Bert, J. J., and Co. Stearic candles, by the processes of saponification and distillation. Spain.
Bontems, —. Mechanical birds. Fr.
Brandon, N. D. Stearic candles. Neth.
Cadwell, Payson, and Co. Soap. U. S.
Castello, F. Preserved fruits. Port.
Cazal, —. Umbrellas and parasols. Fr.
Chagot, —, sen. Flowers in cambric. Fr.
Charageat, E. Umbrellas and parasols. Fr.
Chevet, —, jun. Preserved fruits. Fr.
Chiozza, C. A., and Son. Fancy soaps and floating soap. Aus.
Ciaudo, J. Walking sticks. Sard.
Cleaver, F. S. Toilet soaps. U. K.
Coimbra, the Nunnery of. Preserved fruits. Port.
Colletta-Lefebvre. Snuff-boxes. Fr.
Comba, F. Taxidermy. Sard.
Conti and Son. Soaps. Tusc.
Cowan and Sons. Soaps. U. K.
Cowper, E. Models for the use of schools. U. K.
Cubero, J. Three terra-cotta figures. Sp.
Dark, M., and Dark, R. Articles used in the game of cricket. U. K.
Dorvell, E. Flowers in wax. U. K.
Douglas, J. S., Sons. Toilet soaps. Hamb.
Duke and Son. Articles used in the game of cricket. U. K.
Dumortier and Co. Stearic candles. Fr.
Duvelleroy, P. Fans. Fr.
East India Co., the Hon. Clay figures, representing the various Hindoo castes and professions, manufactured in Kishnagur. Ind.
Edwards, T. J. Dressing-cases. U. K.
Eichner, J. L. Mechanical toys. Bav.
Farina, J. M. (opposite the Jülichs-place, Cologne). Eau de Cologne. Prus.
Félix, A. Fans. Fr.
Field, J. C. and J. Stearic acid. U. K.
Flöge, G. Amber for pipes, and pipe tubes and bowls. Aus.
Foster, Son, and Duncum. Flowers in cambric. U. K.
Freeman, E. Spermaceti candles. U. K.
Friedrich, J. Meerschaum pipe bowls and cigar tubes. Aus.
Fürstenhoff, E. Artificial flowers and materials. Fr.
Gaudet du Fresne. Artificial flower leaves. Fr.
Gellé and Co. Toilet soaps made by the cold process. Fr.
Gibbs, D. and W. Common and toilet soaps. U. K.
Grossmith, J. Artificial essences and perfumery. U. K.
Gutierrez de Leon. Three terra-cotta figures. Spain.
Hadji Miram. Amber mouth-pieces for pipes. Tur.
Haller's, J. (Widow), and Son-in-law. Toys. Aus.
Hancock, J. Taxidermy. U. K.
Harand, E. Flowers in cambric. Fr.
Hartmann, L. Meerschaum pipe bowls; sticks, and umbrella handles. Aus.
Hauel, J. Toilet soaps. U. S.
Hedinger, —. Walking canes. Wurt.
Hendrie, R. Toilet soaps and perfumery. U. K.
Hoffmann, C. W. Manufactures in amber. Pr.
Hofrichter, C. Cheap snuff-boxes. Aus.
Holland, H. Hollow metallic frames for umbrellas. U. K.
Hull Local Comm. Hull imports. U. K.
Jaillon, Moinier, and Co. Stearic candles. Fr.
Johansson, J. Stearic candles. Swed. and N.
Jumeau, P. Dolls' dresses. Fr.
Kendall and Co. Toilet soaps. U. K.
Kietaibl, F. Automaton toys. Aus.
Knight, J. Soaps. U. K.
Laurent, F. Dressing and ornamental cases. Fr.
Lefort, —, sen. Materials for flowers. Fr.
Leistner, G. L. Perfumery. Fr.
Little, G., and Co. Fishing tackle. U. K.

Louderback, M. J. Preserved peaches. U. S.
Lumsden, Miss J. Flowers in wax. U. K.
Martin, M. C. Eau de Cologne and Melissa water. Prus.
Masse, Tribouillet, and Co. Stearic candles, by the process of distillation, and fat acids recovered from waste lyes. Fr.
Matisen, A., and Co. Stearic candles. Rus.
Mercier, C. V. Tortoiseshell and horn snuff-boxes. Fr.
Meyer, H. C., jun. Walking canes. Hamb.
Meyers, B. Collection of sticks. U. K.
Miller, T. J. Large block of refined spermaceti, and specimens to illustrate the process of spermaceti refining. U. K.
Milliau, —, jun. Marseilles soap. Fr.
Milly Stearine Candle Co. Stearic candles, by the processes of saponification and distillation. Aus.
Mintorn, J., H. H., E., and R. Flowers in wax. U. K.
Montanari, A. Dolls. U. K.
Montanari, N. Figures illustrative of Mexican life. U. K.
Morland, J., and Son. Umbrellas and parasols. U. K.
Motard, A., and Co. Stearic candles, by the processes of saponification and distillation. Prus.
Muir, P. Archery weapons, &c. U. K.
Naim Effendi. Amber mouth-pieces for pipes. Tur.
Oger, J. L. M. Fancy and common soaps. Fr.
Ogleby, C., and Co. Stearic, sperm, and composition candles. U. K.
Oudard and Boucherot. Preserved fruits. Fr.
Palis, A. Tallow, oil, and palm soap. Pr.
Paris Chocolate Co. Chocolate and syrups. U. K.
Perrot, Petit, and Co. Flowers in cambric. Fr.
Philippe and Canaud. Preserved fruits. Fr.
Pitansier, —. Stearic candles. Rus.
Piver, L. T. Toilet soaps and perfumery. Fr.
Ploucquet, H. Taxidermy. Wurt.
Price's Patent Candle Co. Invention of improved methods of distilling fatty bodies, and for candles made of distilled fat. U. K.
Quanonne, C. and J. Stearic candles. Belg.
Randolph, W. Flowers of undyed feathers. U. K.
Rock and Graner. Toys. Wurt.
Rödel and Sons. Preserved fruits. Fr.
Royle, J. F. Collection of animal, vegetable, and mineral substances. Ind.
San Pelayo (Oviedo), the Nunnery of. Preserved fruits. Spain.
Sangster, W. and J. Alpaca umbrellas. U. K.
Santa Clara (Funchal), the Nunnery of. Feather flowers. Port.
Sarre, H., jun. Soaps. Prus.
Schulz, C. Walking-sticks. Prus.
Smith, W. and A. Scotch snuff-boxes. U. K.
Söhlke, G. Tin toys. Prus.
Spurin, E. C. Toys. U. K.
Staight, D., and Sons. Manufactures from Cheverton's artificial ivory. U. K.
Stier, H. Soaps. Rus.
Strauss, J. Pipes. Sard.
Strickland, M. Flowers in wax. U. K.
Sugden, Borras, and Co. Flowers in cambric. U. K.
Taylor and Son. Soaps and perfumery. U. K.
Taylor, H. P, & W. C. Toilet soap. U. S.
Tilman, —. Flowers in cambric. Fr.
Touche-Gillès, E. Toilet and olive oil soaps. Belg.
Tunis, the Bey of. Distilled perfumed waters (various). Tunis.
Turkey, H. H. the Sultan of. Collection of pipes, soap, candles, and confectionary. Tur.
Vancampenhoudt, C., and Co. Stearic candles. Belg.
Williams, J., and Son. Toilet and common soaps. U. K.
Winterfeld, J. A. Manufactures in amber. Prus.
Wittich, Kemmel, and Co. Carved ivory toys and cane handles. Wurt.
Wotherspoon, J., and Co. Lozenges and comfits made by steam machinery. U. K.
Wunder, L. Soaps. U. K.
Zeitler, J. Pipe-bowls of Massa. Aus.

Honourable Mention.—75.

FINE ARTS.

(So far as they come within the limitations of the Exhibition.)

Class XXX.—Sculpture, Models, and Plastic Art.

A. *Sculpture as a Fine Art.*
B. *Works in Die-sinking, Intaglios.*

C. *Architectural Decorations.*
D. *Mosaics and Inlaid Works.*
E. *Enamels.*
F. *Materials and Processes applicable to the Fine Arts generally, including Fine Art Printing, Printing in Colour, &c., &c.*
G. *Models.*

Council Medal.

Kiss, A. The Amazon, cast in zinc and bronzed. Prus.
Marochetti, Baron. Richard Cœur de Lion, in plaster. U. K.
Pradier, J. Phryne, in marble. Fr.
Wyatt, the late Richard J. Glycera, in marble. U. K.

Prize Medal.

Appel, R. Anastatic printing. U. K.
Baily, E. H. A Youth resting after the Chase, and a Nymph preparing for the Bath, in plaster. U. K.
Bell, J. Statue of Lord Falkland; Eagle Slayer, in bronze. U. K.
Benzoni, G. M. Statue, in marble, of Gratitude. Rome.
Béranger, A. Head, on porcelain; and Portrait of Prince Albert, in china. Fr.
Berrus Bros. Designs for shawls. Fr.
Bertini, G. Painted window representing Dante and some of his ideas. Aus.
Boesche, J. C. Fountains; model of Magdeburg Cathedral. Prus.
Bonnet, —. St. John, in enamel. Fr.
Bucker, H. Painting on porcelain. Sax.
Castellini, R. Copy, in mosaic, of medallion of Boniface II., also of Head of John the Baptist. Rome.
Chebeaux, J. Designs for cotton print and calico. Fr.
Cheverton, B. The Theseus, as exemplifying the reduction by machinery of statues. U. K.
Clerget, C. E. Designs and works in ornament. Fr.
Collas, A. Works exemplifying reduction of sculpture. Fr.
Couder, A. Shawl designs. Fr.
Day and Son. Chromolithography and lithography united. U. K.
Debay, A. The "Premier Berceau," in marble. Fr.
Debay, J. Death of the Stag, in bronze. Fr.
Designs, Government Head School of. Designs. U. K.
Devers, J. Holy Family, on lava. Fr.
Dieterle, J. Painting on china, in the Sèvres manufactory. Fr.
Drake, Prof. E. Cast, in plaster, of part of pedestal to monument of Frederic William III., of Prussia. Prus.
Ducluzeau, A., Madame. Painting of Holy Family, and of Her Majesty, on china. Fr.
Essex, W. Collection of enamel paintings. U. K.
Etex, A. Various works of sculpture in plaster and marble. Fr.
Fischer, K. Medals. Prus.
Foley, J. H. Youth at a Stream; and Ino and Bacchus, in plaster. U. K.
Fraccaroli, I. Statues, in marble, of Achilles wounded, and David slinging the Stone. Aus.
Fraikin, C. A. Psyche carrying off Cupid, in plaster. Belg.
Fratin, —. Group of Eagles, in bronze. Fr.
Fuchs, J. N. von. Fresco, exhibited by J. Muhr. Bav.
Galli, A. Statue in marble, Susannah. Aus.
Geefs, G. A Lion in Love, in plaster. Belg.
Geerts, C. Carving in oak. Belg.
Gérente, A. Stained glass. Fr.
Grantham, J., Sec. Liverpool Local Comm. Model of Liverpool. U. K.
Hamon, —. Enamelled casket. Fr.
Hanhart, M. and N. Chromolithography. U. K.
Hardman, J., and Co. Painted glass window. U. K.
Hogan, J. Drunken Faun, in plaster. U. K.
Hullmandel and Walton. Chromolithography. U. K.
Jacobber, —. Paintings of flowers, on china. Fr.
Jacotot, Madame. Head of Raphael. Fr.
Jennings, B. Statue of Cupid, in marble. U. K.
Jerichau, J. A. Group, in plaster, Hunter and Panther. Den.
Jones, O. Chromolithography. U. K.
Kellner, S. Glass painting of window in St. Lorenz Church, Nurnberg. Bav.
Korniloff, N. Painting on porcelain. Rus.
Laroche, E. Designs for shawls, barèges, muslins, &c. Fr.
Laurent, Madame P. Three enamels on copper. Fr.
Lawlor, J. Marble statue of a Bather. U. K.
Lechesne, A. Two casts in plaster, Child protected from a Snake by a Dog. Fr.

Lemercier, R. J. Lithography and chromolithography. Fr.
Lequesne, E. L. Dancing Faun, in bronze. Fr.
Limner, L. Variety of designs. U. K.
Macdonald, L. Ionic statue, in marble. Rome.
Macdowell, P. Cupid, in marble, and Eve, in plaster; Girl at Prayer, in marble. U. K.
Marechal and Guynon. Painting on glass. Fr.
Marshall, W. C. Sabrina, in marble. U. K.
Monti, R. Marble statue of Eve. Aus.
Perez and Co. Inlaid wood table. Spain.
Powers, H. Statue of the Greek Slave, in marble. U. S.
Ramus, J. M. Group in marble, Cephalus and Procris. Fr.
Rietschel, E. Plaster group, "La Pieta;" bas-reliefs in marble. Sax.
Rogers, W. G. Cradle, carved in Turkey boxwood. U. K.
Roucou, J. Inlaid work. Fr.
Salter, S. Model of St. Nicholas Church, Hamburg. U. K.
Schilt, —. Painting on a vase. Fr.
Sharp, T. Statue, in marble, of Boy and Lizard. U. K.
Silbermann, G. Chromotypography. Fr.
Simonis, E. Plaster statue of Godfrey de Bouillon, and other works. Belg.
Strazza, G. Marble statue of Ishmael. Aus.
Thrupp, F. Boy and Butterfly, and Arethusa, both in marble. U. K.
Tuerlinckx, J. Marble statue of Giotto. Belg.
Vienna, Imperial Printing Office of. "Paradisus Vindobonensis," in chromolithography. Aus.
Wallis, T. W. Carvings in wood. U. K.
Watson, the late M. L. Statue of J. Flaxman, in marble; and Eldon and Stowell group, also in marble. U. K.
Winkelmann and Sons. Colours and lithographic prints. Prus.
Wolff, A. Marble group, Innocence. Prus.
Wustlich, O. Portrait of Charles IX. on china. Bav.
Wyatt, M. D. Good taste in designs generally. U. K.
Wyon, L. C. Medals and medallion portraits of the Royal Children. U. K.

Honourable Mention.—86.

Money Award.—1.

PATENTS

From January 4th to December 28th, 1851.

*** It is frequently difficult to make an abstract of the lengthy descriptions given by the patentees of their inventions, sufficiently short for the purpose of this list, and yet sufficiently accurate to indicate exactly the nature of the invention. It is hoped, however, that sufficient is given to afford to an inquirer the means of making more accurate researches in the official records.

Adams, *fire-arms*, Feb. 23
Adams, *electricity*, May 29
Adams, *buildings and carriages*, June 3
Adcock, *chimney pots, &c.*, Oct. 23
Adorno, *maps and globes*, Jan. 31
Albright, *phosphorus*, July 17
Alexander, *preparing cheese*, Dec. 8
Allan, *paving*, Jan. 11
Allen, *buttons*, Feb. 1
Alliott, *dyeing and drying*, Feb. 3
Amies, *braid*, Feb. 1
Andrews, *steam engines*, April 24
Anstey, *consuming smoke*, Jan. 11
Applegarth, *printing machinery*, Dec. 24
Appold, *regulating machinery*, April 9
Archer, *tobacco*, Jan. 11
Armand, *distilling*, Dec. 10
Ashworth, *removing incrustation*, May 29
Aston, *buttons, &c.*, July 3
Baildon, *writing or printing*, July 7
Bailey, *preparing wool*, Nov. 20
Bailey, *looped fabrics*, May 23
Bale, *ornamenting buildings, &c.*, July 17
Banister, *metallic tubes*, June 7
Barclay, *refining and bleaching*, May 19
Barker, *shaving dyewood*, April 7
Barlow, *propelling*, Jan. 11
Barlow, *railway chairs*, Jan. 14
Barlow, *rotary engines*, July 3
Barlow, *saws*, July 31
Barlow, *gas apparatus*, April 15
Beadon, *roofing*, Feb. 18
Beattie, *railways and locomotives*, Oct. 22
Bell, *sulphuric acid*, Feb. 23
Bernard, *leather*, Nov. 13
Berthon, *sounding instruments, &c.*, June 12
Bessemer, *refining sugar*, March 20
Bessemer, *surfaces*, Nov. 19
Beswick, *bricks and tiles*, Nov. 6
Betjemann, *bedsteads*, April 15
Biddell, *moulding*, Oct. 29
Bielefield, *papier maché*, Feb. 29
Birkett, *soap*, June 12
Bissell, *carriages*, Aug. 5
Blair, *beds and couches*, Sept. 11
Blundell, *sweeping roads*, Aug. 14
Boggett, *heat and light*, Oct. 22
Booth, *generating heat*, March 10
Booth, *boas, tippets, &c.*, March 31
Borden, *vegetable substances*, Sept. 11
Bousfield, *manure*, Dec. 19
Bower, *grasses*, March 24
Bradshaw, *fastenings*, Jan. 31
Bramwell, *steam-engine valves*, Nov. 20
Brazil, *dyeing*, June 24
Briand, *fresh water*, Feb. 11
Briggs, *oil lamps*, Oct. 9
Brooman, *presses*, Sept. 25
Brooman, *electro-chemical action*, Dec. 8
Brooman, *fibrous materials*, Oct. 10
Brooman, *rope and cordage*, April 2
Brooman, *screws*, March 15
Brooman, *sounding instruments*, Dec. 19
Brooman, *sugar*, Dec. 8
Brown, *agricultural implements*, Sept. 25
Brown, *wafers*, Jan. 7
Brown, *boats, rafts, &c.*, Feb. 10
Brown, *helves*, May 6
Brunet, *coverings*, March 10
Brunier, *obtaining power*, March 31
Buchholz, *printing*, Jan. 16
Buchholz, *motive power*, Feb. 17
Bunn, *kamptulicon*, Aug. 7
Bunnett, *public carriages*, Jan. 23
Burch, *printing fabrics*, Dec. 19
Burgess, *cutting turnips*, Jan. 21
Burstall, *bricks*, Dec. 1
Bycroft, *warmth and dryness*, Jan. 18
Calvert, *iron and coke*, Oct. 30
Calvert, *printing*, June 12
Carpenter, *propellers*, May 13
Chaluren, *weaving cotton*, Nov. 22
Chance, *glass*, July 28
Chatterton, *telegraphic wires*, June 12
Cheetham, *yarns or threads*, March 24
Clayton, *tubes, tiles, &c.*, Dec. 19
Clift, *soda, potash*, Jan. 21
Cogan, *application of glass*, Jan. 16

Colt, *fire-arms*, Nov. 22
Cook, *metallic tubes*, Jan. 3
Cooke, *carbonate of soda*, May 3
Corry, *weaving*, Jan. 2
Coutant, *hardening iron*, April 15
Cowper, *preparing cotton*, July 3
Cowper, *locomotives*, July 31
Cowper, *separating coal*, Dec. 8
Cowper, *soda-water*, Jan. 16
Cowper, *electro-metallurgy*, Feb. 17
Cowper, *coverings*, May 3
Crickmer, *packing*, July 3
Crook, *hats and caps*, Sept. 11
Crook, *looms*, June 17
Cross, *textile fabrics*, April 8
Crossley, *carpets*, Jan. 28
Curzon, *carpets and rugs*, Oct. 9
Cussons, *woven fabrics*, Oct. 2
Dalton, *railways*, April 26
Davies, *wheel carriages*, Jan. 31
Dawson, *umbrellas*, March 13
De Bergue, *railways*, Feb. 7
De Durin, *measuring*, May 10
Deeley, *glass furnaces*, Aug. 6
Delemer, *colouring matter*, May 6
Dering, *electric telegraphs*, Dec. 27
Derode, *uniting metals*, Aug. 14
De Sola, *copper minerals*, Dec. 22
Dickinson, *textile fabrics*, July 17
Dircks, *gas burners*, Feb. 23
Dismore, *locks*, Nov. 6
Dorey, *clock dials*, Nov. 4
Dover, *treating sewage*, Oct. 16
Doull, *railways*, Nov. 6
Drake, *propellers*, Sept. 4
Drummond, *churns*, July 29
Dumant, *electric telegraphs*, Feb. 7
Duncan, *steam-engines*, Sept. 4
Dundonald, *sewers*, July 22
Dunn, *meters*, March 24
Durand, *telegraphs*, June 17
D'Urcle, *wheat*, June 12
East, *dressing leather*, April 15
Easum, *rope*, July 3
Elliott, *alkali*, Jan. 21
Elliott, *covered buttons*, Dec. 19
Ellis, *plates of iron*, Feb. 27
Ellwood, *hats*, Nov. 27
Empson, *buttons*, May 27
Erard, *pianofortes*, Nov. 15
Ermen, *yarn*, June 17
Ewing, *horticulture*, Nov. 15
Exall, *steam-engines*, Dec. 1
Fairbairn and Co., *mouldings*, Feb. 10
Fevre, *soda-water, &c.*, Feb. 24
Field, *candles and night lights*, July 22
Firmin, *oxalate of potash*, June 24
Fletcher, *motive power*, June 21
Fontainemoreau, *motive power*, March 10
Fontainemoreau, *mills*, March 24
Fontainemoreau, *fuel*, May 3
Fontainemoreau, *electric telegraph*, May 3
Fontainemoreau, *gas lighting*, Aug. 28
Fontainemoreau, *preserving*, Sept. 4
Fontainemoreau, *kneading*, Dec. 8
Fraser, *sugar*, Dec. 27
Frearson, *casting*, Dec. 8
Fromings, *forge hammers*, Oct. 16
Gage, *tissue bandages, &c.*, Jan. 31
Galloway, *steam-engines*, March 10
Galloway, *steam-engines*, March 10
Gardiner, *pipes, shafts, &c.*, Dec. 8
Garforth, *locomotive engines*, Sept. 25
Gedge, *manures*, Dec. 16
Geithner, *castors and legs*, Nov. 22
Gibson, *pulverising land*, Oct. 16
Gilbee, *fatty matters*, Nov. 22
Glynn, *paper*, Aug. 14
Goode, *swivels*, April 29
Grayson, *odometers*, Dec. 1
Green, *brass tubes*, Sept. 25
Greenough, *motive power*, May 3
Greenwood, *combing wool*, Nov. 3
Greg, *weavers' healds*, Aug. 7
Grindrod, *rudders*, Aug. 14
Grissell, *coating metals*, Jan. 11
Guillouet, *indigo*, March 10
Guthrie, *digging and tilling*, March 24
Gwynne, *exhausting fluids*, March 31
Haddan, *papier maché*, April 26
Haimes, *looped fabrics*, May 10
Hall, *starch and gums*, Jan. 11
Hallen, *gas burners*, May 10
Hallewell, *drying malt*, Sept. 4
Hallum, *preparing and spinning*, Oct. 22
Hamer, *looms*, July 3
Hamer, *weaving textile fabrics*, Nov. 15
Hardy, *scythes*, April 15
Harrison, *steam-engines*, Dec. 8
Harrison, *textile fabrics*, May 27
Hart, *bricks and tiles*, March 17
Hawkins, *brushes*, March 24
Hawthorn, *locomotive engines*, Feb. 24
Hazlehurst, *iron*, June 3
Helbronner, *instantaneous light*, Dec. 19
Hemsley, *looped fabrics*, May 15
Henderson, *generating gas*, Oct. 23
Hepburn, *carriages*, June 17
Herring, *sugar and rum*, March 24
Heywood, *railway carriages*, Feb. 11
Hick, *steam generators*, July 17
Hill, *railway chairs*, March 24
Hinks, *metallic reels*, June 14
Hinks, *hats, caps, and bonnets*, Feb. 24
Hirst, *woollen cloth*, Dec. 19
Hodge, *glass, china, &c.*, Oct. 2
Hodges, *surgical instruments*, June 24
Holmes, *stamping metals*, June 24
Holt, *textile fabrics*, March 24
Hopkinson, *pianofortes*, June 3
Horn, *cleansing carpets*, March 10
Horton, *gas holders*, Jan. 2

Howard, *ploughs*, July 3
Howland, *boilers*, Dec. 19
Howland, *bell telegraphs*, Feb. 11
Huckvale, *mangel-wurtzel*, April 2
Hyam, *fastenings*, April 26
Imray, *bricks*, Sept. 4
Jaquin, *tacks and screws*, June 3
Jeffree, *combustion*, Aug. 21
Johnson, *annealing*, Jan. 31
Johnson, *weighing goods*, Aug. 28
Jones, *candlesticks*, Dec. 28
Jordan, *dressing slate*, Aug. 28
Jowett, *railway breaks*, March 10
Jowett, *hydraulic telegraphs*, Sept. 4
Julian, *madder*, Sept. 4
Kaemmerer, *sowing seed*, Sept. 25
Keely, *textile fabrics*, April 17
Kemp, *obtaining power*, July 3
Kennedy, *carding engines*, June 10
Kenrick, *wrought-iron tubes*, Sept. 4
Kirkman, *spinning and twisting*, Feb. 28
Kosmann, *fastenings*, Nov. 4
Kossovitch, *rotary engines*, May 3
Kurd, *sinking shafts*, Jan. 30
Lackersteen, *motive power*, Oct. 9
Lackersteen, *splitting wood*, Dec. 19
Lake, *propelling on canals*, Dec. 8
Lamport, *reefing sails*, Dec. 19
Lancaster, *fire-arms*, Jan. 16
Lanoa, *aërated liquors*, Nov. 3
Lawes, *generating steam*, Jan. 4
Laycock, *tanning*, Dec. 1
Leach, *carding and spinning*, Feb. 28
Leake, *salt*, Sept. 18
Ledru, *heating*, March 24
Lemoign, *rotary engines*, July 31
Lienau, *purifying oils*, Jan. 18
Lightfoot, *colouring matters*, June 12
Lightfoot, *paper*, Oct. 16
Lillie, *forming roads*, Oct. 9
Lister, *combing wool*, Feb. 24
Little, *electric telegraphs*, March 14
Livesey, *textile fabrics*, Sept. 18
Livingstone, *fuel*, Jan. 11
Lloyd, *steam-engines*, July 28
Lloyd, *steam-engines*, Feb. 24
Longmaid, *treating, &c.*, May 10
Loradoux, *raising water*, Jan. 21
Lord, *cleaning tow, &c.*, July 17
Lott, *harness and fastenings*, Nov. 15
Lund, *propelling*, April 30
Lyall, *public carriages*, April 26
McConnell, *locomotives*, Aug. 28
M'Dowall, *time keepers*, April 10
Macintosh, *propelling vessels*, Dec. 4
McNab, *drying fabrics*, July 17
Main, *steam-engines*, Sept. 11
Mansell, *ornamenting paper*, July 31
Marsden, *combing flax*, Nov. 22
Marsden, *boots and shoes*, Jan. 31
Maryon, *motive power*, Oct. 10
Masirata, *motive power*, Feb. 18
Masters, *aërated liquids*, Dec. 11
Mead, *gas and water meters*, Jan. 21
Mellish, *decorating furniture*, May 7
Melville, *printing carpets*, Jan. 11
Menotti, *waterproofing*, Dec. 27
Milligan, *cloth fabrics*, April 26
Milligan, *steam boilers*, Dec. 19
Mills, *steam boilers*, Nov. 22
Millward, *electric apparatus*, Feb. 28
Milner, *boxes and safes*, March 3
Milnes, *spinning*, Jan. 11
Minton, *dials for clocks*, March 17
Mirrlees, *sugar*, July 7
Monatis, *hydraulic syphon*, Feb 23
Morand, *drying fabrics*, Jan. 30
Morey, *shaping stone*, May 10
Mornay, *crushing sugar canes*, Aug. 5
Motte, *portmanteaus*, April 2
Moulton, *gutta percha*, Aug. 14
Mowbray, *weaving*, March 24
Muntz, *furnaces*, Jan. 18
Murdoch, *preserving substances*, Jan. 30
Murray, *saddlery and harness*, March 10
Nasmyth, *tiles, bricks, &c.*, April 26
Newell, *locks*, April 15
Newton, *metal shutters*, Dec. 27
Newton, *woven fabrics*, Jan. 30
Newton, *electric telegraphs*, Feb. 3
Newton, *milking animals*, Feb. 10
Newton, *bedsteads*, Feb. 28
Newton, *knife handles, &c.*, March 4
Newton, *woven fabrics*, May 3
Newton, *generating steam*, May 8
Newton, *carbonizing coal*, May 27
Newton, *dyeing fabrics*, Dec. 10
Newton, *separating substances*, Dec. 24
Nicholls, *motion to machinery*, April 4
Nickels, *knitted elastic fabrics*, Dec. 24
Norman, *cooking apparatus*, Jan. 8
Normandy, *concentrating acids*, Aug. 7
Norris, *bridges and locks*, Feb. 10
Norton, *figured fabrics*, Dec. 16
Oates, *bricks, tiles, &c.*, Oct. 9
Onions, *nuts, bolts, &c.*, Oct. 16
Onions, *spinning machinery*, Feb. 7
Onions, *steel*, Feb. 7
Oxland, *sugar*, May 15
Pace, *bedsteads, &c.*, Jan. 21
Palmer, *delineating objects*, Aug. 23
Pape, *ploughs*, Oct. 23
Parker, *fibrous substances*, June 3
Parkes, *copper and alloys*, Sept. 18
Parkes, *separating silver*, June 24
Parnell, *locks*, Nov. 6
Parsons, *cranes*, May 19
Pattinson, *oxichloride of lead*, Feb. 18
Payne, *heating and cooling*, July 3
Pegg, *corrugated surfaces*, May 29
Percy, *metallic alloys*, Jan. 13
Perkins, *railway axles*, Feb. 5

Perkins, *heating ovens*, Feb. 11
Perley, *capstans*, July 31
Perry, *looped fabrics*, Oct. 16
Phillips, *smoking*, Sept. 18
Pidding, *building materials*, Dec. 8
Pitcher, *regulating engines*, Oct. 2
Plant, *textile fabrics*, Aug. 14
Platt, *looms*, July 3
Platt, *fibrous materials*, Oct. 22
Pons, *roads, ways, &c.*, Feb. 17
Poole, *railway-axle boxes*, Oct. 23
Poole, *ventilating*, Dec. 19
Potter, *spinning machinery*, Dec. 21
Prideaux, *steam generators*, Dec. 28
Puckridge, *ornamenting furniture*, Apr. 17
Pyke, *leather and boots*, May 3
Ramsbottom, *measuring fluids*, Oct. 22
Rand, *grinding wheat*, Dec. 19
Reed, *saddlery and harness*, Feb. 10
Rees, *fuel*, Jan. 18
Remond, *metallic tubes*, Feb. 26
Restell, *fastenings*, Dec. 8
Reynolds, *playing cards*, May 29
Richardson, *life-boats*, Feb. 22
Richardson, *dyeing goods*, March 31
Ridley, *burglar detector*, March 24
Ritchie, *ornamenting glass*, Oct. 2
Roberton, *printing dyes*, Aug. 21
Roberts, *quarrying*, Sept. 25
Roberts, *measuring fluids*, Oct. 17
Roberts, *yarns*, March 10
Robertson, *musical instruments*, April 24
Robertson, *rolling metals*, March 20
Robinson, *separating corn*, Jan. 11
Robinson, *sewing machine*, Feb. 7
Robinson, *railways*, Nov. 6
Rose, *steam generators*, May 3
Ross, *combing wool*, March 13
Rosenborg, *casks and barrels*, July 5
Rotch, *centrifugal apparatus*, Feb. 18
Samuelson, *cutting turnips*, Jan. 23
St. John, *velocimeters*, Dec. 27
St. John, *soap*, Jan. 21
Schroder, *sugar*, April 15
Scott, *shearing metals*, Oct. 30
Scott, *omnibuses and carriages*, Nov. 15
Searell, *sawing machinery*, Oct. 23
Shaw, *cleaning wool*, Feb. 5
Shepard, *motive power*, Aug. 28
Sheppard, *grinding apparatus*, Nov. 13
Sievier, *weaving and printing*, Jan. 21
Sievier, *weaving and printing*, May 29
Sinclair, *locks*, Nov. 13
Sisco, *combining metals*, Nov. 15
Six, *bleaching flax, &c.*, March 24
Skinner, *ornamental surfaces*, Aug. 14
Slate, *steam-engines*, May 27
Slater, *textile fabrics*, Dec. 28
Smith, *steam boilers*, Dec. 22
Smith, *piled fabrics*, Nov. 13
Smith, *locomotives*, May 3
Smith, *cooking by gas*, April 24
Smith, *weaving and printing*, May 14
Sommelet, *scissors*, Oct. 10
Souter, *papier maché*, Dec. 17
Sparks, *laced stockings*, Oct. 23
Statham, *pianofortes*, Nov. 20
Statham, *lace fabrics*, Nov. 22
Stenson, *steam apparatus*, Dec. 27
Stephens, *threshing machine*, Feb. 10
Stevens, *propellers*, Nov. 27
Stirling, *coating metals, &c.*, Jan. 31
Stirling, *alloys*, Dec. 22
Stocker, *stoppering bottles*, Nov. 25
Stones, *safety paper*, Feb. 24
Stones, *chemical apparatus*, April 15
Tachet, *preparing wood*, Nov. 15
Talbot, *photography*, June 12
Tate, *dwelling-houses*, May 22
Tatham, *steam-engines*, Jan. 2
Taurines, *measuring*, Jan. 16
Taylor, *measuring water*, Oct. 9
Taylor, *sulphuric acid*, March 15
Thomas, *calculating machine*, Feb. 10
Tupper, *galvanized iron*, Feb. 12
Thomas, *economizing fuel*, Nov. 6
Thomson, *annealing glass*, Sept. 25
Thompson & Altree, *heating ovens*, Dec. 5
Thornton, *looped fabrics*, Dec. 19
Twells, *looped fabrics*, Dec. 15
Varillat, *colouring matters*, Sept. 11
Ullmer, *printing presses*, Feb. 12
Varley, *railway carriages*, July 22
Vigurs, *buffers, &c.*, Nov. 4
Vivian, *nickel and cobalt*, Nov. 4
Walker, *metallic tubes*, March 24
Walters, *knives and forks*, Aug. 21
Warren, *carriages*, Oct. 2
Watson, *ships' fittings*, Jan. 16
Watt, *decomposing substances*, Sept. 25
Webley, *boots and shoes*, April 30
Webster, *carriage springs*, Feb. 11
Webster, *dyeing gloves*, Dec. 10
Weild, *burnishing*, Feb. 11
Weiss, *surgical instruments*, Nov. 22
Wetterstedt, *preserving substances*, Sept. 4
Whitelaw, *steam-engines*, July 31
Whytock, *printing and weaving*, Nov. 27
Wicksteed, *manure*, Feb. 24
Wilkes, *kettles and saucepans*, Dec. 19
Wilkins, *labels or tickets*, May 13
Wilkins, *railway buffers*, May 29
Willis, *organs*, Feb. 28
Willson, *rails for railways*, Nov. 13
Wilson, *candles, &c.*, Nov. 3
Wood, *carpets, rugs, &c.*, Dec. 4
Wood, *ornamenting fabrics*, Feb. 24
Woods, *bedsteads and couches*, March 24
Workman, *bricks and tiles*, July 31
Wormald, *spinning*, Sept. 18
Wragg, *railway carriages*, April 26

POETRY.

SONNETS.

(*From Hartley Coleridge's Posthumous Poems.*)

Let me not deem that I was made in vain,
Or that my Being was an accident,
Which Fate, in working its sublime intent,
Not wish'd to be, to hinder would not deign.
Each drop uncounted in a storm of rain
Hath its own mission, and is duly sent
To its own leaf or blade, not idly spent
'Mid myriad dimples on the shipless main.
The very shadow of an insect's wing,
For which the violet cared not while it stay'd,
Yet felt the lighter for its vanishing,
Proved that the sun was shining by its shade:
Then can a drop of the eternal spring,
Shadow of living lights, in vain be made?

When I review the course that I have run,
And count the loss of all my wasted days,
I find no argument for joy or praise
In whatsoe'er my soul hath thought or done.
I am a desert, and the kindly sun
On me hath vainly spent his fertile rays.
Then wherefore do I tune my idle lays,
Or deem that haply I may be the one
Of the vain thousands, that shall win a place
Among the Poets,—that a single rhyme
Of my poor wit's devising may find grace
To breed high memories in the womb of time?
But to confound the time the Muse I woo;
Then 't is but just that time confound me too.

TO A NEWLY-MARRIED FRIEND.

How shall a man foredoom'd to lone estate,
Untimely old, irreverendly grey,
Much like a patch of dusky snow in May,
Dead sleeping in a hollow, all too late—
How shall so poor a thing congratulate
The blest completion of a patient wooing,
Or how commend a younger man for doing
What ne'er to do hath been his fault or fate?
There is a fable, which I once did read,
Of a bad angel, that was someway good,
And therefore on the brink of Heaven he stood,
Looking each way, and no way could proceed;
Till at the last he purged away his sin
By loving all the joy he saw within.

PRAYER.

There is an awful quiet in the air,
And the sad earth, with moist imploring eye,
Looks wide and wakeful at the pondering sky,
Like Patience slow subsiding to Despair.
But see, the blue smoke as a voiceless prayer,
Sole witness of a secret sacrifice,
Unfolds its tardy wreaths, and multiplies
Its soft chameleon breathings in the rare
Capacious ether,—so it fades away,
And nought is seen beneath the pendent blue,
The undistinguishable waste of day.
So have I dream'd!—Oh, may the dream be true!—
That praying souls are purged from mortal hue,
And grow as pure as He to whom they pray.

KESWICK.

The Church is holy still, and consecrate
To mute attention and meek whispering prayer,
Though *he*,—the mighty voice, no more is there,
That gave the high roof a religious weight,
And the tall shaft upraised with hope elate,
And hallow'd all the holy well of air.
With duteous footstep to the church repair
Where lies the good, the kind, the wise, the great.
Old Skiddaw stands upon his basement strong,
And Wallow Crag is yet a bastion proud,
And rough Lodore with thunder-rain is loud,
And Greta murmurs yet her ancient song.
Revere the vale where Southey's corpse is laid,
Nor fear to pray—where he so long has prayed.

SONNETS ON FLOWERS.

(From the Same.)

THE ANEMONE.

Who would have thought a thing so slight,
So frail a birth of warmth and light,
A thing as weak as fear or shame,
Bearing thy weakness in thy name,—
Who would have thought of finding thee,
Thou delicate Anemone,
Whose faintly-tinted petals may
By any wind be torn away,
Whose many anthers with their dust,
And the dark purple dome their centre,
When winter strikes, soon as it likes,
Will quit their present rest, and must
Hurry away on wild adventure?
What power is given thee to outlast
The pelting rain, the driving blast;
To sit upon thy slender stem,
A solitary diadem,
Adorning latest autumn with
A relic sweet of vernal pith?
Oh Heaven! if—as faithful I believe,—
Thou wilt the prayer of faithful love receive,
Let it be so with me! I was a child
Of large belief, though froward, wild:
Gladly I listen'd to the holy word,
And deemed my little prayers by God were heard.
All things I loved, however strange or odd,
As deeming all things were beloved by God.
In youth and manhood's careful sultry hours,
The garden of my youth bore many flowers
That now are faded; but my early faith,
Though thinner far than vapour, spectre, wraith,
Lighter than aught the rude wind blows away,
Has yet outlived the rude tempestuous day,
And may remain a witness of the spring,
A sweet, a holy, and a lovely thing;
The promise of another spring to me,
My lovely, lone, and lost Anemone!

THE COWSLIP.

Lady, beyond the wide Atlantic main
Huge trees hast thou beheld and gorgeous flowers,
And poor may be to thee, and dim, and plain,
The simple posies of this isle of ours;

Yet, lady, humbly I present to thee
A flower refined in her simplicity,
The lady Cowslip, that, amid the grass,
Is tall and comely as a virgin queen.
The Primrose is a bonny peasant lass,
The bold and full-blown beauty of the green;
She seems on mossy bank, in forest glade,
Most meet to be the Cowslip's waiting-maid.
But the coy Cowslip—coy, though doom'd to stand
In state erect upon the open field—
Declines her head; the lady of the land,
That must be public, fain would be conceal'd,
Knowing how much she ought to all impart,
Yet much retaining with an artless art;
For there is beauty in the cowslip bell
That must be sought for ere it can be spied,
And her pure perfume must be known full well
Before its goodness can be testified;
And therefore do I give the flower to thee,
Thinking thee better than I know or see.

EUPHRASIA OFFICINALIS; OR, EYE-BRIGHT.

THERE is a flower, a tiny flower,
Its hue is white, but close within 't
There is a spot of golden tint;
Therein abides a wondrous juice,
That hath, for such as know its use,
A sweet and holy power.

It is a little Euphrasy,
Which you no doubt have often seen
'Mid the tall grass of meadow green;
But never deem'd so wee a wight
Endow'd with medicinal might
To clear the darken'd eye.

And may be now it hath no more
The virtue which the kindly fays
Bestow'd in fancy's holy days;
Yet still the gold-eyed weedie springs,
To show how pretty little things
Were hallow'd long of yore.

SONNETS ON RELIGIOUS SUBJECTS.

(*From the Same.*)

BELIEVE AND PRAY.

Believe and pray. Who can believe and pray
Shall never fail nor falter, though the fate
Of his abode, or geniture, or date,
With charms beguile or threats obstruct his way.
For free is faith and potent to obey;
And love, content in patient prayer to wait,
Like the poor cripple at the Beautiful Gate,
Shall be relieved on some miraculous day.
Lord, I believe!—Lord, help mine unbelief!
If I could pray, I know that Thou wouldst hear;
Well were it though my faith were only grief,
And I could pray but with a contrite tear.
But none can pray whose wish is not Thy will,
And none believe who are not with Thee still.

"MULTUM DILEXIT."

She sat and wept beside His feet; the weight
Of sin oppressed her heart; for all the blame,
And the poor malice of the worldly shame,
To her was past, extinct, and out of date,
Only the *sin* remain'd,—the leprous state;
She would be melted by the heat of love,
By fires far fiercer than are blown to prove
And purge the silver ore adulterate.
She sat and wept, and with her untress'd hair
Still wiped the feet she was so blest to touch;
And He wiped off the soiling of despair
From her sweet soul, because she loved so much.
I am a sinner, full of doubts and fears,
Make me a humble thing of love and tears.

1848.

INDEX.

[N.B. The figures within Crotchets refer to the History.]

Accidents—At the Great Northern Railway Terminus, 2; collision on the London and North-Western Railway at Boxmoor, 3; fall of a mill at Belfast, six lives lost, 4; extraordinary homicide in the Regent's Canal Dock, 5; fatal sewer accident at Islington, 6; loss of the *John Adams* and the *Oregon*, in United States, with fearful loss of life, 7; explosion of the *Plover* at Glasgow, 10; explosion of chemical works at Manchester, 11; singular death of Captain Hutchinson at Holyhead, 14; coal-pit explosion at Paisley, 61 lives lost, 26; boiler explosion at Stockport, 20, persons killed, 28; at Johnstone, seven lives lost, 32; at Manchester, eight lives lost, 35; explosion of a powder-magazine at Temezvar, 44; fatal mistake—a farmer shot by a clergyman in Cumberland, 50; accidental death of a barrister, 52; on the Cheshire Junction Railway in the Frodsham Tunnel, dreadful loss of life, 53; fall of immense buildings in Gracechurch-street, five lives lost, 67; fatal collision at the Clay Cross Station, North Midland Railway, 69; on the Lewes and Brighton Railway, 76; boiler explosion near Bristol, eight lives lost, 77; balloon accident to Mr. and Mrs. Graham, 80; coal-pit accident at Bedminster, 81; fatal explosion of a locomotive boiler at Liverpool, 88; mine accident at Beer Ferris, 90; coal-pit explosion at Chorley, melancholy death of Mr. Fazakerley, 98; at Malago Vale Pit, six lives lost, 115; at Marshal Sebastiani's funeral, 116; explosion at the Washington Pit, 35 lives lost, 127; at Kingswood Colliery, 141; at Aberdare Colliery, fourteen lives lost, 142; collision on the Buckinghamshire Railway at Bicester, with dreadful loss of life, 144; on the Great Northern Railway at Hornsey, great loss of life, 147; by fall of a mill at Ballyclare, 148; explosion at West Moor Colliery, nine lives lost, 173; dreadful steamboat explosion at Bristol, 175; to the *Demerara* mail steamer, 176; fatal collision of steamboats in the Mediterranean, 180; dreadful accident at New York, 50 lives lost, 182; fatal railway collision at Weedon, 183; fatal accident on the South Coast Railway at Littlehampton, 186; fall of houses at Kensington, 187; explosion of a rocket factory at Dartford, seven lives lost, 192; colliery explosion at Rawmarsh, 52 lives lost, 202. *See* Railway Accidents

Acts, List of, 14 & 15 Vict.—Public General Acts, 437; Local and Personal Acts, declared public, 441; Private Acts *printed*, 448; Private Acts *not printed*, 449

Arctic Expedition—The search for Sir John Franklin (continued), 475

Austria.—The Emperor reverts to the old absolutist principles of the empire; his letter to Prince Schwartzenberg and Baron Kübeck declaring Ministers responsible solely to the Crown, [277]

Bankrupts, Table of, 470

Births, 212

Burglaries and Robberies—Numerous burglaries with violence in many parts, 1; at Miss Farncombe's, near Uckfield, 1; at Liverpool, 4; with violence at Windsor, 12; at Middleton, trial of the burglars, 19; daring robbery in Lancashire, 23; robbery of a mail-bag, 24; highway robbery in Derbyshire, 25; at the Government Works, Waltham Abbey, 49; of 7000*l.* of Californian gold-dust, 61; great robbery of diamonds, 62; at Twinstead, robber shot, 78; attempted robbery at the London and Westminster Bank, capture of Canty and Tyler, 86; burglary at Kirdford, trial of John Isaacs and Samuel Harwood, 112; systematic railway robberies, 150; burglary and attempted murder at Oldbury, 168; burglary with violence in Hunting-

Burglaries and Robberies—*continued.*
donshire, 170; burglary with violence in Herefordshire, 179

Cape of Good Hope—Disputes with the natives arising from the border Sovereignty; Sir H. Smith appointed Governor of the Cape, [282]; convenes a meeting of Caffre chiefs at King William's Town, description of the interview, [283]; the great Chief Sandilli refuses to appear and is deposed; futile attempt to capture him, [283]; a general war breaks out on the frontier in which our troops suffer severe loss, the Governor is shut up in Fort Cox, [284]; bloody skirmishes, dreadful devastation of the settlements, [285]; desertion of our Hottentot allies, [286]; memorial of the inhabitants of Graham's Town, [287]; the Governor's reply, [288]; engagement with Colonel Fordyce, [289]; who is killed in a subsequent skirmish, [292]; arrival of the draft Constitution granted to the colony, its principal provisions, [292]; it is favourably received by the colonists, [294]. *See* Parliament

Census of 1851—England and Wales, 450; Scotland, 452; Islands in the British Seas, 453; Ireland, 454

Ceylon—Result of the Court-Martial on Captain Watson, 76. *See* Parliament

Colliery Explosions and Mining Accidents—At Paisley, 61 lives lost, 26; coal-pit accident at Bedminster, 81; fatal mine accident at Beer Ferris, 90; coal-pit explosion at Chorley, melancholy death of Mr. Fazakerley, 98; accident at Malago Vale Pit, six lives lost, 115; explosion at Washington Pit, 35 lives lost, 127; colliery accident at Kingswood, 141; at Aberdare, fourteen lives lost; at Welton and Bilston, 142; at West Moor Colliery, nine lives lost, 173; fearful explosion at Rawmarsh, 52 lives lost, 202

Colonial Affairs. *See* Parliament

Concordat between the Queen of Spain and the Court of Rome, 464

Crystal Palace. *See* Exhibition of Industry of all Nations, 496

Corn, Hay, Straw, Clover, and Butchers' Meat—Average prices of, 469

Coroners' Inquests—On W. Barton, death by starvation, 15; on James Tomlin, esq., 52; on Mrs. Barnes, murdered at Belper, 204

Cuba—Second piratical invasion of Cuba by Lopez and a band of Americans; meets no support from the inhabitants; the pirates defeated and captured, [295]; narratives of the dreadful sufferings of the invaders, [296]; exposure of the arts by which the expedition had been got up, by Lieut. van Vechten, [296]; execution of Lopez and 50 of his confederates; account of Lopez, [298]; letter of Colonel Crittenden, [298]; vindication of the Spanish authorities from the charge of cruelty, by the Spanish Minister here; his narrative of the transactions, [299]; the Spanish General Enna killed, [289]; execution of the American pirates, 126

Deaths—d'Abrantes, duc, 285; Acland, mrs. M. 297; Adams, miss M. 277; Adams, dr. 297; Adams, rev. T. C. 341; Addams, miss J. 333; Adderley, mrs. A. 361; Addington, hon. E. 311; Adderley, R. 259; Affleck, rev. sir R. 287; Aiton, J. T. 305; Albemarle, earl of, 271; Alford, viscount, 247; Allan, dr. J. 272; Allen, major, 363; Allen, J. L. 328; Allott, miss A. M. 363; D'Alton, count, 273; Anderson, gen. P. 364; Anderson, mrs. G. 289; Andrewes, rev. G. T. 301; Anstey, T. 273; Archdall, mrs. J. 249; Arden, dow. lady, 289; Arnett, lt.-col. M. 271; Arthur, J. 368; Arras, cardinal bishop of (de la Tour d'Auvergne), 311; Ashburnham, miss M. K. 302; Askew, R. C. 314; Aslett, col. T. 325; Aspinall, J. 261; Athlone, countess dow. of, 269; Atthill, mrs. C. A. 304; Attwood, M. 348; Audin, mr. 268; Audubon, J. J. 257; Auldjo, miss M. 313; Aylington, mrs. A. 282

Babington, miss M. 276; Backhouse, mrs. 338; Badeley, dr. 333; Bagshaw, W. J. 292; Bagster, S. 275; Baines, mrs. C. 267; Baillie, miss M. 280; Baker, lieut.-col. W. T. 299; Baker, mrs. 339; Baker, G. 338; Baldwin, lieut.-col. 249; Baldwin, capt. 253; Baldwin, mrs. E. A. 263; Ball, mrs. H. 282; Bantry, earl of, 286; Barclay, H. 338; Barham, mrs. C. 308; Baring, miss B. A. 369; Barlow, sir W. O. 266; Barlow, mrs. S. 302; Barnard, J. 309; Barnard, E. G. 299; Barker, adm. 369; Barrett, rev. dr. J. T. 270; Barrow, mrs. M. 321; Barron, W. 277; Basevi, G. 265; Bateson, T. D. 360; Battersbee, capt. T. 263; Bat-

Deaths—*continued.*
tine, major-gen. 312; Bayly, lieut.-col. R. 293; Bean, lieut.-col. N. 363; Bean, mrs. E. 249; Beazley, S. 338; Bedingfeld, mrs. M. 278; Bedingfeld, miss A. C. 337; Bell, R. 249; Bell, J. 269; Bellamy, C. P. 272; Beloe, mrs. 298; Bennett, E. 364; Bennett, major, 274; Bennett, mrs. A. 359; Beresford, viscountess, 312; Bernard, lieut. 259; Berners, lord, 267; Bertles, mrs. E. 291; Bethell, J. 346; Bethune, hon. J. E. Drinkwater, 319; Bethune, maj.-gen. Sir H. L. 263; Bevan, lady A. E. 307; Bexley, lord, 261; Bicheno, J. E. 266; Bingham, lieut.-col. 279; Birch, capt. J. H. B. 254; Birch, major-gen. 302; Blackwood, sir H. M. 249; Blackwood, lady, 286; Blake, mrs. 360; de Blaquiere, lord, 348; Bland, M. 281; Blowfeld, F. G. 284; Blowfeld, rev. T. C. 286; Bluntish, capt. R. 334; Boldero, C. 321; Boldero, mrs. S. 270; Bolingbroke, visct. 335; Bolton, J. 283; Boscawen, rev. J. E. 288; Bourne, capt. R. N. 338; Bovey, miss S. 331; Bowen, mrs. E. L. 339; Bowen, major-gen. 339; Boyle, lady C. A. 337; Boyce, W. F. 288; Bradshaw, lieut.-col. 339; Bradshaw, A. H. 363; Bramwell, G. 307; Brandreth, col. T. A. 333; Branch, lieut. J. 291; Brame, B. 313; Braybrooke, mrs. C. 274; Bree, rev. R. F. S. 308; Brenton, miss M. 329; de Breslau, dr. H. 268; Bremer, capt. H. 323; Bridges, major, 279; Briscoe, dr. 313; Broadley, H. 318; Broughton, rev. sir H. D. 346; Browne, mrs. A. 282; Brown, mrs. 370; Brown, mrs. 354; Brown, major J. D. 263; Brown, adm. T. 178; Browne, W. 316; Brooke and Warwick, countess of, 259; Bruce, R. 302; Buckinghamshire, dow. countess, 339; Buckler, J. 361; Baillie, Joanna, 264; Buller, mrs. A. 248; Buller, lady E. L. 345; Bulley, mrs. M. P. 308; Bullman, comm. 338; Bunbury, sir J. M. R. 346; Burdett, lady, 313; Burwood, comm. T. 259; Burges, mrs. M. 308; Burgess, capt. 316; Burghersh, lord, 254; Burk, mr. 363; Burroughes, mrs. 337; Burrowes, A. R. 325; Bury, capt. G. 255; Busfeild, W. 329; Butlin, J. 273; Butler, J. 272; Butterfield, capt. R.N. 275; Byng, miss, 271
Cadogan, lt.-col. 286; Cadwalader, lt. J. P. 311; Caines, R. P. 322; Call,

Deaths—*continued.*
sir W. P. 359; Callcott, J. H. 272; Callcott, miss H. S. 347; Calmar, bishop of (Carlsson), 291; Calthorpe, lord, 335; Calthrop, R. 329; Campbell, A. 348; Campbell, mrs. A. 333; Campbell, lt.-col. 286; Campbell, major, 280; Campbell, rear-adm. C. 269; Campbell, mrs. C. 302; Carey, lt. A. 345; Carlos, E. J. 253; Carlsson, bishop of Calmar, 291; Carter, comm. 369; Cartwright, T. 282; Castlemaine, dow. viscountess, 262; Cathcart, J. F. 315; Chalmers, lady A. 273; Chamberlain, Mrs. A. 248; Champernowne, H. 291; Chapman, lt.-gen. sir S. R. 269; Charleville, dow. countess, 265; Charleville, earl of, 210; Charrington, mrs. M. 291; Chichester, sir J. P. B. 368; Childers, hon. mrs. 271; Cholmondeley. rev. H. G. 349; Clapham, major.-gen. 326; Clapp, mrs. M. 333; Clare, earl of, 321; Clare, P. 358; Clark, sir W. S. 286; Clarke, mrs. 339; Clifford, C. T. 282; Clifton, G. 291; Clifton, Thos. 263; Clowes, rev. W. 268; Clunie, lt.-col. 313; Cochett, adm. J. 295; Cock, major-gen. J. 272; Cock, col. H. 263; Cockburn, lady, 270; Cockerill, lady, 345; Codrington, adm. Sir E. 283; Coffin, mrs. E. S. 270; Cole, T. F. 291; Colebrooke, lady E. S. 282; Coles, rev. J. S. 250; Collington, lt.-col. 358; Collingwood, hon. mrs. 354; Colthurst, major F. W. 247; Combe, miss F. 364; Conolly, mrs. A. M. 300; Connor, W. 267; Cooke, miss Jane, 262; Cookson, I. 337; Cooper, lieut. 370; Cooper, E. 261; Cooper, lt. L. H. 354; Cooper, J. Fenimore, 330; Cope, sir John, 353; Coquerell, C. 268; Cottenham, earl of, 284; Crabb, rev. J. 332; Crabb, G. 360; Cradock, major, 277; Craven, hon. Keppel, 301; Crawford, F. S. 289; Crawley, lt.-col. C. 265; Crespigny, P. C. 289; Crichton, D. M. M. 308; Croly, mrs. N. H. 286; Crowder, mrs. E. P. 324; Croxton, major T. 291; Cruttenden, mrs. 369; Cumberland, duke of, 250; Cumming, mrs. C. 283; Cunningham, capt. J. D. 267; Curtis, lieut. R. L. 340; Curzon, hon. F. J. 291; Custance, mrs. M. 241; Czermak, prof. 276
Dacre, lord, 272; Dacre, comm. 278; Daguerre, M. 318; D'Aguilar, miss C. E. 333; Dalling, miss R. L. 268; Dalmatia, duke of (Soult), 354; Dalmeny, lord, 255; Dalrymple, miss

Deaths—*continued.*
M. E. 294; Dalton, J. 358; Daly, adm. 361; Dalyell, sir J. G. 294; Danby, G. 301; Dancer, J. M. 287; Daniel, F. H. 322; Darrell, E. 251; Darrah, lt.-col. 263; Daubeney, G. 275; Davidson, miss C. M. 318; Davies, lt.-col. W. H. 263; Davies, prof. T. S. 248; Davies, mrs. E. M. 311; Davies, mrs. E. 349; Davis, lt.-col. H. S. 333; Davy, D. E. 321; Dealtry, J. 251; Dealtry, mrs. 263; Deane, T. 289; Deare, capt. G. 363; Dease, miss M. 345; Debutts, miss A. M. 259; Deey, mrs. E. 278; Delatouche, H. 276; Dennant, rev. J. 253; Derby, earl of, 302; Desbrisaz, mrs. M. 329; Desmond, mr. 287; Dick, sir P. K. 313; Dickens, D. 279; Dickens, J. 275; Dickinson, T. 365; Disbrowe, sir E. C. 342; Dobree, H. 316; Donald, G. 363; Donoughmore, earl of, 329; Dorvo, M. 259; Dost Sake Deen Mahomed, 267; Douglas, J. 369; Dowdeswell, J. E. 347; Dowton, W. 281; Doyle, miss S. 301; Drake, col. 369; Drinkwater Bethune, hon. J. E. 319; Droz, J. 244; Drummond, G. 248; Dryden, lady, 354; Duberly, F. F. 360; Duff, gen. sir A. 273; Dunbar, prof. G. 360; Dunbar, sir F. W. 370; Duncombe, S. 338; Dundrennan, lord, 295; Durnford, mrs. B. A. 248; Dyce Sombre, D. O. 303; Dyer, lady, 270; Dyneley, hon. mrs. 331

East, sir E. G. C. 270; Eden, gen. W. 291; Edridge, miss E. M. 345; Edwardes, J. T. S. 342; Edwards, mrs. 353; Edwards, mrs. J. 276; Edwards, mrs. L. F. 269; Egerton, hon. G. 257; Ellerton, rev. E. 370; Ellicombe, rev. R. 316; Elmsall, col. J. E. 305; Elvey, mrs. 370; Elrington, lt.-col. J. L. 338; Emerson, mrs. 371; Erck, J. C. 293; Erskine, lady, 280; Evatt, lt.-gen. H. 257; Eyre, V. 293; Eyres, G. R. 260

Faber, mrs. 358; Falla, col. D. 271; Fanshawe, mrs. 277; Farquharson, mrs. 339; Farrow, R. F. 345; Fawcett, rev. J. 360; Fazakerley, H. H. 301; Fazakerley, H. H. G. 312; Fearon, major-gen. R. B. 256; Fenwicke, E. 307; Fernandez, comm. D. 255; Field, rev. W. 321; Finch, C. 353; Findlay, mrs. 335; Findlay, col. A. 287; Finnelly, W. 354; Fisher, comm. 313; Fletcher, sir H. 328; Fletcher, miss A. 347; Flintoff, mrs. A. 279; Foley, lady, 253; Foljambe,

Deaths—*continued.*
T. 347; Forbes, lt.-gen. 321; Forbes, mrs. E. M. 289; Forbes, maj. A. 275; Fordyce, lt.-col. 346; Forster, E. 291; Foote, K. R. E. 369; Foord, capt. E. 346; Fothergill, F. 322; Fowler, rev. J. 273; Fraehn, dr. 335; Frampton, dr. 359; Francklin, col. T. 293; François, M. 276; Franz, prof. 359; Fraser, mrs. G. A. 301; Fraser, lt.-gen. sir H. 337; Freeman, rev. J. J. 328; Freke, lady S. 333; Frere, rev. J. 289; Frere, B. 291; Freshfield, miss E. 353; Frias, duke de, 291

Gabb, H. W. 370; Gaisford, mrs. H. 318; Galloway, lt. 329; Galloway, T. 345; Gandy, rev. S. W. 369; Ganneau, M. 276; Gardiner, lt.-gen. sir J. 294; Gardiner, sir J. W. S. 340; Gardiner, lt.-col. 318; Garland, lt.-col. J. 253; Garner, lt.-col. 282; Gartshore, mrs. M. 269; Gaskell, mrs. M. 292; Gaze, comm. J. 263; Gennys, mrs. C. 285; Gibbes, sir G. S. 301; Gibbon, B. P. 313; Gibson, miss A. 210; Gibson, B. 320; Gifford, mrs. 354; Gilchrist, mrs. A. D. 283; Gill, mrs. M. 349; Gladstone, sir J. 362; Glyn, capt. R. H. 279; Goeren-Wahlenberg, prof. 285; Goldschmidt, dr. B. 268; Gooch, lt.-col. 339; Gooch, sir T. S. 365; Goodall, mrs. 328; Goolden, mrs. M. 253; Gordon, C. 263; Gordon, sir J. W. 248; Gordon, mrs. J. 263; Gordon, mrs. M. E. 301; Gordon, lt. J. 346; Gower, W. L. 336; Grahame, R. 370; Grantham, capt. F. 271; Grattan, H. 318; Gray, capt. C. 279; Greene, R.N. capt. 321; Greenhill, G. 291; Ground, W. 353; Griffiths, mrs. L. 262; Grimshawe, mrs. C. A. 302; Grint, R.N. capt. 322; Grosvenor, field-marshal, 254; Gruber, J. G. 327; Gurney, mrs. M. D. 286; Gutch, rev. R. 338; Gutzlaff, rev. dr. C. 317; Gwyn, W. B. 301

Haldane, J. A. 275; Hale, mrs. S. 346; Halket, gen. sir A. 322; Hall, H. H. 354; Hallyburton, lady L. 336; Halsted, miss, 304; Hamilton, archd. 329; Hamilton, maj. J. 279; Handley, W. F. 360; Hankey, mrs. I. 251; Hankey, mrs. M. 255; Hanover, king of, 350; Hansard, lt. A. O. 359; Hardy, lt.-col. A. 363; Harman, mrs. M. 287; Harrington, earl of, 268; Harrington, miss, 263; Harriott, col. D. 328; Harris, hon. mrs. 349; Harris, mrs. E. 275; Harris, J. 349; Harrison, mrs. E. 321; Harvey, lady E. 279; Hastings, marquis of, 251; de Havilland, rev. C. R. 337; Havi-

Deaths—*continued.*
land, dr. 249; Hawarden, dowager viscountess, 313; Hawes, W. 300; Hawkins, capt. J. C. 322; Hawtrey, miss A. F. L. 337; Hay, L. 333; Hay, rear-adm. lord J. 324; Hayes, sir T. P. 328; Hayly, A. 369; Haynes, R. 280; Heard, mrs. A. 333; Heathcote, sir G. 274; Heathcote, adm. sir H. 321; Heathcote, miss A. F. 319; Hedger, R. 294; Hele, capt. W. S. 358; Henney, T. 319; Hepburn, lt.-col. 279; Hersell, capt. B. 282; Heywood, E. H. 249; Hesilrige, miss E. B. 360; Hewitt, J. 219; Hill, maj.-gen. sir D. St. L. 264; Hill, lt. E. E. 288; Hill, C. 291; Hill, J. W. 298; Hoare, lady H. 286; Hoare, C. 349; Hodge, W. 271; Hodgson, dr. W. 268; Holden, capt. W. 257; Holland, mrs. M. P. 269; Holland, mrs. 302; Holmes, W. 257; Holmes, miss, 279; Holt, T. L. 322; Hood, sir A. 270; Hood, mrs. 354; Hooper, dr. 347; Hope, rt. hon. C. 344; Horne, miss, 259; Horsley, J. 297; Howard, lady M. 340; Howard, capt. hon. H. T. 258; Howard, rev. dr. R. 251; Huddart, lady, 345; Hudson, dean, 321; Hudson, W. 312; Hue, mrs. L. 270; Hunter, ald. sir C. S. 282; Hutchinson, capt. 266; Hutchinson, R.N. capt. 317
Ingram, Rev. E. W. 287
Jacobi, prof. 276; James, G. S. 268; Jameson, R. F. 328; Jardine, sir H. 319; Jarvis, lt.-col. 300; Javouhey, mad. 315; Jeffreson, J. 301; Jenkins, mrs. 353; Jenner, dr. 304; Jerard, rev. J. 311; Jerrold, mrs. 371; Jessop, J. S. 279; Johns, maj. 346; Johnson, miss S. 349; Johnston, lady, 297; Johnston, comm. J. 286; Johnstone, dr. 328; Jones, H. M. 363; Jones, rev. dr. 320; Jones, R. 334; Jones, M. 339; Jones, maj. H. 251; Julians, T. 334
Keith, lady C. 274; Keith, lady M. 322; Kelly, lady, 340; Kemp, maj. 328; Kennedy, J. 287; Kenyon, hon. T. 346; Kidd, dr. J. 332; Kielmannsegge, count von, 314; King, lady C. 362; Kingdon, D. 321; Kingdon, W. R. C. 339; Kingdon, rev. R. 254; Kingston, L. H. 308; Kinnaird, Master of, 339; Kinsey, rev. W. M. 278; Kipling, J. 354; Kitson, lt.-col. J. 249; Knock, Knock, 259; Knowles, F. E. 263; Knox, lady M. 326; Knox, capt. T. O. 285; König, C. 325
Lachmann, prof. 276; Lambert,
Deaths—*continued.*
mrs. S. 349; Lambert, mrs. C. 261; Langdale, lord, 280; Langdon, rev. G. H. 359; Langley, hon. M. 336; Langton, mrs. M. 274; Lansdowne, marchioness of, 277; Larpent, lady, 263; Lascelles, rt. hon. W. S. S. 304; Laslett, miss S. 360; Lawley, sir F. 259; Lawrence, mrs. E. 279; Leadbeater, B. 273; Lee, A. 338; Lee, Harriett, 315; Lee, miss, 286; Lee, P. 364; Leigh, rev. P. 270; Leigh, hon. A. 338; Le Marchant, miss E. 260; Lennox, hon. miss, 326; Lenthe, Sophie vol, 275; Lethbridge, rev. T. P. 302; Lettsom, maj. 251; Leuchtenberg, duchess of, 288; Leuret, dr. 248; Lewis, mrs. A. M. 364; Leycester, R. G. 280; Leycester, mrs. 263; Liddell, F. W. 316; Lillicrap, rear-adm. 308; Lingard, dr. J. 308; Linck, dr. 247; Lippe Detmold, prince Leopold of; Lisburn, cntss. of, 313; De L'Isle and Dudley, lord, 269; Lister, mrs. 370; Liverpool, earl of, 336; Lloyd, lt.-col. E. S. 255; Lockwood, rev. F. V. 303; Longlands, maj. G. 322; Longman, mrs. J. 358; Lopez, gen. N. 327; Loraine, sir W. 268; Lord, mrs. 363; Lortzing, herr, 254; Ludlow, serj. 273; Luscombe, lt. E. 210; Lynd, capt. 304; Lysaght, hon. H. 345
M'Callum, col. J. 293; MacDougall, lt.-col. S. 270; Magrath, rev. J. 300; Macgregor, lt.-col. H. 291; Mackenzie, D. 254; Mackenzie, J. H. 350; Mackenzie, C. A. 354; Mackenzie, C. A. 345; Macleod, lt.-col. 313; Macleod, lt.-gen. sir J. 276; Maclean, capt. W. G. 257; Mackness, dr. J. 262; Mackworth, dow. lady, 311; Madan, rev. S. 323; Maddison, M. 293; Mahon, maj.-gen. M. 272; Maitland, T. (lord Dundrennan) 295; Malcolm, adm. sir C. 299; Markett, mrs. I. 362; Marriott, T. 353; Marley, lt.-col. D. 295; Marsh, rev. H. C. 328; Mason, maj. 363; Massie, lt. J. 300; Mathias, miss S. 363; Matravers, J. 358; Maule, G. 349; Maxwell, A. 370; Maxwell, miss M. C. 268; Maxwell, W. H. 247; Maxwell, R. W. 259; Maxwell, mrs. H. M. 300; Maxwell, P. C. 267; Maynard, hon. miss, 263; Mayne, mrs. L. 318; Meade, R. 254; Meade, hon. mrs. U. C. 345; Meath, earl of, 271; Medley, W. 328; Meek, lady, 328; Meinhold, W. 358; Melly, A. 253; Melville, visct. 296; Meredith, J. 309; Meux, lady, 332; Meynell, J. 289; Michell, lt.-col. 274; Mildmay, capt.

Deaths—*continued.*
G. 263; Milliken, W. 313; Mills, maj.-gen. R. W. 270; Milne, capt. J. G. D. 269; Milward, mrs. E. 255; Mitchell, col. H. 289; Mitford, J. 254; Moir, D. M. 305; Molesworth, rev. W. 274; Moncreiff, sir J. W. 275; Money, G. 321; Montford, lord, 285; Montléart, princess, 358; Moolraj, ex-dewan, 219; Moore, J. 282; Moorsom, R. 299; Moreton, hon. mrs. 363; Morgan, rev. dr. 353; Moriarty, comm. 368; Mornington, cntss. dow. 340; Morland, lady C. E. 269; Morris, lt.-col. 289; Mott, C. 288; Moule, T. 300; Moultrie, E. M. 253; Mullen, lt.-col. R. 336; Murray, hon. mrs. 262; Murray, J. 302; Murray, hon. C. J. 315

Naas, N. M. 291; Napoleon, Junot, 285; Nash, mrs. M. A. 261; Neale, maj. W. 274; Neill, dr. P. 328; Nelthorp, lady M. 334; Nesfield, mrs. M. 275; Neville, mrs. J. 295; Newark, viscntess. 270; Newcastle, duke of, 250; Newry and Morne, visct. 286; Newton, W. L. 270; Nicolas, rear-adm. 276; Nicholl, mrs. A. J. 304; Nicholson, maj. J. 263; Nicholson, lady M. 210; von Nieumann, baron, 251; Noble, adm. J. 340; Northampton, marq. of, 251; Norris, lt. R. P. 339; Northcote, sir S. H. 272; Nugent, W. T. 328

Oakeley, W. 301; Oakley, W. L. G. 347; Oakley, H. 253; O'Beirne, mrs. 311; Ogilvie, mrs. F. R. H. 249; Oersted, 270; Oken, dr. 326; O'Meara, M. D. 353; Ormond, R.N. capt. 329; Osborn, hon. mrs. 346; O'Sullivan, rev. dr. 316; Otter, mrs. E. 329; Ottway, lady, 340; Owen, A. 311

Palmer, maj.-gen. 279; Palmer, mrs. 353; Park, J. 279; Parke, sir W. 327; Parker, lady F. 287; Parker, maj.-gen. J. B. 273; Parry, J. 278; Patriarche, maj. 347; Patteson, mrs. 362; Pattison, prof. 348; Paulus, dr. 327; Paynter, lt.-col. 349; Peacock, rev. T. 334; Peel, R. S. 359; Pelham, hon. capt. 279; Pellew, lt. 370; Pendleton, S. H. 289; Penruddocke, miss L. 304; Pepys, mrs. C. 316; Percy, hon. mrs. 354; Perkins, S. S. 329; Petet, capt. A. 259; Phillips, T. 297; Phillips, R. 287; Phillips, T. 279; Pierrepont, rt. hon. H. M. 347; Pigeon, R. H. 297; Pigott, mrs. 368; Piper, mrs. E. 334; Pirie, sir John, 266; Pitt, maj.-gen. G. D. 249; Plowden, miss H. C. 369; Plumptre, E. H. 354;

Deaths—*continued.*
Pocklington, mrs. J. 267; Pollock, lt.-col., R. C. 260; Postle, comm. 279; Potter, B. 346; Powell, mrs. H. E. 286; Power, J. 287; Preston, R.N. capt. W. 363; Priaulx, mrs. A. 282; Price, comm. 288; Prideau, lady, 333; Purves, miss C. 328; Pugh, J. C. 311; Prussia, prince Frederick William of, 344; Priessnitz, Herr, 357; Pritchard, comm. J. W. 275

Quentin, lt.-gen. sir G. A. 362; Quillinan, E. 307; Quirk, G. 317

Radford, rev. dr. 340; Radnor, countess of, 283; Rand, mr. 369; Rattray, R. C. 342; Reade, C. 314; Reddie, J. 358; Reid, dr. 276; Reid, mrs. C. 364; Renwick, adm. 359; Reveley, H. 347; Reventlow, count, 337; Reynolds, comm. G. 275; Richards, maj. S. 303; Richardson, J. 269; Ricketts, E. 347; Riddall, maj.-gen. 314; Rivers, rev. sir H. 306; Roberts, dr. 334; Roberts, col. W. 308; Robertson, T. 318; Robinson, rev. J. F. 293; Roe, dr. S. C. 328; Rogers, sir F. L. 363; Rogers, F. J. N. 311; Rogerson, J. 287; Rolle, miss L. 313; de Ros, hon. miss, 264; Ross, F. J. 270; Ross, D. R. 313; Ross, col. J. 332; Rose, maj. G. 332; Rose, lt.-col. 280; Rowland, S. B. 294; Rowland, rev. W. G. 358; Rush, G. 287; Rushbrooke, mrs. F. 318; Rushton, E. 277; Russell, T. P. 261; Russell, maj.-gen. 284; Rye, rear-adm. P. 253; Rust, mrs. A. S. 271.

Sadleir, dr. 363; Salerno, prince of, 270; Saltoun, dow. lady, 349; St. George, lady, 333; St. George, sir R. B. 370; St. John, R. W. 275; de St. Priest, M. 345; Sandars, lt.-col. 353; Sander, herr C. M. 259; Sanders, G. E. 276; Sandford, hon. mrs. 263; Sandford, mrs. A. N. 321; de Savigny, M. 345; Savile, hon. F. 277; Sawbridge, H. B. 284; Sawyer, mrs. F. M. 266; Saxe Coburg Kohary, duke of, 324; Scott, sir E. D. 370; Scott, miss E. A. 262; Scott, sir D. 300; Sebastiani, marshal, 311; Sedgwick, J. 256; Sefton, countess dow. 270; Selby, J. 342; Seton, lady, 265; Sewell, J. 370; Seymour, col. sir H. B. 354; Seymour, lady, 368; Shaftesbury, earl of, 292; Sharpe, C. K. 271; Shaw, mrs. E. 340; Shea, mrs. 305; Sheaffe, sir R. H. 210; Sheil, rt. hon. Richard

INDEX

Deaths—*continued.*

Lalor, 289; Sheil, miss, 328; Shelley, mrs. M. W. 260; Sheridan, mrs. 295; Sherwood, mrs. M. 333; de Silvester, baron, 316; Silva, mrs. A. 346; Simons, rev. J. 289; Simpkinson, sir J. A. 308; Sinclair, lt.-col. 289; Shuttleworth, mrs. 297; Sloane, col. 279; Smith, capt. 363; Smith, dr. Pye, 261; Smith, miss M. 263; Smith, mrs. J. 288; Smith, J. F. 269; Smith, R. 358; Smith, J. 326; Smith, E. 334; Smith, mr. C. 271; Smith, H. 331; Smythe, lady, 329; Soady, comm. J. 263; Soames, mrs. J. 271; Soden, maj. E. 302; Somerville, capt. 370; Somerset, rev. lord W. G. H. 251; Soult, marshal, 354; South, lady, 338; Southey, mrs. C. A. 272; Southwell, hon. capt. 363; Southwell, hon. mrs. 347; Sparshott, comm. 347; Spencer, hon. H. G. 304; Spencer, countess, 279; Spencer, Spencer, mrs. E. R. 273; Spontini, signor, 255; Spoor, R. 359; Spring, Tom, 335; Squire, mrs. E. 278; Staunton, rev. J. 293; Stanford, dr. 318; Stafford, lord, 336; Steel, J. 364; Steinson, lt.-col. P. 353; Stevens, C. L. 287; Stevens, G. 339; Stevenson, mrs. L. 257; Stevenson, mrs. E. A. 349; Stevenson, mrs. L. 307; Steward, C. W. H. 333; Stewart, hon. E. R. 324; Stewart, major R. 274; Stewart, lady S. 256; Stewart, hon. J. 363; Stewart, col. 369; Stopford, hon. mrs. C. 328; Storey, mrs. E. 308; Storey, col. E. R. 304; Stracy, sir E. H. J. 309; Strathallan, visct. 288; Streatfield, R. S. 259; Street, W. 284; Stuart, lady L. 316*; Suffolk, earl of, 360; Sumner, mrs. J. E. 282; Sutton, rev. dr. T. 249; Symes, capt. G. F. 279; Symonds, lady, 333; Symonds, comm. R.N. 353

Talbot, adm. sir J. 306; Tancock, rear-adm. J. 333; Tarver, J. C. 279; Taylor, G. 247; Taylor, major H. 286; Taylor, R. C. 342; Taylor, miss H. 263; Taylor, E. C. 288; Taylour, lord R. C. 253; Trefusis, miss B. C. 360; Tekell, lady, 339; Temple, mrs. 369; Tennent, miss E. 345; Thackeray, Jno. 288; Thom, R. 302; Thomas, capt. A. W. 314; Thomason, lady, 313; Thompson, col. R. 308; Thompson, G. 262; Thompson, J. L. 291; Thomson, W. 328; Thomson, J. D. 301; Thornborough, lady,

* This lady died on the 4th of August.

Deaths—*continued.*

279; Thorneycroft, G. B. 284; Thorosby, miss A. 305; Thoroton, miss C. 274; Thorpe, T. 263; Thrackston, capt. E. 255; Tidy, mrs. C. 291; Tieck, C. F. 314; Tate, mrs. M. 270; Tatton, mrs. E. 284; Tobin, sir J. 267; Tolly, H. 322; da Torre de Moncorvo, visct. 249; Torrens, archd. 295; de la Tour d'Auvergne, cardinal bishop of Arres, 311; Townshend, maj. E. 292; Townshend, lady J. 286; Trebeck, rev. T. 307; Trelawny, capt. H. B. 247; Tremayne, J. H. 325; Trevellyn, lady M. 279; Tucker, H. St. G. 298; Tufnell, miss M. 308; Tulloch, prof. 286; Tunney, mrs. J. 340; Turnbull, D. 287; Turner, J. M. W. 365; Tyler, J. C. 339; Tyler, rev. J. E. 337; Tyssen, mrs. A. 317; Tytler, capt. G. A. 270; Tytler, mrs. E. 256

Umfreville, mrs. 328; Underwood, 316; Upsal, abp. of (Wingard), 332

Vallance, J. B. 369; Van der Meulen, F. 332; Vandeput, G. H. 263; Vansittart, hon. mrs. 268; Vavasour, col. H. W. 305; Vavasour, miss C. M. P. 346; Veal, J. 358; Verelst, rev. W. 304; Verney, H. C. 338; Vernon, J. 308; Vicers, archd. 287; Villebois, F. R. O. 297; Vyvyan, mrs. 363

Wade, mrs. F. A. 302; Wade, capt. J. A. 332; Wahlenberg-Goeren, prof. 285; Wake, R. 257; Walcott, R.N. capt. 334; Walker, E. 311; Walker, mrs. M. E. 267; Waller, sir E. 270; Walrond, B. 334; Waters, M. 362; Watkins, Mrs. S. L. H. 291; Watson, maj.-gen. sir H. 326; Ward, lady, 349; Warre, capt. T. 331; Way, miss M. A. 346; Wedderburn, mrs. 340; Wellesley, F. 316; Wellesley, hon. J. 345; Westenra, hon. miss, 348; Westmacott, R. H. 358; Wetenhall, mrs. A. M. 285; Wetton, mr. 281; Wharton, miss A. F. 260; White, mrs. F. 332; White, sir J. W. 341; White, E. 322; Whitehead, lt.-gen. sir T. 278; Whitmore, maj. 348; Wilkes. mrs. 345; Williams, maj. J. 249; Williams, R. D. 341; Williamson, lt.-col. D. 339; Willis, rev. A. 311; Willmott, J. 247; Willshire, W. 316; Wilson, W. W. C. 263; Wilson, miss M. 282; Wilson, mrs. C. 359; Wilson, J. 347; Wilson, J. 270; Wilson, J. 263; Wing, T. 370; Wing, miss E. 275; Wingard, dr. (abp. of Upsal) 333; Wingfield, rev. C. 286; Winham, mrs. C. W. 286; Winter, T. 335; Wiseman, mde.

Deaths—*continued.*
X. 261; Wix, mrs. F. 270; Wood, F. 340; Wood, gen. J. S. 304; Woolgar, J. W. 270; Wormald, mrs. M. 328; Wormeley, J. P. 249; Worsop, mrs. D. 253; Wray, mrs. C. E. 251; Wren, miss C. M. B. 308; Wright, R.N. capt. 353; Wright, R. 334; Wynn, maj. W. 291; Wyon, W. 342; Wyon, mrs. C. S. 263; Wyse, miss J. E. 288
Young, mrs. J. 340; Young, capt. K. 302; Young, miss M. 333

Denmark—Formal submission of the revolted duchies of Schleswig-Holstein to the King, [279]

Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Bill, 14 & 15 Vict., c. 49, 457

Exhibition of the Royal Academy, 59.

Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations—The Building, 496; its Decoration, 498; arrangement and classification of the Articles, 499; awards of the Council and Prize Medals in sections and classes, 500

Finance Accounts for the Year 1851. —i. Public Income, 418; ii. Public Expenditure, 420; iii. Disposition of Grants, 421; iv. Unfunded Debt, 431; v. Public Funded Debt, 432; vi. Trade of the United Kingdom, 434; Navigation, 435, 436

Fires—a cotton-mill destroyed at Manchester, 4; in St. Martin's Lane, three lives lost, 5; in Little Britain, 6; great fire in Houndsditch, 7; destructive fire in Tooley-street, 12; in Eastcheap, 13; numerous fires on the same night, 18; burning of the *Buckinghamshire* East Indiaman in the Hooghly, 18; in Oxford-street, 22; destruction of the Upper House of Parliament at Berlin, 22; in the New Kent-road, and loss of life, 36; at the Thames Bank Depository, 47; conflagration at St. Francisco, 60; several ships destroyed by fire at sea—the *St. Clair*, the *Rosalind*, the *Ganges*, the *Ardaseer*, the *Caroline*, 64; calamitous fire in Love-lane, 68; the *Ariel* opium clipper burnt in the Hooghly, 73; destructive conflagration in Southwark, 83; in a ship-building yard at Havre, 117; at Richmond, 124; destruction of Horne's coach factory, Long-acre, 137; at Rotherhithe, 149; on the Eastern Counties Railway at Bethnal-green, 152; conflagration at Buffalo, U. S., 153; fire and loss of life at Fiskerton, 199; at Collard's pianoforte manufactory, 201

Fires—*continued.*

France—Alleged instructions by Gen. Changarnier to the troops; "interpellations" by M. Napoleon Bonaparte in the Assembly; Gen. Changarnier denies their existence, [183]; election of Questors hostile to the Ministry, who resign; the President refuses to accept any Ministry not prepared to dismiss Gen. Changarnier; a Ministry at length formed, [184]; the General replaced by Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers; his order of the day, [184]; attack on the new Ministry; defence of M. Baroche, Minister of the Interior, [185]; speeches of MM. Berryer, Baroche, Dufaure, Rouher, and Gen. Bedeau; Committee appointed; its report, [187]; M. St. Beuve moves a Resolution of want of confidence in the Ministry; debate thereon; speeches of MM. Mouet, Baroche [190], Flandin [192], Berryer [193], and Lamartine [194]; M. Baroche again defends the Ministry, [194]; Gen. Changarnier defends his conduct; M. Thiers opposes the Ministry, [195]; Gen. Cavaignac opposes the resolution, [197]; M. Baroche, [198]; M. St. Beuve's resolution carried by a large majority, and the Ministry resign, [199]; the President forms a provisional Ministry independent of the Assembly, [199]; his Message to the Assembly explaining his views, [200]; interpellations of M. de Tranchère to the new Ministers, [200]; reply of M. de Royer, Minister of Justice, [201]; address of M. Matthieu and M. Leon de la Borde; discussion closed, [202]; letter of the Duc de Bordeaux to M. Berryer, [202]; Bill of Dotation for the President; proposes an additional credit of 1,800,000*f.*; Bill unfavourably received; report of Committee thereon; proposes to reject the Bill [203]; debate thereon; speeches of M. de Royer [207], MM. Dufougerais, de Montalembert, [208]; Bill rejected by a large majority [211]; the President declines a public subscription, [211]; estimates stated by the Minister of Finance, represent a large surplus, [206]; a new Cabinet formed, unpopular with the Assembly, [211]; statement of M. Léon Faucher, Mini-

France—*continued.*
ster of the Interior, [211]; M. de St. Beuve proposes a vote of want of confidence, [212]; motion rejected; resolutions of M. Duprat respecting candidature for the Presidency, [213]; motion respecting French Cardinals, [214]; motion for repeal of the law exiling the Bourbon family, stern speech of M. Dufraisse of the party of "the Mountain," [215]; scene in the Assembly; discussion on the National Guard Organic Bill, [216]; speech of the President at Dijon gives great offence to the Assembly; angry discussion, [218]; petitions in favour of a revision of the Constitution, [219]; the subject considered by the Assembly and in the *Bureaux*, [220]; opinions of the *Conseils Généraux* throughout France on the question of Revision, [225]; discussions of the Committee on Revision; speech of M. de Broglie, [226]; M. de Tocqueville; their report, [228]; concludes by recommending that the Constitution be revised in totality, [233]; discussion on the report—motion rejected, [234]; the Ministers are defeated, and resign; new Cabinet formed, [234]; message of the President on the meeting of the Assembly, [235]; the Minister of the Interior moves the repeal of the Electoral Law of May, [242]; discussion on the question of urgency; report of the Committee on the Electoral Law, rejecting the question, [243]; proposition by the Questors affirming the authority of the Assembly over the army—speeches of Gens. St. Arnaud and Leflo, MM. Crémieux and Thiers, [248]; proposition rejected, [252]; proposed Law on the responsibility of the President and Ministers, [253]; the proposal brings matters to a crisis; *coup d'état* of Prince Louis Napoleon, [253]; he dissolves the National Assembly and the Council of State, re-establishes universal suffrage, and declares Paris in a state of siege, [254]; his appeal to the people, [254], and to the army, [255]; he arrests the principal members of the Assembly, [256]; proceedings at the Chamber of the Assembly, [257]; 230 members form a provisional Assembly at the Mairie, and pass a decree deposing the President, and are arrested *en masse*, and conveyed to various prisons, [258]; the High Court of

France—*continued.*
Justice declares itself constituted, [260]; the new Ministry; votes of the army, [260]; appeal to universal suffrage, or *plébiscite*; Consultative Committee appointed in place of the Council of State; letters of M. Faucher and Count Molé, [261]; the arrested Deputies released; principal captives conducted to Ham; decree restoring universal suffrage and vote by ballot, [262]; Paris recovers from its paralysis, and flies to arms, [262]; the troops attack and carry the barricades; insurrection put down without mercy; narrative of an English officer, [263]; order of the day of Gen. St. Arnaud, [266]; the National Guard disarmed; the Catholic Church conciliated—the church of St. Geneviève (the Pantheon) restored to public worship, [266]; proclamation of Louis Napoleon to the French people, [266]; M. de Montalembert adheres to his cause—his letter, [267]; disturbances in the provinces suppressed, [267]; immense majority of votes for the President—his speech to the Consultative Commission, [269]; the "trees of liberty" cut down, and republican emblems effaced, [270]; investigation of the pretences for the *coup d'état*—reflections on the real causes, [271]

France—Accident at Marshal Sebastiani's funeral, 116; fire in a shipbuilding yard at Havre, 117; visit of the Lord Mayor of London to the Municipality of Paris, 140; the *coup d'état* of December, Paris in a state of siege, 193

Germany—State of affairs in Germany and the Continent generally—tranquillity generally prevails; the Frankfort Diet resumes its functions, [182]; the Dresden Conferences of all the German Powers prove entirely abortive; final sitting of the Commission; they adopt a resolution recommending the resuscitation of the Frankfort Diet, which is accordingly revived, [276]

Great Britain—Great ferment at the commencement of the year, occasioned by the Papal Aggression; anticipations of the Great Exhibition; generally favourable condition of the population, [2]; opening of the Session of Parliament by the Queen, [2]. *See* Parliament

INDEX.

Guild of Literature and Art—formation of a Society for Men of Letters and Artists, 66

Hanover, death of King Ernest; he is succeeded by his son, George V.; proclamation issued by the latter, [280]; the news received in England on the same day, 181

India—The *Buckinghamshire* burnt in the Hooghly, 20; loss of the *Falkland* steamer, 61; destructive hurricane—fifteen vessels lost, 72; the *Ariel* burnt in the Hooghly, 73; Ceylon affairs—result of court-martial on Capt. Watson, 76; wreck of the *Atiet Rohoman*—175 pilgrims drowned, 78

Inhabited House Duties Bill, 14 & 15 Vict., c. 30, 455.

Ireland, Affairs of. *See* Parliament

Ireland — *Ennis*, Trial of William Blood Smyth for alleged conspiracy to murder his mother, 92; *Kerry*, revolting case of manslaughter, 105; assassination of Mr. White at Abbeyleix, 132; of Mr. Thomas Bateson, of Mr. Samuel Coulter, and of James McEntaggart, 197; attempted assassination of Mr. Eastwood, 198; strange law case; Birch *v.* Somerville—the Irish Government and the press, 392

Law and Police — Burglaries in Surrey—the gang broken up, 1; extraordinary homicide in the Regent's Canal Dock, 5; trial of Martin and others for burglary and violence at Middleton, 18; trial of Jeffries for the murder of J. Brett at Worksop, 23; trial of Rippon and Harrison for highway robbery in Derbyshire, 25; fatal poaching affray in Scarcliffe Park—trial of the poachers, 28; trial of Maria Clarke for child-murder at Wingfield, 30; trial of George and Thomas Whittaker for arson, at Cambridge, 33; trial of George Baldry for the murder of Caroline Warns, at Norwich, 37; trial of Patrick and Bridget Lyons for the murder of Margaret Fahy, at Warrington, 39; the Nempnett murder—trial of the murderers, 44; manslaughter of Capt. Symes at Lyme Regis, 45; the Lawshall murder, trial of George Carnt, 46; trial of Daniel Munday for murdering his wife at Wotton-under-Edge, 48; strange homicide in Cumberland, a farmer shot by a clergyman, 50;

Law and Police—*continued.*
great robbery of diamonds, 62; serious occurrence at Oxford—trial of J. Cauldwell for firing at a student, 85; trial of J. Huggins for arson, 92; trial of Mr. William Blood Smyth for alleged conspiracy to murder his mother, 92; fatal outrage in a brickfield at Manchester, 96; the Sheffield murder—trial of Bathersby and Wilkinson for the murder of John Wilkinson, 98; the Eastwood poisoning—trial of Sarah Barber and Robert Ingram for poisoning Joseph Barber, 101; the Holkham murder—trial of Henry Groom, 103; revolting case of manslaughter in Ireland, 105; trial of Maria Gage for poisoning her husband, at Ipswich, 108; trial of Mary Rogers, at Shrewsbury, for child-murder, 110; trial of John Isaacs and Samuel Harwood for burglary at Kirdford, 112; trial of A. E. Jordan for arson at Bath, 117; attempted murder and suicide at Tottenham, 128; London Thuggism—trial of Best and Kelley for assault and robbery, 129; melancholy case of the Baroness von Beck, 134; systematic railway robberies—trial of Charles Whicher and John Saward, 150; horrible cruelty to a child, 154; trial and acquittal of Harrington for murder at Tollesbury, 184; trial of Harris and Round for highway robbery at Acton, 184; trial of William Smith for child-murder, 188; frequent poaching affrays, 196; singular death of a robber, 199

The annuity of the late Queen Dowager, 8; compensation for injuries by railway accidents, 91; opera arrangements—Jones *v.* Jennings, 114; Roman Catholic bell-ringing at Clapham—Soltau *v.* De Held, 120; bill forgery—trial of Coyle, 171; frauds on the turf—trial of the Alleynes, 190. *See also* Trials, Law Cases, &c.

Marriages, 222

Marriages, Births, and Deaths, Table of, for the year, 470

Meteorological Table, 470

Ministry, list of the, as it stood at the Opening of Parliament on the 4th of February, 209

Miscellaneous — The annuity of the late Queen Dowager, 8; resignation of the Whig Ministry—great surprise, 14; retirement of Mr. Macready, 14;

INDEX.

Miscellaneous—*continued.*
earthquake in Asia Minor and Rhodes, 16; munificent donations to the Queen's College, Birmingham, by Dr. Warneford, 17; the Lambeth Ragged Schools, founded by Col. Beaufoy, 21; drainage of Whittlesea Mere, 27; gigantic fossil eggs from Madagascar, 27; case of Miss Talbot, 32; sale of the Scott copyrights, 35; sale of the Shakspeare folios, 36; taking the Census of 1851, 42; balloon voyage to France, by the Duke of Brunswick, 42; great race between the "Flying Dutchman" and "Voltigeur" at York, 66; the Guild of Literature and Art, 66; riot at Tamworth, on occasion of a Protectionist meeting, 72; destructive hurricanes in India, 72; inauguration of the statue of Frederick the Great at Berlin, 73; the new female costume, "the Bloomers," 75; Her Majesty's state *bal costumé*, 79; the new hospitals at Paddington, and the City of London Hospital for Consumption, 82; grand city entertainment to Her Majesty, 88; compensation for injuries by railway accidents, 91, 137; case of Ann Hicks, the ginger-bread seller of the Serpentine, 95; fatal thunder storms, 96; total eclipse of the sun, 103; London street traffic, 107; the salaries of the Judges of common law and equity, 109; the pensions on the Civil List, 109; storm in Yorkshire—deaths by lightning, 111; inundations on the Continent, 111; opera arrangements —Jones *v.* Jennings, 114; ascent of Mont Blanc, 118; sale of M. Donnadieu's autographs, 119; storms and loss of life in Lancashire, 120; Roman Catholic bell-ringing at Clapham, 120; dreadful earthquakes in Italy, 123; the American schooner "*America*" and the Royal Yacht Club, 130; case of the Baroness von Beck, 134; female officer of the Legion of Honour, 139; visit of the Lord Mayor to the City of Paris, 140; conversion of the Duke of Norfolk to the Protestant faith, 141; escape of Mr. McManus, 143; Mr. Hobbs, the American lock-picker, 145; discovery of gold in Australia and Victoria, 149; storms and shipwrecks, 152; the Owen's College at Manchester, 158; a zoological problem—the boa-constrictor at the Regent's Park Gardens, 161; whirlwind at Limerick, 162; sale of the aviary at Knowsley, 162;

Miscellaneous—*continued.*
execution of a Christian priest in China, 163; the submarine telegraph from Dovor to Calais—its completion, 164; action with the Moorish pirates of the Riff, 166; arrival and reception of Louis Kossuth, 166; fate of Dr. Leichardt, the Australian traveller, 174; the Flaxman gallery, 174; postal arrangements, 175; marvellous attack on a ship by a whale, 177; singular capture of a robber, 178; death of the King of Hanover, 181; sale of the Cottingham museum, 181; the French Revolution of December—Paris in a state of siege, 193; prevalence of wife-murder or assault — inadequate punishments, 195; frequency of poaching affrays, 196; devastating water-spouts in Sicily, 199; removal of the remains of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, 199; natural gas at Chat Moss, 208

Mortality, summary of the weekly tables of, 470

Murders—of several British officers near Aden, 18; murder of J. Brett, at Worksop, trial of the murderer, 23; of a child at Wingfield, by Maria Clarke, 30; of Caroline Warns, at Norwich, trial of the murderer, 37; of Margaret Fahy, at Warrington, 39; of W. Wilkins, at Nempnett, trial of the murderers, 44; of Elizabeth Bainbridge, by George Carnt, at Lawshall, 46; at Wooton-under-Edge, trial of the murderer, 48; horrible murder of M. Desfontaines, at Paris, 55; of crew of the *Sons of Commerce*, near Aden, 91; of John Wilkinson, at Sheffield, trial of the murderers, 98; the Eastwood poisoning, murder of Joseph Barber, 101; murder of John Ayton, at Holkham, trial of Henry Groom, 103; murder of James Gage, at Ipswich, trial of Maria Gage, 108; child-murder at Church Stretton, trial of Mary Rogers, 110; of Mr. White, of Abbeyleix, 132; of his children, and suicide by Anthony Fawcett, at Camberwell, 156; mysterious murder at Gayton-le-Marsh, Lincolnshire, 159; murder of Mrs. Bare, in Marylebone, 176; trial of her husband, Thomas Bare, 412; distressing murders and suicides by parents, 178; murder at Tollesbury, 184; brutal child-murder, trial of William Smith, 188; prevalence of wife-murder, inadequate punishments, 195; murder of Mr. Thomas Bateson,

Murders—*continued.*
and other dreadful murders in Ireland, 197; attempted murder of Mr. Eastwood, 198; extraordinary murder of Mrs. Barnes, at Belper, 204

Owen's College, Manchester, foundation of the, 158

PARLIAMENT—The Parliament opened by the QUEEN in person—Her Majesty's Speech, [2]; Address moved in the Lords by the Earl of Effingham, [4]; speech of Lord Stanley, [4]; important declaration of Lord Camoys, [5]; of the Marquess of Lansdowne, [6]; Address agreed to unanimously. In the Commons Address moved by the Marquess of Kildare; speeches of Mr. Roebuck, Sir R. Inglis, [7]; of Mr. J. O'Connell and others, [8]; of Lord John Russell, [9]; of Mr. Disraeli, [11]; retirement of Earl of Shaftesbury as Chairman of Committees, [11]; death of Mr. J. H. Ley, the First Clerk, [12]

Ecclesiastical Titles Bill—Lord John Russell introduces the Bill—his speech, [12]; debate of four nights; speech of Mr. Roebuck [13]; of Messrs. J. O'Connell, Drummond, Roche, Moore, Bright, [14]; Disraeli, M. J. O'Connell, Sir R. Inglis, Mr. Reynolds, [15]; the Attorney-General, [16]; Lord Ashley, Mr. P. Wood, [17]; Mr. Keogh, Sir G. Grey and others, [18]; leave given by large majority, [19]; Bill suspended by a Ministerial Crisis; Bill reintroduced by Sir G. Grey; clauses 2 and 3 omitted [43]; remarks made on this "mutilation," [44]; seven nights' debate on the second reading; general sketch of the debate, [45]; speeches of the Earl of Arundel, Sir R. Peel, the Solicitor-General, [46]; Mr. Goulburn, [47]; Mr. Cardwell, Lord Ashley, [48]; Lord Palmerston, [49]; great offence given by Mr. H. Drummond, [50]; speech of Sir J. Graham, [50]; Lord John Russell, [51]; Mr. Walpole, Mr. Roebuck, [52]; Attorney-General, [54]; of Mr. Fagan, [55]; Mr. Grattan, [56]; Mr. Hume, [57]; Mr. Gladstone, [58]; Mr. Disraeli, [59]; Sir G. Grey, Mr. P. Howard; second reading carried by majority of 343, [60]; summary of the proceedings in Committee, [61]; discussion on the preamble; Mr. Walpole, the Solicitor-General, [62]; amendment defeated; on bringing up the Report the Irish Members retire; Sir F. Thesiger moves amendments; first amendment carried; Ministers defeated, [63]; and again on the amendment of the third reading; Bill *passed;* singular surprise, [64]; Lord J. Russell explains the position of Government; Bill sent to the Lords, [65]; debate in the Lords on the Bill, two nights' debate on the second reading; able discussion; speech of the Marquess of Lansdowne, [66]; Earl of Aberdeen moves that Bill be read a second time "that day three months," [66]; Duke of Wellington supports the Bill, [67]; speeches of Earl of Malmesbury, Viscount Canning, Duke of Argyll, Bishop of St. David's, [68]; Earl of Winchilsea, Lord Lyndhurst, [69]; Duke of Newcastle, [70]; Marquess of Clanricarde, Lord Monteagle, Lord Chancellor, and Earl St. Germans, [71]; Earl of Minto and other Peers, [72]; second reading carried by a large majority, and is discussed in Committee, [73]; Lord Monteagle's motion, that the Bill should not extend to Ireland, [73]; third reading, speech of the Bishop of Oxford, [73]; on Question that Bill do pass, Lord Monteagle moves a proviso, which is defeated, and the Bill passes, [75]

Agricultural Distress—Important debate on Mr. Disraeli's motion for relief—his speech [20]; debate of two nights; reply of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, [22]; speech of Marquess of Granby supporting the measure, [23]; replied to by Sir J. Graham, [24]; speeches of Mr. Booker, Mr. Labouchere, Mr. Cayley, and Mr. Cardwell, [25]; of Mr. Cobden and Lord J. Russell, [26]; Mr. Disraeli's reply, and motion negatived by majority of 14, [27]

Parliamentary Reform—Mr. Locke King's motion as to *County Franchise*: his speech, [27]; Lord J. Russell's reply, [28]; motion carried against Ministers by a majority of 48, [29]; Mr. Locke King brings in a Bill, [146]; Mr. Fox Maule deprecates further proceeding with the measure at present; speeches of Mr. Bright and others, [147]; Lord J. Russell promises to bring forward a measure of Parliamentary Reform

Parliament—*continued.*
early in the next Session; Mr. Disraeli's speech; second reading rejected by large majority, [148]; Mr. H. Berkeley's motion for *the Ballot*, [148]; speeches of Mr. Ellis, Mr. Hume, Captain Scobell; motion carried against Government, but makes no further progress, [149]; the case of *the Borough of St. Alban's;* Bill for appointing Commissioners to inquire into the mode in which the last election had been conducted [149]

Financial Affairs—The Chancellor of the Exchequer makes his financial statement, [29]; and produces great dissatisfaction in the House and the country, and Ministers resign, [32]; *Ministerial Crisis*—Lord Stanley is unable to form a Ministry, and Lord J. Russell reconstructs his Cabinet, [33]; Ministerial explanation; Lord Stanley, [33]; Lord J. Russell, [34]; Marquess of Lansdowne, Earl of Aberdeen, [35]; Lord Stanley, Lord J. Russell, [36]; Sir J. Graham, [38]; Ministerial arrangements completed, explanation of the Marquess of Lansdowne, [39]; observations of the Duke of Argyll and Lord Brougham, [40]; explanation of Lord J. Russell, [41]; proceedings on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill resumed, [42]; the Chancellor of the Exchequer makes a second financial statement; particulars of the amended Budget, [77]; repeals the Window Duty and substitutes a House Duty, [78]; the estimated effect on revenue, [79]; the amended Budget is more favourably received, [80]; Mr. Herries' amendment respecting the Income Tax, [80]; the Chancellor of the Exchequer defends its continuance, [81]; debate, speeches of Mr. Prinsep, Mr. F. Peel, [82]; Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Booker, and others, [84]; amendment negatived, [84]; Income Tax Bill; Mr. Spooner opposes it, but withdraws, [84]; Mr Hume proposes to limit the grant to one year, and to send the subject to a Committee; motion supported by Alderman Thompson, opposed by Mr. Cobden and Mr. S. Herbert, [85]; it is generally supported by the Conservatives; Mr. Disraeli gives reasons, [86]; Lord J. Russell urges the Government proposition, [87]; but Mr. Hume's amendment is carried by 14 votes, [88]; Lord J. Russell explains

Parliament—*continued.*
the views of his Government in consequence of this vote, [89]; Mr. Disraeli's explanation, [89]; Mr. Hume's difficulty in finding members for his Committee, [90]; discussion on the New House Tax; Mr. Disraeli develops his financial views in three resolutions, [91]; the Chancellor of the Exchequer's reply, [94]; speech of Mr. Gladstone, [95]; resolutions negatived, [97]; reduction of the duties on sugar and coffee; motion to prevent the admixture of chicory, [97]; motion again brought forward and rejected, [98]; Mr. Cayley's motion for the repeal of the Malt Tax, [98]; debate, speeches of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Disraeli, and others; motion negatived, [102]; Mr. Bass moves the repeal of half the Malt Tax, Mr. Frewen of that on hops, and Lord Naas respecting spirits in bond, [102]; question decided in favour of Lord Naas by the Speaker's casting vote; Ministers again defeated on the same subject, and on Lord R. Grosvenor's motion for a repeal of the Attorney's Certificate Duty, [103]

Foreign and Colonial Affairs—Affairs of Ceylon; Mr. Baillie's resolutions in censure of Lord Torrington and Earl Grey, [105]; Lord Torrington enters into a detailed defence of his conduct, [106]; speeches of Earl Grey and the Duke of Wellington, [111]; Mr. Baillie moves his resolutions; debate of two nights; Mr. Baillie's speech, [111]; Mr. Serjeant Murphy defends Lord Torrington's conduct, [112]; debate of two nights, speeches of Mr. K. Seymour, Mr. Roebuck, [113]; Mr. Hume, Sir J. Hogg, [114]; Sir F. Thesiger [115]; Mr. Hawes, [116]; Mr. Gladstone, [117]; the Attorney General, Lord J. Russell, [118]; Mr. Disraeli, [119]; motion negatived; Sir W. Molesworth's motion on Colonial policy and expenditure, his able and comprehensive speech, [119]; reply of Mr. Hawes, [120]; speeches of Mr. Adderley and Mr. E. H. Stanley, [121]; Mr. Cobden and Lord J. Russell; debate adjourned and not resumed, [122]; state of the Cape colony; Mr. Adderley's motion for a commission, [123]; discussion on the policy pursued towards the colony; speeches of Lord

Parliament—*continued.*
J. Russell and Mr. V. Smith, [124]; Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Gladstone, Sir E. Buxton, [125]; Mr. Roebuck and others, [126]; Lord J. Russell's amendment carried; subject resumed in the House of Lords; Lord Wharncliffe, Earl Grey, [127]; repeated discussions in both Houses; Earl of Derby's motion for referring papers, &c., relative to granting representative institutions to the colony to a Select Committee; his speech, [128]; answer of Earl Grey, [131]; Lord Lyndhurst's review of the legal bearings of the question, [131]; controverted by the Lord Chancellor; speech of the Duke of Argyll, [133]; of the Duke of Newcastle; majority of six against Lord Derby's motion, [134]; attack on Sir James Brooke; Mr. Hume's motion for inquiring into the destruction of alleged pirates, and his incompatible offices, [135]; Sir J. Brooke defended by Mr. Headlam and Lord Palmerston; observations of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Gladstone; motion negatived, [136]; interesting statement of Lord Palmerston respecting the slave-trade, [136]; observations on Mr. Gladstone's pamphlet respecting state prisoners at Naples; Lord Palmerston's emphatic approbation of his statement, [138]

The Navigation Laws—The subject brought under discussion by the Earl of Derby, his speech, [141]; answered by Earl Granville, [142]; in the Commons by Mr. Herries, [143]; answered by Mr. Labouchere, [145]; speeches of Mr. G. F. Young, Mr. Wilson, [145]; Mr. Disraeli, Lord J. Russell, Col. Thompson; motion withdrawn, [146]; Mr. Cobden's motion for *a mutual Reduction of Armaments*, [150]; discussion thereon; speech of Lord Palmerston, [151]; speeches of Mr. M. Gibson, Mr. Hume, and others; motion withdrawn, [153]; *the Law of Marriage*, Bill introduced in the Lords by Earl St. Germans, [154]; opposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Exeter and St. David's, [154]; and Norwich, [155]; and by Lord Campbell, [155]; Bill rejected, [156]; *Convocation;* motion of Lord Redesdale; opposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, [156]; supported by Lord Lyttelton, opposed by the Marquess

Parliament—*continued.*
of Lansdowne, [158]; speeches of the Bishops of London and Oxford, [159]; motion agreed to

Admission of the Jews to Parliament—Lord J. Russell moves a resolution, that the House will take into consideration the form of the oath of abjuration; motion carried, and Bill thereon introduced and carried, [162]; discussion on the third reading; speeches of Sir R. Inglis, Lord John Russell, and others; recent election, Mr. Salomons for Greenwich, [163]; Bill discussed in the Lords; opposed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, [164]; and thrown out, [165]; Mr. Salomons presents himself at the table of the House of Commons, and takes the oaths, omitting the words "on the true faith of a Christian;" he is directed to withdraw, and a discussion ensues, [165]; discussion resumed; Mr. B. Osborne moves that "Mr. Salomons, having taken the oaths in the manner most binding on his conscience, is entitled to take his seat;" Mr. Salomons votes on a motion for adjournment; Lord J. Russell moves that Mr. Salomons could not sit in the House "until he had taken the oath of abjuration in the form required by law," [168]; animated discussion; Mr. B. Osborne's motion negatived; Mr. Salomons is allowed to address the House, [169]; Mr. Salomons is ordered by the Speaker to withdraw, and on failing to do so is removed by the Serjeant-at-Arms, [170]; Lord J. Russell renews his motion; amendment moved by Mr. Anstey that the Attorney General be ordered to prosecute Mr. Salomons; motion withdrawn, [170]; Mr. Bethell moves "that Baron de Rothschild and Mr. Salomons having taken the oaths in the manner in which the House is bound by law to administer the same, are entitled to take their seats;" his arguments, [170]; answered by the Attorney General, [171]; speeches of Mr. Evans, Mr. Aglionby, Mr. Drummond, [171]; Mr. Anstey and Sir R. Inglis; amendment negatived, [172]; amendment of Mr. G. Thompson, that the House can and do make such alteration as may be necessary; defence of Lord J. Russell, [172]; petition of the electors of Greenwich and London, that Mr. Salomons be heard by counsel, [172];

INDEX.

Parliament—*continued.*
Mr. Salomons served with notices of actions for penalties; discussion on the Greenwich petition, its prayer rejected, [173]; as also that of the London petition, [174]; discussion on Lord J. Russell's motion resumed; speech of Mr. Bethell, [174]; reply of Lord J. Russell; resolution carried, [175]
Miscellaneous Measures—Episcopal and Capitular Estates, Woods and Forests, Smithfield Market, Law Reform, [175]; Registration of Titles, the Law of Evidence, Chancery Reform, the Government Bill for dividing the functions of the Lord Chancellor, [176]; creation of Judges of Appeal, salaries of the Chancery Judges, [177]; the measure is generally approved of and passes into law, [178]; close of the Session, Parliament prorogued by the Queen in person, address of the Speaker, [179]; Her Majesty's speech, [180]; review of the session, [181]

Parliament, Her Majesty's progress to open the, 10

Parliamentary Elections — for South Notts, Pontefract, Windsor, Falkirk, North Staffordshire, Bedfordshire, 17; Harwich, Thirsk and Dungarvan, 43; Devonport, Southampton, Oxford, Aylesbury, Coventry, West Somerset, Boston, Enniskillen, Longford and Cork, 59; for the Isle of Wight, disgraceful disturbances, 71; for Greenwich, 84; Bath, Clackmannan, Argyleshire and Newry, 87; Knaresborough, Arundel, Scarborough, 106; Downpatrick, Limerick, 141; Bradford, Yorkshire East Riding, 190

Patents, 556

Poetry, 560

Portugal—Extraordinary revolt of the Duke of Saldanha—his letter to the Duke of Terceira explanatory of his conduct and views, [273]; failure of his plans; he wanders a fugitive, when Oporto declares in his favour; he is enthusiastically received; the Count of Thomar resigns, and the Duke becomes Prime Minister, [275]

Prices of Stock in each month, highest and lowest, 468

Promotions, 371

Prussia—Inauguration of the statue of Frederick the Great, at Berlin, 73

Public Documents—Finance Accounts for the Year 1851, 418; Table of

Public Documents—*continued.*
Statutes, 14 & 15 Vict., 437; the Census of 1851, England and Wales, 450; Scotland, 452; Islands in the British Seas, 453; Ireland, 454; the Inhabited House Duties Act, 14 and 15 Vict., c. 30, 455; the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption Act, 14 and 15 Vict., c. 49, 457; State Papers—Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of Sardinia, 459; Concordat between the Queen of Spain and the Court of Rome, 464; *Prices of Stock* in each month, highest and lowest, 468; *Average Prices of Corn, Hay, Straw, Clover, and Butchers' Meat*, 469; *Tables of Mortality*, 470; *Marriages, Births*, and *Deaths*, 1841 to 1851, 470; *Table of Bankrupts*, 470; *Meteorological Table*, 470; *University Honours:* Oxford, 471; Cambridge, 473

Queen—Progress of Her Majesty to open the Parliament, 10; state *bal costumé*, 79; grand entertainment by the City of London to Her Majesty, 88; the Queen's summer residence in Scotland, 132; visits Liverpool and Manchester on her return, 133

Queen Dowager, annuity of the late, 8

Racing Meetings—at York, the great race between the "Flying Dutchman" and "Voltigeur," 66; Epsom, 70; Ascot, 76; Goodwood, 105; Doncaster, 150

Railway Accidents—at Boxmoor, London and North-western Railway, 3; on the Cheshire Junction Railway, in the Frodsham Tunnel, dreadful loss of life, 53; fatal collision at Clay Cross, North Midland Railway, 69; on the Brighton and Lewes Railway, 76; compensation for injuries by collision on the Eastern Counties Railway, 91; several other cases, 137; collision at the Bicester Station of the Buckinghamshire Railway, great loss of life, 144; at the Hornsey Station of the Great Northern Railway, great loss of life, 147; collision on the North-western Railway at Weedon, great loss of life, 183; fatal accident on the South Coast Railway, at Littlehampton, 186

Robberies — *see* Burglaries and Robberies

INDEX.

Sardinia—Treaty of Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of Sardinia, 459

Schleswig-Holstein—Formal Act of submission of the Duchies to the King of Denmark—Proclamation of the Stadtholders [279]

Sheriffs for the Year 1851, 210

Shipwrecks — Steamboat disasters in America, loss of the *John Adams*, the *Oregon*, with fearful loss of life, 7; collisions in the Clyde, wreck of the *Laurel*, with all hands, 10; explosion of the *Plover*, at Glasgow, 10; burning of the *Buckinghamshire*, in the Hoogley, 20; wreck of the *Jenny Lind*, East Indiaman, dreadful sufferings of the crew, 57; of the *Falkland* steamer, in the East Indies, 61; fifteen vessels lost in a hurricane in India, 72; the *Ariel*, opium clipper, burnt in the Hoogley, 73; loss of the *Neptune* steamer, in the Baltic, 75; wreck of a Native ship, India, 175 pilgrims drowned, 78; of the *Sons of Commerce*, near Aden, murder of part of the crew, 91; of the *Larpent*, massacre or captivity of the crew, 125; wreck of H.M.S. *Reynard*, on the Pratas shoals, 126; of the *Apollo* and the *Hindostan*, 145; collision of the *Pacha* and the *Erin*, in the Straits of Malacca, 146; of numerous vessels during a storm in September, 152; of the *Randolph*, East Indiaman, great loss of life, 153; of the *Demerara*, mail steamer, in the Avon, 176; of the *Emma*, in the Mersey, 183; of the *Marion*, the *Theodora*, the *Eleanora*, and other vessels, 200; of the *Tyendenaga*, seventeen lives lost, 200

Spain—Resignation of the Narvaez Ministry; new Cabinet formed by M. Bravo Murillo; the Queen gives birth to a daughter, [276]. *See* Cuba

State Papers—Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Her Majesty and the King of Sardinia, 459; Concordat between the Queen of Spain and the Court of Rome, 464

Statutes, Table of, 14 & 15 Vict.—Public General Acts, 437; Local and Personal Acts declared public, 441; Private Acts printed, 448; Private Acts not printed,

Stocks, Table of the Prices of, in each month, highest and lowest, 468

Suicides—Double suicide at Colchester, 11; strange case of self-poisoning, by three girls, at March, 52; of an old Gentleman, on the North-western Railway, 70; of Mr. Bristow, at the Saracen's Head, 71; shocking suicide of Mr. Callum, at Birmingham, 80; suicide of Carl Krigelo, and attempted murder at Tottenham, 128; of Mr. Ingle Rudge, stock-broker, 154; of Anthony Fawcett, after murdering his children, at Camberwell, 156

Trials, Law Cases, &c.—*Civil Causes*—Metairie *v.* Wiseman and others, 384; Egerton *v.* Brownlow—Will of the late Earl of Bridgewater, 388; Birch *v.* Somerville—the Irish Government and the press, 392; *Criminal Causes*—the Clavering poisonings—trial of Sarah Chesham for the murder of her husband, 396; the Doddinghurst murder—trial of Thomas Drory for the murder of Jael Denny, 400; the Frimley murder—trial of Levi Harwood, James Jones, and Samuel Harwood, for the murder of the Rev. Mr. Hollest, 407; the murder in Marylebone—trial of Thomas Bare for the murder of his wife, 412

For trials, &c., recorded in the "Chronicle," see Law and Police

University Honours — Oxford, 471; Cambridge, 473

United States—Opening of the Thirty-second Congress—annual message of the President, [301]; its principal topics — 1. the Cuban expedition, [301]; 2. right of search of American vessels, [303]; 3. assault on the house of the Spanish Consul—law for the protection of foreign ministers [304]; 4. the Turkish Government and the Hungarian refugees, [304]; 5. intercommunication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, [305]; 6. financial statement, [306]; 7. question of a low tariff, [307]; 8. Californian gold, [307]; 9. *ad valorem* and specific duties, [307]; 10. disposal of lands in California, [308]; 11. agricultural bureau, [309]; 12. army, [309]; 13. navy, [309]; 14. post-office, [310]; 15. proposed revision of the written law, [310]; 16. Fugitive Slave Act, [311]; 17. territorial and slavery questions, [312]

G. Woodfall and Son, Printers, Angel Court, Skinner Street, London.

DOMINICAN COLLEGE LIBRARY
004626

Case D 2 .A55 1851 20394

The Annual register, a
review of public events
home and abroad

NOT TO BE TAKEN
FROM THIS ROOM.

20394

S0-AUM-090